"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Rain, then fair; winds southerly, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,005. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.–TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Indian Appropriation bill with some amendments, including one relating to free homesteads. The House was not in session. The Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday decided to recommend increases in the Fortifications Appropriation bill that more than double the appropriations made by the House. The increases provide for expenditures on gun and mortar batteries and coast-defense guns of various size.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—John Redmond, in the House of Commons, moved two amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, both touching upon Irish affairs. The general relations between Germany and the United States were discussed in the Reichstag. China has consented to the British demand for a railway from Burmah to Yunnan, and has granted other points to France and Germany. The passenger steamer Marbella was sunk in collision with the British warship Galatea in Hull Roads. Two Russian Nihilists were convicted in London of inciting the assassination of the Czar.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Señor Louis Polo Bernabe has been chosen to succeed Dupuy de Lome as Spanish Minister in Washington. The State Department officials are not inclined to regard the de Lome incident as closed until Gen. Woodford's full report of Thursday's proceedings in Madrid has been received.

Col. Picquart went on the stand in the Zola trial in Paris. He discredited his superior officers who conducted the Dreyfus case in the eyes of the spectators, and showed that he had been persecuted after his honest effort to probe the truth began. There was rioting in the streets of Paris last night.

Page 2.

H. S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban delegation, characterized as a quibble the explanation that Minister de Lome's resignation was accepted because it reached Madrid before the demand by the United States for his recall.

Page 3.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's Relief League of New Jersey, has issued a circular advocating a tax of $10 a head on bachelors in that State, the money to be used for the support of dependent old maids.

In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for murder at Lattimer an attempt to show that witnesses expect to get money through damage suits was made. Judge Woodward refused to admit testimony as to the kicking of a man who had been shot.

The War Department yesterday made public the advices it had received from Capt. Ray as to the conditions in the Klondike. These reports indicate a serious state of affairs, and that trouble is threatened at several points. One of the reports gives the story of Capt. Ray's encounter with a body of armed men bent on stealing a quantity of provisions. The War Department also made public a report written by E. Hazard Wells, who brought Capt. Ray's advices to Washington.

Both houses of the New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. The Assembly resolution rebuking United States Senator Murphy was received by the Senate, and made a special order for Monday night. Senator White and Assemblyman Bondy, Republicans, of Syracuse, are agitating an amendment to the Raines law, providing for cheaper licenses for ale and beer saloons. Gov. Black is said to favor the principle of the proposed amendment, and is considering the expediency of having it introduced as a party measure. Among the bills introduced yesterday were two amending the tax laws with reference to the assessment of personal property and the equalization of assessments.

Page 4.

The long contest over the will of Adrian Martense Suydam, instituted by his niece, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary, was decided against the petitioner on Thursday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

Seventeen hundred dogs, forming the largest list of entries received in the history of the Westminster Kennel Club, will be exhibited at the annual bench show which opens at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 21.

At a conference yesterday of friends of the Hawaiian annexation treaty; it was decided that as soon as possible a test vote should be secured on the measure in the Senate in order to determine the strength of the annexation sentiment.

Page 5.

John F. Craig, a grain merchant of West Philadelphia, has disappeared, leaving unsecured liabilities estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

Reports of contracts for the shipment of large quantities of Leiter wheat from Chicago to the seaboard for export caused a strong and active market in Chicago yesterday.

N. J. Rose, landscape gardener of the Park Department, made a report to the Commissioners yesterday, in which he complained of the condition of the parks and recommended many changes.

Miss Anna Gordon, secretary of Miss Frances Willard, said yesterday that the campaign organized by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to prevent the use of liquors by students at Yale will probably be extended to every college in the country.

Page 7.

Dr. L. L. Seaman gave a reception in honor of Mme. Modjeska, which was attended by more than 600 people.

District Attorney Gardiner and others discussed "Lessons in Patriotism from Our Country's History," at the meeting of the Patria Club last night.

The Arion Society held its twenty-second annual ball in Madison Square Garden, and an elaborate spectacular procession was watched by a large crowd.

Page 10.

Eight short-term prisoners escaped from the Onondaga County Penitentiary, in Syracuse, Thursday night.

Counsel for the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday applied in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a rehearing on the bond stipulation question, asking that the stipulation be removed or the size of the bond reduced.

Page 11.

A man who registered as James Hart of New York, but who is supposed to have been Dr. Joseph C. Condict of New Brunswick, N. J., committed suicide at the Merchants' Hotel in Albany.

Page 12.

Thomas J. Holahan, proprietor of "Old Tom's," a famous and ancient chop house in Thames Street, died yesterday.

Edward O'Shea, accused by Warden Fallon of laxity as Night Deputy Warden of the Tombs, admitted at his trial yesterday that on Dec. 17 he drank whisky offered to him by Edward J. Ratcliffe.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, yesterday granted a new trial of J. Carleton Ward's suit against the Up-Town Association, based on the blackballing of Henry Siegel.

Edith Lockley, wife of Joseph Lockley, the defaulting clerk of the American Estates Association, was arrested, and the books of the association, which were in some trunks in her possession, were recovered. The woman was then released. Lockley's books were found to be all right.

At the trial of Peter Barcia, charged with murder, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, a large crowd of Italians were kept from the room upon the statement of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre that they were armed and were plotting the death of some of the witnesses.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

FIERCE FLAMES DOWN TOWN

Nassau Chambers Building Burned Out and Much Damage Done to Near-by Structures.

FIREMEN HAVE A HARD FIGHT

All the Engines and Men Below Fifty-ninth Street Called to the Place—Big Crowds on Hand.

In a seven-story brick building surrounded by modern "sky-scrapers" a fire broke out last evening that resulted in great damage to property in the block bounded by Nassau, Ann, William, and Beekman Streets. Huge volumes of flame shot up to a great height above the tallest buildings in the neighborhood, and sparks and flaming cinders, carried westward by the wind, threatened for nearly two hours to cause one of the worst fires that the city has known in many years. At first the firemen made no headway in their efforts to check the stubborn blaze, and a simultaneous call was turned in half an hour after the first alarm, which brought every fire company south of Fifty-ninth Street.

An immense crowd gathered and blocked the streets in all directions. Park Row was black with people, who surged against the police lines until they threatened to break through upon the firemen. The police held the crowd back from the cross streets, and none of the spectators could get within sight of the building where the fire centred.

A storm of sparks and cinders fell upon the heads of the crowd, and many persons were burned about their hands and faces. This cloud of sparks was swept across Broadway, and beyond the Astor House. The flaming cinders fell upon the roofs of many buildings, and started slight fires, even as far as Barclay Street.

Where the Fire Started.

The building where the fire started was the Nassau Chambers, at 114 Nassau Street and 45 Ann Street. It was an old-fashioned structure, built in the form of a "T," and running around the buildings at Ann and Nassau Streets. The building was completely destroyed. The flames spread to the new Syndicate Building, which runs from Park Row through to Ann Street. There it did slight damage. It jumped across several lower buildings in Nassau Street to the upper floors of the fifteen-story annex of the Vanderbilt Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets. From the Ann Street wing of the Nassau Chambers it crept into the store of Maduro Brothers & Co., tailors, at 43 Ann Street, and into the Ward Electric Supply and Construction Company's place, at 41 Ann Street. The building in which these two stores were situated is four stories in height, and stands at Ann and Nassau Streets. The two stores were gutted, and the building was considerably damaged on its second story.

The fire was discovered by Philip Heinz of 539 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, who saw flames in the Herald Cycle Company's store in the basement of the Nassau Street wing of the building. Policeman Hughes of the Oak Street Station turned in an alarm, and the flames made such headway that he sent in a second alarm before the firemen arrived.

Quick Spread of the Flames.

So swiftly did the flames spread from floor to floor that several people who were in the building had to run for their lives. Some of them ran to the roof, and from there to the roof of an adjoining building. A stout scrubwoman, Mrs. Jennie Mulligan, appeared on the fire escape on the fourth floor and screamed to the crowd below in Nassau Street, "I'm going to jump! I'm going to jump!"

"Don't jump!" the crowd yelled back at her. "Stay where you are or you'll be killed."

"I can't," screamed the woman. "I'm being suffocated. I'm going to jump."

She hesitated on the platform long enough for Policeman McDonald of the Oak Street Station to climb up and rescue her.

Five women employed in the building appeared in the Nassau Street windows on the third floor, and screamed for help, leaning far out of the window, and threatening to leap on the heads of the people below.

Again the crowd yelled: "Don't jump! Don't jump, or you'll be killed."

Several firemen, among them Edward Greene of Truck No. 10, raised ladders to the windows where they were and carried them down to the street.

Mr. Weinberg's Experience.

J. Lewis Weinberg, a lawyer living at 241 East Broadway, was in his office when the fire started. In describing his escape, he said: "I was closing my safe, when I heard a shriek from some woman on a floor above. I hurried to my door and called out, 'What's the matter?' 'There's a fire in the building,' said the woman, and I ran back and shut my safe, and then rushed out into the hall. I ran up stairs, and then turned and went down to the fifth floor again. There the janitor yelled at me: 'Come up to the roof, quick!' So I ran up stairs again. On the sixth floor a man rushed up to me and said: 'Tell me how to get out. Tell me how to get out.' He acted as if he were almost overcome with fright. I told him to come with me, and we ran up the stairs together.

"On the roof there were five women and the janitor. The smoke was beginning to pour up to us, and we knew we couldn't stay there long. Finally we climbed up to the roof of the corner building, which was about six feet higher than the other roof. We tried to open the scuttle and go below, but it was locked, and we couldn't budge it. Then we got a broomstick, and tried to break it open. That was no use, either. All the time the smoke was getting thicker and thicker around us, so that we were almost suffocated, and we knew we would have to get away pretty soon. We couldn't stand on the Nassau Street side of the roof at all, so we all crouched as far over on the Ann Street edge as we could. The smoke was not quite so dense there. I leaned over and shouted down into the street for help. At last a boy heard us, and he called somebody else. Then, after a wait that seemed to us hours, some men came up through the building and let us out."

The Janitor's Coolness.

John Smyth, the janitor of the building, his wife, and two other women, Mrs. Tierney and Mrs. Stack, were at work on the fourth floor when the fire was discovered. Mrs. Tierney and Mrs. Stack ran to the roof of 45 Ann Street, and from there crossed to the roof of 47, where they descended to the street. Mrs. Smyth got out on a fire-escape on the Ann Street side, and was helped down by a fireman. Then the other three women gathered together in the street and cried out that the janitor must have been lost. A party of firemen dashed into the hall, which was dense with smoke, to see if they could find Smyth, and they discovered him coming down in the elevator in the very thick of the smoke and flames. There was a peaceful look on his face, and the exciting scenes around him did not seem to weigh greatly on his mind.

"I guess," he said, "that this elevator's made its last trip."

Smyth and his wife lived in the building, and they lost all their household goods. The thing that troubles the janitor chiefly was the loss of his pet cat and canary.

Firemen Overcome and Hurt.

Soon after the fire started a black cloud of smoke burst from the basement in Nassau Street, and four firemen were overcome by it and were carried away. Lieut. Edward Fagan of Engine 12 of William Street was in the basement at this time, and in climbing out of the window had his hands severely cut by glass. The outburst of smoke was followed immediately by a loud explosion which shook the entire building. Then flames began to burst from all the lower windows.

The fire burned big holes in the rear of W. F. Murray's stationery store, at 116 Nassau Street, and E. Boitel's cigar store, at No. 118. The fire caught on the scaffold of the new Syndicate Building, and damaged the building a little. Sparks set fire to a matting on a fire escape of the Astor House, and caused considerable excitement in the hotel. The Temple Court Building, in Beekman Street, had a narrow escape. Firemen were on its roof for two hours fighting the flames away.

Two stores in Barclay Street caught fire from the flying cinders, and were slightly damaged. The large Ann Street window of Cohen & Co., tailors, was destroyed by the bursting of a hose, and a large display of goods was badly damaged by water.

Inspector Cross was within two blocks of Ann and Nassau Streets when the fire broke out, and he at once called every policeman in every station south of Fourteenth Street who was not on duty. This took the entire reserve force of twelve precincts. Acting Capt. Lindeman of the Oak Street Station was in command of 100 policemen in all. There were thirty-five fire engines and 300 firemen on hand.

Occupants of the Nassau Chambers.

The Nassau Chambers Building, beginning one number from the corner of Ann Street, runs north in Nassau Street 75 feet, including Nos. 110, 112, 114, and 116 Nassau Street. It runs eastward 125 feet, and has a frontage of 50 feet in Ann Street, including 43 and 45. Its northern wing abuts on the Vanderbilt Building.

The lower floors of the building were occupied as follows: The first floor of 110 and 112 Nassau Street were occupied by Boitel's cigar store, Maduro Brothers & Co., furnishings. The ground floor of 114 Nassau Street was occupied by the Derby Desk Company, while William Murray, stationer, occupied the first floor of No. 116. The basement of 114 and 116 was occupied by the Herald Cycle Company, which also used a portion of the sub-cellar, in the other part of which were stored the records of the United States Internal Revenue Office.

The establishments of the Derby Desk Company and Maduro Brothers & Co. extended through the building on the ground floor and opened out at 45 and 43 Ann Street, respectively. In the basement of the building at 43 Ann Street was the Wesley Manufacturing Company, makers of rubber stamps. The upper floors of the building were taken up with offices of various kinds, there being 180 tenants in all.

The heaviest losers are the United States Internal Revenue offices, Frederick T. Camp, architect; Howard J. Forker, Harburger & Harburger, attorneys; Alfred L. Simonson, broker; United States Printing Company, Daniel P. Ingraham, John Hayes, Johnson & Bailey, brokers, and P. J. Hanway. Scores of other offices were completely destroyed by the fire, and all of the remaining were partially burned out and flooded with water.

Ex-Gov. Morton Owner.

The Nassau Chambers was owned by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. It was built by John Pettit, who exchanged it for other property. He then made a deal by which it came back into his possession. It finally came into ex-Gov. Morton's possession by an exchange which Pettit made with him. Ex-Gov. Morton is also a stockholder in the Syndicate Building.

On March 17, four years ago, the mysterious murder of Martha Fuller, a stenographer, occurred in the Nassau Chambers. She was found dead in the office where she was employed, and her murderer was never found.

John Smyth, the janitor and engineer of the building, was positive that the fire started in the Nassau Street end of the building in that part of the sub-cellar occupied by the Herald Cycle Company.

"I came down through the building on the Ann Street side," said he, "at 7 o'clock, giving instructions to the scrub women, and when I reached the street I was told that there was a fire on the Nassau Street end of the building. I ran around there, and was met by a volume of smoke coming out of the doorway at 114 Nassau Street.

"I rushed through to the elevator and ascended to the seventh floor, giving the alarm as I passed each floor, telling every one to run for the roof. On the seventh floor I met my wife and seven other women and men, and directed them to the scuttle at the roof. I then bound a handkerchief about my mouth and descended to the ground floor to direct the firemen how to get at the seat of the flames in the basement. There is a wooden door leading from the elevator shaft into the cellar, and I told the firemen to go down with me in the elevator and get a hose through that door.

"They refused to go, however, until the Chief came. I knew that would be too late, for by that time the fire had eaten its way back to the rear of the building, and, breaking through into the airshafts, leaped upward to the very top. I ran around to 47 Ann Street, and, running to the top of the building, opened the scuttle and allowed my wife and the people with her to escape to the street. Everything I own is burned, and my loss is only partially covered by insurance."

The building at Nassau and Ann Streets, which was surrounded by the Nassau Chambers, is owned by the F. Heinsoth estate, of which Herman Suesens and others are Trustees. A three years' mortgage for $50,000 to the Actors' Fund of America on the building was recorded yesterday.

At 9 o'clock the firemen had the flames well under control. It was not until long after midnight that the fire was practically extinguished.

The building was heavily insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Estimates of Losses.

The total loss sustained by fire and water could not possibly be estimated with any degree of accuracy last night, owing to the fact that the individual losses covered such a wide area and diversity of interests.

There was such a flood of water poured into the burning buildings that the basements in almost the entire block are flooded with water. Buildings in every direction were broken into in order to lead hose through them, and in many of these buildings the bursting of hose flooded the stock, doing great damage. Brands from the main fire ignited buildings at some distance away and did more or less damage.

Members of the insurance patrol were going through the damaged buildings up to a late hour endeavoring to form an estimate of the loss, but the work will not be completed before to-day. Scores of legal and other offices were destroyed, and these may have contained papers of great value. The following is a rough estimate of the damage:

The Nassau and Chambers Building, $50,000; Vanderbilt Building, $20,000; Bennett Building, $200; Syndicate Building, $200; Derby Desk Company, $25,000; Maduro Brothers & Co., $20,000; Espencheid, the hatter, $5,000; Cohen & Co., $500; Wesley Murufacturing Company, $2,000; William Murray, the stationer, $5,000; A. G. Spalding & Brother, $10,000; Boitee cigar store, $1,000; Henry Miller's book store, $2,000; loss to tenants on upper floors of Nassau Chambers Building, $100,000; loss to tenants in Vanderbilt Building, $25,000; losses to other buildings and tenants, $225,000, making a total of $490,900.

FLAMES IN A "SKYSCRAPER."

How the Vanderbilt Building Annex Withstood the Fierce Onslaughts of the Fire.

The effects of a fire in a "skyscraper" have been anxiously and scientifically discussed by practical and eminent firemen and architects. The fire last night in Nassau and Ann Streets gave the first opportunity there has been in New York for study of an actual outside fire working on a "sky-scraper" in the most dangerous acre in the city, according to the repeated declarations of Chief Bonner.

The "sky-scraper" in question is one of those the Chief has had most fears of. It is the Vanderbilt Building. Eight stories front in Nassau Street, with an annex some fifty feet back rising to fifteen stories and forty feet wide, two rows of offices, each sixteen feet wide, opening on a hallway six feet wide on each story.

The building lacks some of the modern improvements. The outer ledges of the windows are wood. The fire did not give the most severe possible test, as it was 150 feet from the south wall.

Twenty minutes after the flames burst from the roofs of the Nassau Chambers, in Nassau and Ann Streets, the window ledges and frames of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh stories of the Vanderbilt Building began to throw out little jets of flame. That was a little after 7 o'clock. It was 8 o'clock before the firemen got into the burning floors of the Vanderbilt building.

The first thing a reporter noticed was that the elevators were not running. The man in charge of them said it would be a quarter of an hour before steam to carry them could be got up. The firemen started up the steps with the bunches of hose. At the sixth story they fell exhausted. Three reporters and one surviving fireman carried the load up the other three stories.

On the ninth floor a group of firemen were standing under charge of a Battalion Chief, sheltering themselves behind the angle of the wall at the head of the stairs. The fire had by this time broken through the windows, and tossing, curling masses of flame filled the four offices in the southwestern corner of the annex. As the firemen connected the butt of the rear section of the hose with the building water pipe and started in toward the fire the heavy frescoed cornice over the office at the southwest corner dropped with a crash. The man with the nozzle simply looked up and looked down. The thirty or forty pounds of falling weight had not missed the front of his helmet three inches.

"Walk up to it, men!" the Chief shouted, and in the men walked.

Putting the fire out there was a matter of five minutes. The reporter who was watching the behavior of the "sky-scraper" walked up stairs. On the tenth floor the glass panels of the doors of the three offices nearest the corners were so hot that they burned the hand. On the eleventh floor the panels were nearly as hot. On the twelfth they were only warm. In four or five minutes the panels of the tenth story quivered and shivered with a jingle and crash on the tiled floors of the hallway. The fire burst through these openings in an instant, caught the wood cornices in the halls, and swept along eastward fiercely.

Working on Different Floors.

In a few minutes a new squad of firemen were on that floor. In ten minutes more, additional hose having arrived, another squad was on the eleventh floor, beating in the doors with axes. The smoke by that time was so thick that the men were gasping for breath.

On the twelfth floor the Battalion Chief asked that the man in charge of the building be told to give more pressure. While a man was making his way down the slippery steps and over lines of hose to carry this message, the firemen waited and caught breath as they could. Three floors below them the fire seemed to be sweeping right across and through the annex. Looking from one of the north windows it appeared that the men were standing on an oven with fire below them and above them.

Yet the walls did not warp. The kalsomining fell from the ceilings, the wood casings of the floors were burned to the tiles beneath. Desks, shelving, cornices, and window ledges and sashes were destroyed. The structure itself did not show the slightest sign of injury. Not a drop of the torrents of water poured from the floor above leaked to the floor below; the flame never broke through the ceiling. In fact, on the tenth floor, the fire was pretty well burned out before water was put on it. The woodwork had been consumed and the structure of the building was left intact.

The reporter, who was on the eleventh floor when the fire burst through the office doors into the hallway, walked to the last office on that hallway and back to the head of the steps to prove to his own satisfaction that anybody in the most remote office there could have gained the stairway safely.

Studying the progress and work of the fire carefully, he could not see how there could be loss of life in any part of the modern "sky-scrapers," unless elevators were stopped and wooden handrails along the stairs were burning. Even in those circumstances a person with wetted cotton or woolen clothing and a cool head could have descended from the top story of the Vanderbilt Building without a fireman or a foot of hose in sight. The fire had practically unrestricted play on three stories for an hour. It was doing its worst on one of them for half an hour and on another for twenty minutes. Not a wall or ceiling gave way.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE UP TOWN.

Atalanta Casino and Polo Club Building and Park View Hotel Adjoining Destroyed.

The Atalanta Casino and Polo Club Building, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, were destroyed by fire last night. There were several narrow escapes, but nobody was hurt.

The building fronted 200 feet on Eighth Avenue and ran back 300 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. It was three stories high, and was wood all through. Being directly opposite the entrance to Manhattan Field, a favorite resort for sporting men and the scene of many sporting incidents and events, it was known not only throughout this city, but in every part of the country. It was owned and managed by Major George W. Sauer.

The front part was the Casino, including a huge barroom and dancing pavilion. The polo club arena, with dressing rooms, &c., was in the rear. The second floor was occupied by guest chambers, and there was a roof garden on the third floor, which was the top one.

The fire started at 6:50 P. M. on the second floor, near the front, where Major Sauer and his family had apartments. The owner and his daughters, Mrs. Dobbs of Bridgeport and Miss Gertie Sauer, were dressing in their rooms for the Arion ball. Nobody knows how the fire originated. Major Sauer and his manager, John Riehm, smelt smoke, and rushing into a rear room saw a curtain ablaze. Mr. Riehm tore it down, severely burning his hand as he did so. At the same moment, however, a great tongue of flame burst from a closet close by, and in an instant the place was ablaze.

The women, leaving their ball dresses and jewelry, fled screaming down the stairs, and Policeman Noonan of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was patrolling his post in front of the building, promptly turned in an alarm. The firemen responded quickly and soon had five streams of water playing, but the great building, built of seasoned wood and with draughts through it in all directions, burned furiously.

There was a great light, and all that part of Harlem was illuminated. Enormous mobs of people gathered in all the streets near by and along the viaduct, the asphalt on which was melted into a sticky mass. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Station of the elevated railroad caught fire, and the steps on the corner nearest the Casino were burned away. People who came down town from the scene brought all kinds of wild reports of a general conflagration and explosions and losses of life.

The Casino, the Polo Club, and the Manhattan Park, belonging to Charles Kessell, Jr., and the Park View Hotel, "Troy's," on Eighth Avenue, south of the Sauer buildings, were destroyed. A large flat building at 1,715 Eighth Avenue was seriously damaged. Several tenants lost their furniture, but all of them, so far as can be learned, had insurance.

The loss is between $75,000 and $100,000. Major Sauer estimates his loss on building and stock at between $50,000 and $60,000. He has insurance amounting to $40,000.

Mrs. Sauer, wife of the proprietor, was in the kitchen of the restaurant when the fire was discovered. She collapsed from fright and excitement, and was carried out in the arms of a waiter.

A bartender named Emil, who had been sleeping on the second floor, was reported missing, and Officer Noonan risked his life going into the burning building to rescue him. When the policeman had returned to the street, blinded and half suffocated, Emil was found safe in the crowd. He had been aroused just in time.

SCHOONER PROBABLY LOST.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The opinion has become general in this city that the four-masted schooner William Johnson, Capt. Lee, from Philadelphia Jan. 18 for Portland, foundered off Thatcher's Island in the blizzard of Feb. 1. Capt. Evans of the tug Kate Jones to-day stated that on Jan. 24 he sighted the William Johnson off Minot's Light, laboring heavily and with the seas making a complete breach over her. By arrangement with the Captain, he towed the schooner into Nantasket Roads, where it was learned she was leaking badly about the rudder post and had six feet of water in her hold. Capt. Evans offered to tow the vessel to Portland, but the Captain declined, stating that he thought he could reach there with perfect safety. He sailed from Nantasket Roads Sunday morning, Jan. 30, and Capt. Evans, who was cruising outside, saw him off Eastern Point at 2 o'clock that afternoon. The wind was dead ahead, and the vessel was making little progress.

This is the last heard of the craft, and it is believed that in the storm which broke on Monday the vessel filled from the leak in her stern post and foundered with all on board. The crew of the schooner was shipped at Philadelphia. She carried ten men.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis—Adv.

DREYFUS SECRETS LET OUT

Col. Picquart Discredits His Superior Officers in the Eyes of Spectators at Zola's Trial.

HE SAW THE MYSTERIOUS NOTE

Persecuted After He Began His Endeavor to Probe the Truth—He Knows a Traitor in a High Place—Rioting in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—There were the usual crowds about the Assizes Court of the Seine to-day when the fifth day of the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux commenced. M. Zola and Col. Picquart were greeted with hostile cries on their arrival. The court was thronged, and the proceedings opened with the recall of Gen. Pellieux. There are still sixty witnesses to be examined, and, therefore, the case will continue most of next week.

Col. Picquart was the best witness for M. Zola yet heard. He attracted general attention and presented a fine appearance in the elegant uniform of the Algerian Tirailleurs, and made an excellent impression upon all present in court. His evidence was very damaging to his superior officers and favorable to Dreyfus, and it also showed him to have been the victim of persecution since he began his honest endeavor to probe the truth.

Col. Picquart's evidence is of the highest importance, and thus far is the great event of the trial. He gave it with passionless, pitiless completeness, covering the whole ground, from the moment he was authorized to investigate the rising suspicion against Count Esterhazy until he found himself a prisoner at Mont Valerien. The impression it left was that everything had been done by Gen. Pellieux and Major Ravary to shelter Count Esterhazy from the consequences of glaring breaches of discipline and honor, while Col. Picquart was disowned, packed off to Tunis, and eventually arrested.

At the conclusion of his evidence, Col. Picquart met with an enthusiastic reception from the public. There were cries of "Vive Picquart!" and "Vive l'Armée!" in which many of the lawyers joined.

The high military officers were visibly annoyed at the effect of Col. Picquart's testimony.

Gen. Pellieux and Esterhazy.

Gen. Pellieux testified that Gen. Saussier, the former Military Governor of Paris, desired a public trial for Major Esterhazy, but Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, ordered the trial to be secret. Nevertheless, the witness added, the court-martial refused to keep the entire proceedings secret, therefore it was impossible to contend that Major Esterhazy was acquitted by order of the authorities.

Gen. Pellieux also said:

"If the members of the court-martial, who spilled their blood on battlefields while others were no one knows where, [prolonged uproar,] had been heard here they would have indignantly repudiated the accusations against them. I, their Chief, will be their mouthpiece, and I affirm that the court-martial was regular."

Referring to the papers examined at the War Office by unauthorized persons, the General said they referred to carrier pigeons and not to Dreyfus.

The Dreyfus papers, added Gen. Pellieux, were sealed after his conviction, in 1894, and were not opened until quite recently, when the witness opened them in order to re-examine the writing of the Bordereau. The papers had since been sealed up, and had not been reopened again. The General also said he desired to emphatically deny the statement of M. Le Blois that MM. Le Blois and Henry held a two hours' conference with the witness in a private room.

On Gen. Pellieux leaving the stand, M. Zola rose and exclaimed:

"There are several ways of serving France. You, General, made your campaigns, but I will bequeath to posterity the name of Emile Zola, and posterity will be my judge."

Col. Picquart was then called and narrated how he had acquired fragments of a telegraphic card in 1896, and concluded therefrom that Major Esterhazy was corresponding with suspicious characters. His Chiefs ordered him to continue his investigations, and he procured some of Major Esterhazy's handwriting, which, compared with certain documents, led to the conclusion that Major Esterhazy was improperly using official papers.

Col. Picquart further remarked: "I was struck with the resemblance of Major Esterhazy's handwriting to that of the Bordereau, and I submitted photographs to M. Bertillon and Major Paty du Clam, and M. Bertillon declared it was exactly the same as that of the Bordereau, adding:

"'The Jews would do anything in the world to procure that writing.'

"Major Paty du Clam said it was the handwriting of Dreyfus."

Treason in High Place.

Continuing, Col. Picquart said he knew a superior officer, whose name was mighty, mentioned furnishing documents to a foreign power, adding that he did not wish to disclose further secrets while he, the Colonel, was still investigating.

"The newspapers began an agitation, and interpellations commenced in the Chamber, adding to my difficulties. Then I was sent to Tunis, where all letters reaching me were opened. When I was summoned back from Tunis to attend the Esterhazy inquiry Gen. Pellieux treated me as the real defendant, refusing to listen to my charges against Major Esterhazy."

The Court then suspended the hearing temporarily, and during the interval Col. Picquart received an ovation.

Col. Picquart pointed out that while the anti-Dreyfus papers published fac similes of the bordereau, they did not publish a fac simile of the letter written by Dreyfus at Major Paty du Clam's dictation, "as it would have been too embarrassing," the witness implying that a comparison would have tended to show that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau.

Col. Picquart emphatically denied Gen. Pellieux's statement of yesterday that he had divulged an espionage affair to outsiders. He candidly admitted sending an agent to Major Esterhazy's apartments; but he pointed out that, at the time, Major Esterhazy's flat was advertised to let, and his agent only brought him an unimportant letter, which, however, served to compare the handwritings. But the agent reported that a number of letters had been burned in a fireplace.

Col. Picquart added that he communicated his suspicions of the guilt of Major Esterhazy to his chiefs, who never said they had additional evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus beyond what he himself knew.

Secret Document Shown Him.

The witness concluded with stating that the intrigues of the officials of which he had been the victim had been aimed to prevent him from demonstrating the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

M. Laborie then questioned Col. Picquart regarding the secret document, and the witness said:

"I knew of the existence of the secret document, but I only saw it when Gen. Pellieux showed it to me."

The witness could not give any further particulars, on account of "professional secrecy."

The Colonel was then asked by M. Laborie if he saw the original Bordereau, and the witness admitted that he had, but said he was chiefly acquainted with the photographic reproductions circulating at the War Ministry. He also admitted having seen the document in which figured the phrase: "This canaille, (rascal) D—," which has been so much talked about in the French press

Gen. Pellieux was recalled, and again denounced Col. Picquart for searching Major Esterhazy's rooms, whereupon M. Laborie quickly retorted:

"But you yourself had Col. Picquart's rooms searched."

This sally was greeted with loud applause, and when quiet was restored a heated altercation occurred between M. Laborie and Gen. Pellieux, the latter affirming that Mathieu Dreyfus had not submitted fresh proof of the guilt of Major Esterhazy. M. Laborie then asked for the testimony of the agent who furnished the Government with the famous Bordereau.

Major Louth of the Intelligence Department explained that the man was simply a "transmitting medium," and knew nothing. Major Ravary was the next witness. M. Laborie reproached him with improperly conducting the Esterhazy inquiry, to which the Major replied:

"Military justice is not conducted like yours."

The remark caused murmuring in the court, which was then adjourned.

The mob outside the court gave a conflicting reception to Col. Picquart. There was a tremendous tumult and a few "boos" for M. Zola, but there was no serious incident.

M. Zola's carriage, on leaving the Palais de Justice, was followed by a knot of people shouting "Death to Zola!" who could be heard through the carriage windows exclaiming "The cowards!" The police dispersed a thousand people who were burning pro-Zola journals on the Quai de la Megisserie. Many arrests were made, but the persons arrested were quickly liberated.

When the court had adjourned a young barrister named Courant, during the excitement in the lobbies, shouted: "Down with the commanding officers!" Major Rivals, a member of the Esterhazy court-martial, seized him, and the barrister declared he had said more than he intended, and would willingly apologize. As he was speaking, a spectator cut him on the head with a walking stick, and a second spectator punched him in the face. Courant, with his face streaming with blood, was arrested.

There was a riotous demonstration on the Boulevard Sebastopol at 6 o'clock this evening. The rioters smashed the windows of a Jewish store, over which were the names of "Levy & Dreyfus." During the disturbance a shot from a revolver was fired.

As this dispatch is sent, the Prefect of Police, with a large force of policemen, is coping with the mob.

EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Man Seriously Injured While Experimenting with Chemicals, and a Woman and Boy Severely Burned.

An explosion of chemicals in the house of Stewart J. B. Gourlay, an undertaker at 916 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, last night injured three persons. Gourlay was the most seriously burned, and his left hand was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated at the wrist. The others injured were Mrs. Mary Rinsland of 918 Gates Avenue and George Johnson, ten years old, of 1,001 Gates Avenue. Mrs. Rinsland's scalp was torn and her face burned, and the boy's face and hands were severely burned.

Gourlay is an amateur photographer, and some time ago he began to experiment for flash lights. His experiments were made in a rear room off the office. He was testing the light last evening and the woman and boy were looking on. Gourlay struck a match and put it to the plate which contained the chemicals, but the flash was inadequate, and he added more chemicals. As he did so there was an explosion which shook the building, and Gourlay, the woman, and the boy were thrown to the floor by the concussion.

Several physicians were summoned, and a call was sent to St. Mary's Hospital for an ambulance. The injured persons were attended to and left at their homes. Gourlay's condition is critical.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS FOR HAITI.

Two Vessels Expected to Enforce Claims for $100,000—Fall of the Ministry Imminent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, (via Bermuda,) Feb. 11—Two Italian warships are expected at Port au Prince from St. Thomas to enforce pending claims of the Italian Government to the amount of $100,000. The fall of the Ministry is imminent. M. Cal. Fouchard, President Simon Sam's former Minister of Finance, is a candidate for the Presidency.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the new Governor of Jamaica, arrived here to-day from Demarara.

CHASE AFTER ALLEGED THIEVES.

Two Men Caught on Fifth Avenue by an Excited Crowd.

John Ryan of 227 Chrystie Street and John McCarthy of 252 Spring Street were caught on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of being sneak thieves.

Mrs. d'Hereia, living at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, drove on Feb. 3 to the office building at 21 West Twenty-third Street. She left her purse in the coach on the seat. When she came back it was gone. Frank P. Dixon, the elevator guard at that number, and a friend, Lawyer O. H. Swain of 132 Sixth Avenue, say they were on the second floor and saw two men take the purse.

Yesterday afternoon they saw the same pair again attempting to repeat the operation on another carriage, and, being on the main floor, they gave chase. The thieves easily got away in the big crowds at that point.

An hour later Swain saw the pair at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He shadowed them to Twenty-ninth Street, and there told Policeman Perigo what he knew. The thieves caught sight of him and ran. The policeman started in pursuit, and a large and excited crowd took up the chase. The fugitives were soon caught.

Secretary Alger Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President and the members of the Cabinet were agreeably surprised at the appearance of Secretary Alger at the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day. It was the first time in eight weeks he had been able to attend a Cabinet meeting. The Secretary looked worn from his illness, and did not remain long at the meeting. He leaves to-morrow morning for Fort Monroe.

George Glover Mallory Drops Dead.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 11.—George Glover Mallory, son of the late Rev. Dr. G. S. Mallory of New York, dropped dead to-day at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, 717 Grove Street. Mr. Mallory had been making his home in this city of late and had appeared to be in good health. An examination showed that apoplexy was the cause of death.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central in Wisconsin has moved to Ontario, causing rains in the Mississippi Valley and lake regions. It has grown warmer in the lower lake region and colder in the Mississippi Valley. The storm will move east-northeast, causing rain in New England and Eastern New York, and rain, followed by fair weather, in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. It will grow colder in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	35	44	42
6 A. M.	34	40	42
9 A. M.	32	39	44
12 M.	32	42	48
3 P. M.	32	45	50
6 P. M.	30	43	48
9 P. M.	29	43	46
12 P. M.	26	43	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45¾
Weather Bureau	42⅜
Corresponding date 1897	31⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 38 degrees, at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .92, and at 8 P. M. .92.

GEN. WOODFORD AT FAULT

A Suggestion that He Did Not Act with Enough Energy in the de Lome Case at Madrid.

SPAIN'S DUPLICITY THE ISSUE

A Disavowal of the References to the Reciprocity Negotiations Will Be Demanded—The Cabinet Considers the Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The diplomatic incident begun by the discovery of the offensive letter of Mr. de Lome to Señor Canalejas is not yet closed, according to Assistant Secretary of State Day. By accepting the resignation of Minister de Lome and appointing Mr. Du Bosc to take charge of affairs until a new Minister is found, Spain has made it possible to continue business relations with the United States, but it is evident that the Administration looks for a clear disavowal of some of the material assertions made in de Lome's letter. About the opinions of Señor de Lome concerning the President there is not now so much concern as there is about his references to the insincerity of the Spanish Government in negotiating for reciprocity and undertaking, in Cuba, to carry out a new plan of warfare and to establish an autonomous Government. Until there is a disavowal of the expressions of de Lome on these subjects it is considered to be impossible to pretend to regard Spain's efforts in either of these directions without suspicion.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion from comments made at the Department of State that the part of this controversy intrusted to Minister Woodford has not been handled with the firmness and energy that the incident demanded. The department is not quite clear that the demand for de Lome's recall did not reach the American Legation in Madrid before the resignation of de Lome was in the hands of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is known certainly that, whether first or second in communicating the information about the letter from this side, the Minister did not fully appreciate the interest felt in the matter here. When he sent the information about the action of the Cabinet upon de Lome's resignation he closed his dispatch with a promise to send fuller information later on. The subject was one of such interest to the Administration, and the attitude of the Spanish Ministers was so important to be understood by the State Department, that it was expected that Gen. Woodford would spare no expense in giving such information as he had very fully by telegraph.

Some comfort is derived from the opinion expressed by diplomatic persons here that de Lome has suffered greater humiliation in being allowed to resign rather than to await to be recalled, inasmuch as a recall would imply continuance in service, while resignation severs his connection with the diplomatic service.

To the officers of the Government who were waiting impatiently upon Gen. Woodford for news, it would have been assuring if he had sent what was understood to be the significance in Madrid of his action, and the subsequent approval of the Ministers. The belief of the Administration is that the Spanish Government will completely disavow the declaration of de Lome that Spain is merely pretending to favor autonomy in Cuba and reciprocity with the United States.

Cabinet Considers the Incident.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President briefly gave a summary of the correspondence that has taken place up to this moment respecting the retirement of Mr. de Lome, and remarked that it would be necessary to await this report. The matter was not discussed in any phase after this explanation of its status by the President. Assistant Secretary Day also made the same statement, when asked if the incident could be regarded as closed so far as our Government was concerned. While this is the necessary course to be followed, so long as Mr. Woodford has promised a report, there is every indication that the State Department desires an early termination of the matter, to which end Mr. Woodford is expected to cable what he has to say in addition to his message of last evening. It is scarcely expected that he will have anything material to add, except perhaps an explanation of the reason why his note failed to reach the Spanish Government before it had accepted the resignation of the Minister.

The following statement was given out for publication at the State Department this morning:

"Gen. Woodford telegraphed that the Minister's resignation had been accepted before he presented the telegram from the department. He adds that the First Secretary at Washington will be placed in charge of the legation and a new Minister will be appointed at once. Full reports to follow."

As the representative of Spain, Señor Don Juan du Bosc called at noon to-day at the State Department and presented in writing the notification of the Spanish Government that the resignation of Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome had been accepted and that Señor du Bosc was authorized to represent his Government as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. The notification was purely formal, giving the facts of the transfer, without mention of the incident leading up to it. He was not accompanied by Señor de Lome, who, with this official act, becomes a private citizen of Spain temporarily sojourning in this country.

Señor de Lome will leave Washington within the next few days. His leave will be quiet, and devoid of any official or public character. Appreciating the delicacy of the situation, he has withdrawn invitations of a social character. The day of his departure from Washington has not been fixed, but it will be early next week. He will sail from the United States by one of the transatlantic liners leaving the middle of the week.

Senor de Lome's Plans.

Señor de Lome received a newspaper man at the legation this morning, and for the first time withdrew the condition of secrecy which had been imposed and strictly observed during the trying stages of the incident. All about were evidences of preparation for departure. The spacious entrance saloon was piled high with huge packing boxes, and several men were stowing away goods. Express wagons were at the side and rear entrances. Señor de Lome was in the legation office at the desk he has so long occupied. He preserved that outward calm which has marked him during other critical stages of the Spanish-Cuban contest. Near him was a map of his estate near Valencia, Spain, which he had been looking over in anticipation of soon returning to it.

"This will be the last time I will see you as Minister of Spain," said he, "for I am about to turn over to Mr. Du Bosc all the affairs of the Legation. He will be the official representative, and I will be a private citizen. In my private capacity I will be glad to see you any time during the brief time that I remain."

The late Minister expressed satisfaction that his going would be with that privacy which a private citizen could enjoy. It would take, he thought, one or two days to wind up the routine affairs of the office, personal and official, in which he had been concerned. In every respect, however, Señor Du Bosc would be the representative of Spain from now forward. The mail addressed to him as Minister would be turned over unopened to Señor Du Bosc, for such action as it required.

After leaving here Mr. de Lome may visit Spanish friends for a day or so, but that is not settled. The Cuban tutor who has instructed the de Lome boys has been released, and will return to Havana. The governess also will be released. After leaving this country the future plans of Mr. de Lome are not fixed. Personally he would prefer not to go to Madrid, and unless the Government commands him to go to the capital he probably will visit some other place, and then go to his estate near

Valencia. It is a large estate, with extensive vineyards, and is in the district which returned Señor de Lome to the Cortes as a Deputy. Further than referring to his plans, Señor de Lome would not talk for publication, and would not go into the recent incident. That is closed, so far as he is concerned.

Señor Du Bosc, the new representative of Spain, was seen at the Legation office. He looks more like an Englishman than a Spaniard, being tall and of athletic build, with no Spanish trace in his accent. His mother was an Englishwoman, and he was trained at Oxford. For the present he asked to be excused from discussing Spanish affairs. The Legation will remain at the present location, on Massachusetts Avenue, as there is a two years' lease of the premises.

BERNABE THE NEW MINISTER.

It Is Learned in Madrid that He Will Be Sent to Washington in Place of Senor de Lome.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—United States Minister Woodford gave a banquet this evening to the Diplomatic Corps. Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Moret, the Colonial Minister, were present. Señor Gullon, questioned by newspaper men on the subject, said that Señor Dupuy de Lome's successor would soon be nominated.

It is learned that Señor de Lome's successor will be Señor Louis Polo Bernabe, son of Vice Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in the United States. Señor Bernabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

El Heraldo de Madrid says: "New and menacing incidents tend to arise between Spain and the United States, resulting from the permanence of American warships at Havana, the display of arms and ammunition by a yacht there, and the proceedings of the American Congress. This state of things inspires alarm, and the Government is bravely preoccupied by a situation which is becoming intolerable." With regard to Señor Dupuy de Lome El Heraldo suggests that his letter was, in effect, produced by President McKinley's message, as he had previously expressed "very favorable opinion" of Mr. McKinley.

SAGASTA EXPRESSES SURPRISE.

Says Senor De Lome Always Spoke Respectfully of the President.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, said to a correspondent:

"I was surprised at Señor de Lome's letter, for in all his communications, official and private, addressed to the Government, he spoke respectfully of President McKinley. I regret Señor de Lome's indiscretion and folly, for he has rendered Spain signal services at Washington."

On the question of Señor de Lome's successor, Señor Sagasta was very reticent.

According to a dispatch received here from Havana, the letter of Señor de Lome to Señor Canalejas was abstracted by the person charged to forward it to the latter, and, it is added, this person received $1,000 for it.

The Imparcial, referring to the resignation of Señor de Lome, says:

"The Government was wise to accept Señor de Lome's resignation. His indiscretion has only occasioned the Government vexation."

The Liberal takes the same view of the case, and adds:

"We do not wish to blame the vile conduct of the persons capable of such a theft. The reflections contained in the official and private correspondence of Mr. Taylor were far graver."

The decree accepting Señor Dupuy de Lome's resignation as Minister of Spain to the United States has been signed and will be gazetted to-morrow.

DE LOME CENSURED IN HAVANA.

La Lucha Says His Tragic Fall Will End His Political Career.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—La Lucha, in an editorial entitled "Killed by a Letter," severely criticises Señor Dupuy de Lome, who "fell a suicide from a high position, devoid of shrewdness and diplomatic qualities." It says:

"His tragic fall will prevent his ever being appointed to any high position. His post he had long held without suitable qualities, intrusting to a letter, in a most dangerous period, ideas of Government which it is probable are in the thought of most prominent Spanish politicians.

"At a moment when honor and right are under discussion, when on one side it is proposed to defend them with treasure and blood, and when, on the other, they are considered in the spirit of self-interest, masked by an aspect of sentiment and philanthropy, qualities which, if they exist at all, have certainly not been demonstrated at a season when those who professed them should have shown more ardor for their own history and done more to point a moral for their own people and for coming generations—at such a moment the deed of Señor Dupuy de Lome is grave.

"If he had not presented his resignation, the Government at Madrid would have compelled him to resign, not only for speaking of its plans, but for revealing its ultimate intentions, to say nothing of considerations affecting President McKinley and some of the most prominent men of the neighboring Republic whom he bragged he could deceive and dominate.

"By the sarcastic way he spoke of Americans when he passed through Havana we were led to fear he would meet with trouble, and we believe that the letter which has been the cause of the fall of Señor Dupuy de Lome will be the shroud of his political burial."

The Union Constitucional says that Señor Dupuy de Lome is an able diplomat, and expresses the opinion that his resignation, in the circumstances, will only make him more popular in Spain, which has already shown its disapproval of attacks on a Spanish General.

The Sergeants of the Spanish warships gave a dinner last evening to the Sergeants of the French cruiser Dubourdieu. Patriotic toasts were proposed in honor of France and Spain.

TORPEDO VESSELS FOR SPAIN.

The Clyde Shipbuilders Urged to Push Spanish Work.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to The Standard from Glasgow says the Spanish Government has requested the Clyde Bank Shipbuilding Company to push Spanish work. The company yesterday, it is added, dispatched to Spain a high-speed torpedo catcher, fully manned by Spaniards. In addition, two torpedo boat destroyers are being completed for Spain, and the crews for them have arrived at Glasgow.

BLANCO TO VISIT THE MAINE.

Capt. Sigsbee Calls on Him, and He Will Return It as a Citizen.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Capt. Sigsbee, accompanied by Consul General Lee, paid an official visit to Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day. They were cordially received and entertained. At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning Gen. Solano will return the visit of the American Captain and Consul General, in the name of Capt. Gen. Blanco, on board the Maine. It is understood that after the visit the Captain General referred in very flattering terms to the plans of the American warship.

It is explained in Spanish circles that the Captain General, as the first person in authority in Cuba, cannot visit any warship, but, "as proof of the sympathy he feels for Capt. Sigsbee and the United States Government," the Captain General will call, as a private person, upon Capt. Sigsbee on board the Maine.

Gen. Parrado, Rear Admiral Landero, and the Captain of the Port visited the French Admiral to-day on board the cruiser Dubourdieu, which sailed this afternoon for New Orleans. Rear Admiral Landero visited Capt. Sigsbee on board the battleship Maine this morning.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII. sailed to-day for Spain with 87 officers and 766 soldiers on board.

The United States torpedo boat Cushing, with stores for the Maine, has arrived at this port.

Capt. Heilbron of the American yacht Buccaneer, acting under instructions from its owner, W. R. Hearst, has paid, under protest, the fine of $800 imposed upon the yacht for "breaking the Naval Department regulations." He will file a claim for damages.

Du Bosc at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The third of the card receptions at the White House to-night, which was given especially to the Army and Navy, was attended by over 2,000 persons. Señor Du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Spanish Legation, was among the guests.

THE DE LOME RESIGNATION.

H. S. Rubens Says the Spanish Explanation of Its Acceptance Is a Quibble.

The explanation that Minister de Lome's resignation was accepted because it reached Madrid before the demand of the United States for his recall is characterized as a quibble by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban delegation. He said, yesterday:

"In order that his resignation be accepted, de Lome must have given the reason, and the moment Spain had knowledge of the facts, if her intentions were friendly to the United States she should have offered to recall de Lome, or else she should have awaited the request of the United States.

"By accepting his resignation, with knowledge of the facts, Sagasta combined with de Lome to humiliate this Government."

Speaking of the point now made by Señor de Lome's friends that the letter never reached Canalejas, Mr. Rubens said: "I am surprised that any intelligent Spaniard should take that position, because, if that should be true, the inevitable inference is that there was a traitor in de Lome's household, who had knowledge of the writing of the letter and who advised the Cubans of it. At the same time, it insinuates that our Post Office Department is not beyond the pale of bribery, or it at least admits corruption in the Spanish Post Office.

"Canalejas received the letter. Naturally he seeks to hide his carelessness, since it lays him open to the suspicion of betraying de Lome.

Question of Morality.

"As to the question of morality involved in the taking of the letter, it seems to be forgotten that there is war between the Cubans and Spain, and that we must avail ourselves of every opportunity to cripple Spain as she does to injure us.

"The Spanish frequently intercept our mails, but we have never complained, even when they have published the stolen correspondence, not even when they published our list of individuals who paid the insurgents a tax for the privilege of grinding cane and the amounts of their contributions. The wife of the Spanish Gen. Pando, by the way, was one who thus paid money into the treasury of the rebels that cane might be ground on her plantation."

There are others in the Junta who, besides insisting that Canalejas received the letter, say they have good reason for believing that he purposely left it where it should be found. He has opposed de Lome in his paper, El Heraldo de Madrid, and the carelessness that would lead to the letter's falling into Cuban hands would accomplish more, as it has, than all the opposition that he could bring to bear in the columns of his paper.

Spanish Interception.

Dr. Castillio said yesterday that an instance of Spanish interception of Cuban mails had just been brought to him by Major Emory W. Fenn, who arrived Thursday from Cuba on the steamship Yucatan. Major Fenn called at the Junta yesterday to draw his pay. He comes from Winsted, Conn., and has been with the insurgents for ten months. He desired to return home on account of the death of his father, and, receiving the necessary permit from the Republican Government of Cuba, started out. He was captured by the Spanish, but as only the permit showing that he was to leave Cuba was found on him, he was permitted to proceed, but as a presentado, that is, on the promise that he would not again fight against Spain.

While at the palace in Havana, Secretary Congasto told him that they had knowledge of the fact that when Dr. Castillio returned to the United States recently, he did so at the request of Gen. Garcia to fit out a special expedition to aid him in Santiago Province. This information was obtained from captured correspondence.

The Secretary told Fenn that if he would learn where the expedition was to land and notify the Spaniards he would be handsomely rewarded. Fenn reported the fact to Dr. Castillio. While at the Junta he also told of the frequent and efficient use of dynamite in destroying railroad property, bridges, &c.

José Acosta, an envoy of the new colonial autonomic Government of Cuba, was among the passengers who sailed Thursday on the Spanish line steamship Mexico for Cuba. He came here to offer inducements to Cubans in the United States, but failed in his mission.

Cubans at the Junta said that he was empowered to offer material modifications to the Constitution of the new Colonial Government to satisfy the Cubans, but the only reply he got was that the Cubans were satisfied with the Constitution of their republican Government. Spain could give them nothing they wanted but independence, and that they would have whether she gave it or not.

OHIO REPUBLICANS FOR CUBA.

The Foraker-Bushnell Element Controls the League Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Ohio Republican League Convention, which was held in this city to-day, was one of the stormiest in the history of the league. About 200 delegates, representing 72 clubs, were in attendance. The factional feeling which marked the late Senatorial contest cropped out. There were strenuous efforts to restore harmony, however, both the retiring President and the President-elect advising the members of the league to lay aside factional differences. Senator Foraker, in his telegram to the league, also made a plea for harmony.

The Foraker and Bushnell element were dominant in the convention, and while they endeavored to keep factional differences in the background, they carried all their points. Among other things they secured the adoption of a resolution indorsing Senator Mason's Cuban resolution, which was opposed by the adherents of President McKinley and Senator Hanna. The convention received a congratulatory message from the President.

Death of Daniel L. Jones.

Daniel L. Jones, one of the oldest residents of Williamsburg, died last night at his home, 70 McKibbin Street, that place. He was born in Wales Aug. 4, 1807. He came to this country in 1832 and settled in this city. He engaged in the manufacture of lamps and gas fixtures. He moved to Williamsburg in 1844, when he bought the house in which he lived up to the time of his death. In 1850 he engaged in the real estate business with his son, Daniel L. Jones, Jr. He was twice married, and his second wife died ten years ago. He was one of the founders and at one time the President of St. David's Benevolent Society, an organization for the relief of Welsh people.

The Suit Against Montefiore Home.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the suit brought against the Montefiore Home by Alexander Burshell for $100,000 damages for the death of his son, who was killed by falling through an elevator shaft while undergoing medical treatment at the home. Justice Stover held that charitable institutions are not responsible for the acts of their employes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:40 A. M.—120 West Seventy-first Street; Robert McBride; damage slight.

1 P. M.—103 Willett Street; Hannah Markowitz; damage, $5.

4:35 P. M.—Union Avenue, 7 Westchester Avenue; F. Gore; damage, $25.

4:40 P. M.—872 Columbus Avenue; Thomas Delaoy; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—358 West Nineteenth Street; John Longman; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; G. W. Sauer and others; damage, $70,000.

7:35 P. M.—28 Carmine Street; B. B. Gotte; damage, $5.

7:40 P. M.—591 First Avenue; Joseph Barlusti; damage, $25.

8:50 P. M.—2,819 First Avenue; Pettie Zentine; damage slight.

QUEENS BOROUGH.

1:40 A. M.—100 Vernon Avenue; Max Buckaler; damage, $1,700.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

9:40 A. M.—John Street, West New Brighton; John O'Brien; damage, slight.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.

With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

CHARITY BALL BRILLIANT

Ordinary People Flock with the Wealthy at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SOME UNUSUAL FEATURES

The Decorations More Elaborate Than Those at Former Charity Balls—Names of Prominent Guests—Noticeable Gowns Described.

With a blaze of jewels, a beauty, a richness, a variety of costumes, and an elegance of setting such as has never before combined to make it a success, the annual charity ball came and went in the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

The people that lent it the value of their names and their attendance, united with the splendid scale on which the whole affair was planned, won back to this venerable institution of metropolitan society its quondam prestige, and fastened it in the minds of those who saw it as something worth recalling.

The Charity Ball is unique in the social incidents of the season in this city, and justly respected by large and small. To the rich and notable it affords an opportunity of benefiting the Nursery and Child's Hospital, a popular charity, by displaying their countenances and gems before the eyes of every-day mortals, and to the latter it gives a five-dollar note the means by which one may simultaneously enjoy a splendid pageant, see the "Howling Howling Swells" face to face, and become a promoter of charity.

Unusual Decorations.

The ball has needed the respect and affection to be derived from such sources on past occasions, because it was by no means the subject for such lavish investment of means as to make it compare favorably with big private dances in decorations and other appointments. Its chief adornment, if such it can be called, when given at the Metropolitan Opera House, was the word "Charity," blazing forth in gas-jet lights at a severe altitude, and serving as a moral reminder of the cause in which the patrons of the dance were assembled.

The floral decorations last night were not elaborate, but the rooms which formed the temporary cage of New York's fashionable wealth were sufficiently adorned to give the ball an attraction it had never had before.

The boxes that ran three sides about the grand ballroom were the scenes of quite as magnificent displays of sapphires and satins as the horseshoe showed on previous occasions in the Opera House, and the mural paintings were eminently more satisfying to the eye than anything imagination might depict on the ceiling of the latter edifice. The example is fairly typical of the effect of the change from one place to another.

The entire floor on which the ballroom is situated was opened to the patrons of the ball, and to them only, and another innovation in the management of the hostelry was the opening of a new staircase leading from the long corridor in the Astoria to the supper room below. The holders of boxes reached their destination last night by the usual entrance in Thirty-fourth Street, but every one else came through the furthest east door on the Thirty-third Street side, that known as the "ladies' entrance."

Half of the Waldorf dining room, at the right of the entrance hall there, was used as a men's cloakroom, the Turkish and Marie Antoinette rooms on the left being devoted to a similar use for the women.

A little way down the corridor on this, the ground floor, a screen blocked communication with the rest of the hotel. The incoming guests climbed the eastern stairway and found their way to the Astoria side of the house through the narrow passage at its head. A judicious use of Kentia palms, their bases screened by clematis, formed a guiding way. The same plants made up the decorations in the corridor leading to the grand ballroom, little nooks, appropriate to tete-a-tetes, being formed by the use of chairs and foliage, here and there.

Customary Grand March.

The grand march, that tottering relic of past social customs, common alike to the dances of festive Bowery gatherings and to the Charity Ball, was started in the Myrtle Room about 10:30 P. M., and passed from it through to the Astor Gallery, and so straight on to the ballroom, the circuit of which the dancers made, and then stopped at a red-covered platform at the south end, afterward breaking up into a lancers—Herbert's "Idol's Eye."

The march was headed by Herbert Livingston Satterlee, Chairman of the Floor Committee, and his associates. They immediately preceded Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who led a number of couples of well-known society folk, the managers of the hospital following them. Dancing was in the ballroom, where Lander's orchestra played, and the Astor Gallery, where the hotel orchestra, directed by Clappé, discoursed music from the easterly end.

Another detachment of Clappé's musicians played in the east foyer, next to Cleopatra's statue. Herbert, Strauss, Wiegand, Sousa, "Rosey," Fahrbach, Bendix, Waldteufel, De Koven, and Ziehrer were among the composers favored. The popular dances of the season were played. Supper was served à la carte in the Astoria and Waldorf dining rooms after midnight.

Some of the Costumes.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton's costume was a pearl-colored satin, covered with black jetted net. She wore a diamond necklace, collar of pearls, and pearls in her hair. Others in the line of march were:

Mrs. Post, in white satin, with Admiral Bunce, United States Navy; Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, in black velvet, with Col. S. V. R. Cruger; Mrs. George B. De Forest, in white satin, and Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce; Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, in blue, and Mr. De Forest; Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, in pink, and James Lawrence Breese; Mrs. Francis H. Landon, and Philip Rhinelander.

Others among the invited guests who were asked to join in the march were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane.

The Box Holders.

The box holders for the evening were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. George C. Clark and Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mrs. Harriot, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Mrs. Walton M. Peckham, Mrs. Joseph Milbank, Mrs. J. B. Ceballos, Mr. Frothingham, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Schroeder.

John D. Archbold, Mrs. Pinchot and William P. Eno, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles Ward, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Dr. Everett M. Culver, J. L. Adams, Mrs. Moss, Nelson G. Green, Mrs. Francis O. Matthiessen, Mrs. Edwin Gould.

Miss Susan de Forest Day, Mrs. G. B. Hurdy, Mrs. Alfred A. Cowles, Gilbert Smith Coddington, Mrs. Switz Conde, Mrs. Charles J. Hudson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. John Clifford Rennard, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, and Mrs. G. de Almago.

Among the costumes noticed last night were Mrs. E. J. Berwind, white satin and fine lace; Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, pink satin and black ribbon trimming; Mrs. Charles Worthington, mauve crepon; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who looked splendidly, pink satin and diamonds.

Miss Virginia Fair, black gauze; Mrs. Reeves Merritt, white satin, and lace about the neck; Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, black and orange; Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, black velvet and blue trimmings; Mrs. Steward Wing, black gauze and jet; Mrs. Hurlbut, black velvet; Miss Morton, pink satin and gauze; Mrs. George C. Boldt, in light blue brocade.

Miss Annie Ashmore, in black; Mrs. George C. Lyman, in lemon-colored satin brocade; Miss Lyman, white satin and flowers; Miss McCauley, in pearl satin and point lace; Mrs. James H. Livingston, in shrimp satin; Mrs. Joseph Stickney; Mrs. Westervelt, black net.

Miss Mabel Shaw, in black jet and spangles; Miss Gerry, in white satin and pink brocade; Mrs. Charles Childs, pink brocade and pearls; Miss Serena Townsend, in black brocade velvet and duchesse lace.

Among the prominent patrons were President McKinley, Gov. Black, Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William Astor, Andrew H. Green, Gen. Bryce, Col. Waring, Consul General Bruwaert, ex-Gov. Morton, Henry Clews, John D. Crimmins, James C. Carter, D. O. Mills, and Smith Ely.

THREE ART EXHIBITS.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League is now open to the public, in the building of the Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street. More attention has been paid this year to the decoration and arrangement of the galleries themselves, and their effect has been greatly heightened by the placing of plaster figures here and there and the adorning of flights of steps with sculpture ornamentation.

The exhibition will also be found more interesting than usual by the general public, inasmuch as a popular character has been given to it by the display of the original designs for the mural decorations of the Astoria Hotel and other large buildings, and the drawings entered in competition for the New York Public Library, the College of the City of New York, several large hotels and public institutions, and those for well-known business buildings and private houses erected and to be erected. These drawings include the rejected as well as the accepted designs, and thus give an opportunity to visitors interested in the subject to criticise and discuss the choice of the judges in the various competitions.

Among the most interesting designs shown are those of the new zoological park in the Borough of the Bronx. These are by Heins & La Farge, the architects of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and to the lay mind certainly seem to provide for buildings admirably fitted for their purposes. Needed color is given to the exhibition by the display of Will H. Low's and C. Y. Turner's original designs for the decorations of the Astoria Hotel, by W. H. Hawkins's four landscape panels, by Walter Shirlaw's, Gabriel D. Clements's, Heins & La Farge's, Francis C. Jones's, and Robert Benvenuti's panels, and by designs for memorial windows by Helen M. and Maitland Armstrong, Edward P. Sperry, J. Alden Weir, Ella Conde and F. S. Lamb, and the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. Kenyon Cox's designs for magazine covers and advertisements and decorative work by William Walton, F. B. Day, Elizabeth Franks, and others must also be noted, as also a study for a memorial window by John La Farge.

Among the most interesting sculptures shown are those of J. F. M. Clarke. Henry Linder exhibits a holy water font, and George T. Brewster a sketch for an equestrian statue of Gen. Slocum. Among the general exhibits are designs for Persian rugs, carved lamps and tables, gas fixtures, lanterns, andirons, tiles, a collection of illuminated leather, shown by C. R. Yandell, and a clever burnt-wood panel, whose subject is a troop of cavalry galloping, by Lillian Kiliani. It is impossible to more than thus briefly outline the wide and varied scope of this exhibition. It should be visited and studied, not only by architects and architectural students, but by artists, connoisseurs, and all lovers of art, and especially of decorative design and furnishings. The exhibition will remain open until March 5.

It is quite a departure for the Union League Club to give other than a picture exhibition at its monthly or annual meetings, and its members were therefore agreeably surprised to find the club gallery when they attended the annual meeting on Thursday evening filled with over a hundred bronze reproductions of Roman antiques. These were brought to this country by Signor Angelo del Nero from Rome, in which city he is conducting the work of reproducing all the more famous antiques to be found in the Eternal City. Signor del Nero employs what is known as the "cire perdue" process in his reproduction. He has adopted this process after much experimenting as being the best fitted to produce the results achieved by the original molders and sculptors of these masterpieces.

He has been particularly successful in reproducing the effect of the same metal as that probably originally used, and so the sculptures resemble gold, brass, or copper. Some of his pieces he has buried for months in the earth and then gone over them with acid, all the time carefully studying with rare intelligence and artistic sense the appearance of the originals. The expenditure of this time and care makes his work unusually valuable. Perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most important of the artist's reproductions are those of the Venus of Milo, the head of Caesar Augustus, the Dancing Faun, and the famous Victory, Antinous, Narcissus, and Hermes. A word must be said for the arrangement of the bronzes, which is very artistic and effective. This exhibition of plastic art is one of the most important that has been held in New York for many a day, and should be shown where the public can be admitted to examine it.

Mr. Carleton Wiggins has placed 150 of his landscapes and cattle pictures painted in Europe and this country during the past three years on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where they are to be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The exhibition is too large and wearies the visitor. Mr. Wiggins, who has been a close student of Troyon, Van Marcke, and the modern French landscapists, is an artist of rare sympathy for and with Nature, having a delicate color scheme and good power of composition, but he is monotonous when he repeats himself over and over again, with often only slight variations of subject. His canvases vary in merit, but there are few that can be called weak and not any that are poor.

Seen occasionally and in single examples in a gallery or studio they attract and please, but few artists' work can be shown to the extent of 150 canvases at one time and not give the visitor a sense of satiety from which prejudiced judgments ofttimes proceed.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The third meeting of the Cinderella Dancing Class was held last evening in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. Arthur H. Corlies led the cotillion with Miss Madelaine Chauncey as his partner.

The twenty-third annual charity ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary was held at the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Richmond Borough, last night. The dancing was in the glass ballroom, which was arranged for a snowstorm effect. Dancing began at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes gave the fourth and last of her cotillions of this season at her home, 229 Madison Avenue, last night. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, Alexander M. Hadden leading, with the daughter of the hostess, Miss Caroline Mildred Phelps-Stokes. Supper was served at 12:30 A. M.

To-night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall there will be a public meeting in the interest of the industrial education of negroes in the South. William Earl Dodge will preside, and the Hampton Institute colored male quartet will sing plantation melodies. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Booker T. Washington, Robert C. Ogden, and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissel.

There was a large assemblage yesterday afternoon at the reception given by Mrs. Joseph B. Brown at her residence in Union Street, Brooklyn. In the receiving party were Mrs. William Henry Sanford, Mrs. Edward Cole Watson, Mrs. John M. Conklin, Mrs. William A. Hall, Miss Russell Le Strange, Miss Nutting, Miss Mae Nutting, Miss Bruno, Miss Nettie Bruno, Miss Effie Tingley, and Miss Alice Titus.

The Yale Sophomore Society, Kappa Psi, gave its annual dance at Sherry's last night, under the patronage of Mrs. W. Coffin, Mrs. Charles Williams of Philadelphia, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. William Rockefeller, and Mrs. Brinley. Dancing took place in the small ballroom. Schuberth's Orchestra played, and a seated supper was served there about midnight. The cotillion was afterward danced, Mrs. Rockefeller's son, Percy A. Rockefeller, leading with Miss Katharine A. Tapsley.

Ideal Culture.

"There is one nice thing about living in a community of cultured people," said Copley. "Now, in Boston, for instance, culture has done away with cross-eyed people."

"Nonsense," said the New Yorker. "What has culture got to do with cross-eyed people?"

"It turns them into strabismatic people," said Copley.—Harper's Bazar.

"Take it back

—go to some grocer who will give you Pearline." That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearline begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearline, the original and standard washing compound. 578

Millions NOW USE Pearline

BLOODSHED IN GUATEMALA.

Gen. Marroquin Killed and the Morales Forces Put to Flight—The Report Denied in Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—A special from San José de Guatemala says civil strife and bloodshed have followed the killing of Barrios. Before the body of the late ruler had found sepulture the factions were flying at each other's throats, and as a result Gen. Marroquin, the chief supporter of Prospero Morales, one of the aspirants to the Presidency, is dead, and his forces are seeking safety in flight. It was last night that Gen. Marroquin attempted to seize the reins of Government in behalf of Morales. He made an attack in force on the palace barracks. The assault was vigorously resisted, and in the fighting Gen. Marroquin and a few others were killed. Seeing that their efforts would not prove successful, the attacking forces, consisting of 2,000 men, headed by Gen. Majerea and Col. Arrevalo, fled from the city.

President Barrios's Cabinet has resigned. Everything is quiet and peace prevails. Antonio Barrios, son of the late President and a graduate of West Point, has been appointed Minister of Public Works; Francisco Anguereno, Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs; Domingel Morales, Minister of Public Instruction, and Rafael Salavar, Minister of Finance.

To-day Gen. Toledo, who has been appointed Minister of War by Manuel Estrada Cabrera, the President ad interim of the republic, ordered the artillery in pursuit of the fleeing revolutionists.

The populace and soldiers demand that Gen. Mendizabel be proclaimed President. The situation is becoming more complicated and the crisis is acute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—According to an official dispatch received by Lazo Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister, at 11 o'clock to-night, there is no foundation for the report published that a revolution broke out yesterday in Guatemala City. Order has not been disturbed, and peace prevails all over the country.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—Guatemalan rebel leaders here have received reports that there has been fighting in Guatemala and that sixty-four men were killed, but strict censorship is kept on telegrams.

Gen. Marraquin was shot by Government troops Thursday, while making an attack upon the barracks, which were defended by 2,000 troops, who, however, were dislodged. The Governor General, Aravalo, and Major Naera evacuated the barracks with their men and fled.

The body of Barrios is in the palace at Capilla Ardiente, where, having been carefully embalmed, it will remain for some days, when it will be taken to the general cemetery.

NICARAGUA'S REVOLT ENDED.

Advices Reach Washington that the "Revolution Has Been Suppressed."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Señor Luis Corea, Chargé d'Affaires of the Greater American Republics, is in receipt of telegrams to-day from the Diet and from President Zelaya of Nicaragua, stating that "the insurrection has been suppressed."

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—The British second-class cruiser Amphion, of 4,300 tons and 10 guns, arrived at Corinto, on the Pacific Coast, on Feb. 6, and reported all well on board. She has been inspecting the harbor there. Capt. Frank Finnis, in command of the Amphion, visited President Zelaya yesterday, and returned on board his ship to-day.

ANTI-PLATT ENROLLMENT.

The Total Number of Names Reaches 9,000—Tactics of Machine Men.

Most of the prominent members of the Committee of Fifty-three were at headquarters, in the St. James Building, yesterday waiting for the return of the enrollment books, in order to get the total of the enrollment, which closed at 10 P. M. Thursday, in the 114 districts into which the city was divided. The returns came in slowly, and it was not until late last night that Chairman Kenyon was able to announce that the enrollment had reached almost 9,000. With the returns from two districts missing at midnight, the enrollment was 8,936. There were enough men enrolled, however, to satisfy the organizers of the movement, for the Constitutional requirement of fifty names in each Assembly district was reached.

Mr. Kenyon, the Chairman of the committee, complained bitterly of the tactics adopted by the machine Republicans during the enrollment.

"Our heaviest vote," he said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "was in the Twenty-first Assembly District, where, strangely enough, the most strenuous efforts were made by the machine men to injure us. They went so far as to wait around the polling places, and when citizens came to enroll these scouts would tell them that the place of enrollment had been moved to another place. They would lead unsuspecting men to fake enrollment places, where they would enroll them in books that were supposed to be ours, and in this way we lost many names. Our enrollment, however, is a bona fide one, and the 9,000 names represent a far greater number, sufficient, we think, to dominate the situation."

William Brookfield and ex-Mayor Strong were present last night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three and both expressed themselves as pleased with the enrollment.

Another Candidate Against York.

That Police Commissioner York's nominal leadership of the Democrats in Brooklyn is drawing to a close is indicated by the number of candidates for his place. Yesterday Warden Patrick Hayes announced that his candidate was ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell. Mr. Hayes has given Mr. York a good deal of trouble in the past, and Senator McCarren, another candidate, has been the outspoken leader of those who believe that the Brooklyn chiefs have allowed Tammany to run over them. Both McCarren and Hayes are in favor of a firmer policy. There are other candidates for York's shoes, but none of such prominence as Bell and McCarren.

Senator Murphy Declines to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Murphy declines to discuss the action taken by the New York Legislature censuring him for his vote on the Teller financial resolution.

Crockery Board of Trade Dinner.

The Crockery Board of Trade of New York held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Robert Slimmon, President of the board, presided, and at his table sat Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; United States Senator J. C. Burrows, Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort, W. L. Briggs, J. E. Jones, John A. Taylor, E. F. Anderson, D. S. Walton, B. W. Morrill, and S. L. Powers. The following toasts were responded to: Mr. Davis, "Good Citizenship"; Justice Fort, "Independent Action"; John A. Taylor, "The New Municipal Era"; Samuel Powers, "Boston Baked Bean Pots," and B. W. Morrill, "Women." Mr. Davis said among other things that Anarchy was the worst enemy of labor to-day. Justice Fort paid a tribute to Vice President Hobart, and in touching on the money question, said it would be the vital question for the people to face in 1898 and 1900.

EAST RIVER MURDER MYSTERY.

Portion of the Right Leg of the Dismembered Body Found—No Important Clue Yet.

The Morgue was thronged yesterday by curious people, many of whom volunteered their services in an attempt to identify the mutilated body found at the foot of Roosevelt Street on Tuesday. But the police are not much nearer to a solution of the mystery.

What may prove to be an important feature in the case was the finding in Brooklyn of a portion of the right leg of the dead man.

James Morgan, a boatman of 75 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, saw it floating in the river. He tied a cord to it, took it to the nearest dock, and notified the police. Capt. McClusky had it removed to the Morgue, and it was there found to fit in the joint of the right hip. Coroner's Physician Donlin, who afterward viewed it, declared positively that the portion of the leg belonged to the body.

The police continued to work on the supposition that the body was that of Jean Lanerez, who was employed in Mouquin's wine cellar, in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. As Lanerez has been missing since Nov. 19, however, it is judged that the body cannot be his. Dr. Donlin says it was not in the water more than three days.

Two Swedes went to Police Headquarters last night to ask concerning a friend named Wilhelmson, who has been missing since Jan. 11. The missing man is about thirty years old, and from the description of the dismembered body at the Morgue, the men thought that it might be the body of their friend.

He came from Sweden a few months ago, and was for some time employed as a dishwasher in a restaurant on Battery Place. He lived at 5 Water Street. The men did not know the first name of the missing man, and no record of him could be found. They left, promising to go to the Morgue.

ABRAHAM SMITH'S LEGACY.

Lunacy Proceedings at Poughkeepsie Against an Aged Man Whose Wife Left Him $50,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 11.—An application was made to Judge Barnard here to-day for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the affairs of Abraham Smith, an inmate of the Vassar Home for Aged Men. Mr. Smith is ninety-six years old, and had long since been quite forgotten by those who knew him in his younger and better days.

He was separated from his wife over twenty years ago. Afterward he became feeble and poor and entered the Old Men's Home. His wife went to New York City, where through the death of a relative she came into possession of $100,000. Four months ago she died, and in her will left $50,000 to her husband. The will has not yet been admitted to probate, and the old man is still in the home. In the meantime Harriet Nostrand and Mary Jane Smith, his nieces, have taken steps to have him declared a lunatic and unfit to manage his affairs. He claims that he is capable.

When he was told that his wife had died and left him the money he was as joyous as a youth for a week, and told to his aged comrades in the home the story of his courtship long ago. He said that he always knew his wife loved him, even though separated from him, and that he had loved her and prayed for her ever since they parted. Judge Barnard issued an order to have the old man's mental condition inquired into.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

A New Jersey Young Woman Tries Laudanum and Drowning.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 11.—Miss Ione Taylor, a well-known young society woman of this place, tried to kill herself to-day. She first took laudanum, but took too much, and it did not affect her. This evening she went to the dock and leaped into the river. The splash was heard by Charles Ford, a huckster, who leaped into the icy water and succeeded in saving her.

For some time Miss Taylor has been suffering great pain, owing to illness. Her condition to-night is critical.

STAMFORD ALMSHOUSE MURDER.

Superintendent James Parker Killed by a Female Inmate.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—James Parker, Superintendent of the Almshouse at the Stamford town farm, was murdered this morning by Mrs. Bridget Drought, an old woman who for many years has been an inmate of the almshouse. Mrs. Drought is about sixty-five years of age, and is of a quarrelsome disposition, though she has been considered harmless.

This forenoon she became involved in a quarrel with Mary Kelley, another inmate. Superintendent Parker endeavored to quiet Mrs. Drought, but was not successful. Finally he undertook to remove the other woman from the room. While he was thus engaged Mrs. Drought grasped an iron bar, and stealing up behind the Superintendent, dealt him a heavy blow on the head, killing him instantly. Mrs. Drought was arrested. She is thought to be insane.

Mr. Parker was sixty-two years of age. He leaves a wife and several children. Among the latter are Harry W. Parker, assistant engineer of the Stamford Fire Department, and Charles Parker, a jeweler.

School of Fine Arts Musicale.

The students of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts, at 578 Fifth Avenue, yesterday held a loan exhibition of paintings in the school rooms between 4 and 6 P. M., Schreyer's Arabian pictures and works of Antonio Casenovia being among the canvases on view.

In the evening a musicale for the benefit of the school was given under the guidance of Miss Lyons, the manager. Here the chief attraction was the singing of Edward Bromberg of the Damrosch-Ellis opera company, who rendered "Infelice" from Verdi's "Ernani." Anna Balz played Liszt's Eighth Rhapsodie as a piano solo, and Eugene Turner played two violin solos, Czibulka's "Valse Serenade" and Wienawski's Mazurka.

Miss June Reed also gave two violin solos, "Mir Aus Den Augen," by Chopin, and a selection by Franz Rieg. Miss Lucille Langford sang "La Belle Parisienne" and "I Don't Care If You Never Come Back," and there were other songs by Mrs. Vanderveer Wuiling and Edward Armstrong. Mrs. Jacobson gave a piano solo and Augusta A. Revard and Miss MacKenzie sang a duet. Following the musicale there was an informal dance.

Reading in Aid of Hampton Institute.

There was an authors' reading in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Hampton Institute for the education of colored people in the South and Indians. Hamilton W. Mabie presided. Paul L. Dunbar, the colored poet, read from several of his poems with much force and expression.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler and Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart read from their works and were well received. Jesse Hill, a Seneca Indian, read an amusing account of an incident of his untutored boyhood, when a medicine man cured him of a broken leg by unusual means. The programme was supplemented by plantation melodies by the Hampton Institute Colored Male Quartet.

$15,000 for Personal Damages.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A verdict of $15,000 for the plaintiff was returned by a jury to-day in the Supreme Court in the case of Theodore J. Bourgeois against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. This was an action to recover $20,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff, who was employed as a brakeman by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company June 19, 1896, by being dragged from the top of a freight train in Berlin by a wire which defendant's servants were building.

Capt. Carter's Court-martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—In the court-martial trial of Capt. Carter to-day, Judge Advocate Barr argued on the refusal of Capt. Jacob Paulsen to give private information relative to the towboat company. Paulsen was recalled, and refused to answer questions, but finally agreed to produce the books of his company to show from whom Capt. Carter secured the stock he owns in it.

Murderer Convicted at Salem.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 11.—Alfred C. Williams was found guilty of the murder of John Gallo, an Italian hermit of Lynnfield, by the jury to-night.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

NEW MAIL TUBE TESTED.

Matter Travels from the General Post Office to Grand Central Palace, 3½ Miles, in 7½ Minutes.

Official tests of a new pneumatic mail tube, three and one-half miles long, were made yesterday afternoon in the presence of distinguished Post Office authorities, members of Congress, and other persons. This tube connects the General Post Office with Branch Station H, in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, and it is the second one of its kind constructed in this city. The other tube, which extends from the General Post Office to the Produce Exchange branch station, was put in practical use on the 7th of last October.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, James E. White, General Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service; Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and some of the members of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, inspected the pneumatic tube plant and witnessed the official tests of the new tube yesterday. John E. Milholland, representing the construction company, personally conducted the tests, sending the metallic cylinders containing mail matter out from the General Post Office soon after 3 o'clock. The machinery of this tubular dispatch system is installed in a room at the Mail Street end of the Post Office Building, and connecting with this room are two iron pipes, 8½ inches in diameter, which run under the streets to the Grand Central Palace. The cylinders designed to carry the mail matter are each about two feet long. One cylinder will carry 600 letters.

The pneumatic tube service worked smoothly yesterday. In several instances the carriers traveled from one end of the circuit to the other, a distance of three miles and a half, in 7½ minutes. At 3:02 o'clock a dispatch was sent from the General Post Office to the Hotel Manhattan, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, via the Grand Central Palace. A reply was received by the senders through the same medium in just 37 minutes. The messenger in going to and from the palace and the hotel consumed seven minutes of this time, and a few minutes were consumed in the writing of the reply. The message ordered a dinner for the party at the hotel.

ROCKWELL'S BODY CLAIMED.

The ex-Sheriff of Oneida County to be Decently Buried.

Mrs. Roland Baker of Marcellus, N. Y., called at the Morgue last night and made arrangements for the burial of her brother, Samuel J. Rockwell, who died a pauper in the Hudson Street Hospital Wednesday night, and who came near being buried in the Potter's Field. Rockwell was seventy-two years old, and came to this city from Oneida County, where he was Sheriff several years ago.

For years he was the proprietor of a cheese and butter store at 282 Washington Street and made money. When his wife died four years ago he sold the place, and the proceeds were soon spent. He wound up in the lodging house at 84 Park Row last Wednesday afternoon, and was removed to the hospital. Mrs. Roland will take the body to the old family burial plot in Oneida County.

Two Women Hurt in Broadway.

At 8 o'clock last night Mrs. Thomas E. Stewart, sixty years old, who lives at Broadway and Fortieth Street, was knocked down by a cab, while crossing Broadway at Forty-first Street. Her left ankle was sprained and she was removed to her home in an ambulance. Fifteen minutes later, Mary S. O'Hara, twenty-eight years old, of 430 West Thirty-ninth Street, was injured in a like manner while crossing at Fortieth Street, and was taken to the New York Hospital, suffering from injuries to her back and chest.

To Talk About the Streets.

The next dinner to be given by the Reform Club will take place at the clubhouse Saturday evening, Feb. 19, at 6:30. The discussions to follow will bear upon the "Sanitary Condition of the Streets and the City." A number of sanitary engineers have been invited. Tickets, as long as they last, can be procured at the clubhouse, 233 Fifth Avenue, at $1.50 each. Only about 125 persons can be accommodated.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; C. W. Hackett, Utica.

GRAND—L. M. Fuller and J. L. Donovan, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Philip S. Sears, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; Senator J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Congressman N. N. Cox, Tennessee; Congressman J. H. Bromwell, Ohio; Congressman R. B. Mahanny, Buffalo; Congressman L. F. Livingston, Georgia; Congressman John H. Ketchum, New York; Public Printer F. W. Palmer, Washington; Congressman John J. Lentz, Ohio; Capt. S. C. Semley, Judge Advocate General, United States Navy; Dr. W. C. Jarnagin, Atlanta.

WINDSOR—Augustus Eddy, Chicago, and Norman W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Bros., South Bend, Ind.; S. Adler, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Braunig & Bro., Shreveport, La.; H. Braunig, clothing and shoes; Sinclair House.

Denholm & McKay Co., The, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics and linens, 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss M. Creedon, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Marshall Field, of 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Frankland & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, notions and shoes; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kaufman, S., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kearney & Palmer, Albany, N. Y.; E. Palmer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; E. A. Slattery, dress goods and silks, 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Liepold Bros., Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, notions and furnishing goods, 513 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Lieber Bros., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. Lieber, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; A. Murdock, cloaks, 335 Broadway.

Levis Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. F. Mosher, boys' clothing, 48 Leonard Street, New Amsterdam Hotel.

Moses, W. B., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Moses, carpets; Hoffman House.

Nelms & Blum, Greenville, Miss.; S. Blum, notions; Stuart House.

New Albany White House, New Albany, Ind.; S. Newberger, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Quinn & Scott, Danbury, Conn.; F. M. Scott, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill; Miss Kent, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.

Reymond, S. I., Baton Rouge, La.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Seelbach, McLaren, Sweeney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. L. Seelbach, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, J. W., Leadville, Col.; carpets; Hotel Metropole.

Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks and velvets, 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Vincent Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. M. Vincent, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Z. L. White, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware, Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.

Walker, Stetson, Lawyer Company, The, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Stetson, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

TROUBLE IN THE KLONDIKE

Serious Conditions Disclosed in Capt. Ray's Reports to the War Department.

ENCOUNTER WITH DESPERADOES

Armed Men Threaten a Battle with a Force Led by the Captain—He Invites Them to Begin Firing and They Cool Off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The War Department to-day made public the advices received from Capt. P. H. Ray of the Eighth Infantry, who was sent to Alaska to report on conditions in the mining country. The reports embrace a period running from Oct. 1 to Nov. 3, and are dated from Circle City and Fort Yukon. They show a very serious state of affairs, that trouble is threatened at various places, and that there is serious danger at some points of lack of food, owing in a large measure to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies

From Fort Yukon, Capt. Ray, under date of Oct. 26, sends a dispatch which graphically pictures the disorder at and near that point, and tells the story of an exciting encounter the Captain had with an armed body of men bent on stealing a quantity of provisions stored by one of the transportation companies.

Capt. Ray at Fort Yukon.

After recounting the fruits of his journey from Circle City to Fort Yukon Capt. Ray says: "Lieut. Richardson, we found, by prompt and decided action, had checked all turbulence, and by co-operating with the agents of both companies had arranged that all destitutes should be fed. Those willing to work were to be allowed to cut wood for the companies at $5 per cord, and when they had earned sufficient money they should pay for their supplies. The sick and indigent should be fed without change, and the bills for such issues to come to me to be submitted for the action of Congress. This arrangement is now being carried out. I O. K. all orders for issues which the Government is to become responsible for, and will submit the total amounts when the work is finished.

"The people arriving here all agree in stating that the managers of both companies urged people to come here, stating as an inducement that there were over 1,000 tons of provisions at this place, when in fact there are less than 300 tons, and those badly assorted for issue. With a ration of three pounds per day there can be fed at this place 900 people until the 1st of June, without tea or coffee.

"I may be placed in a position where I may be compelled to take possession of the caches to save them from pillage and to insure an equitable distribution. Whatever course I may be compelled to pursue, I trust that the President and Congress will sustain me in what I deem to be the only right course, situated as I am, in using my best endeavors to save American citizens from starvation and death."

Encounter with Lawless Men.

Apparently Capt. Ray left Fort Yukon for a time, as under date of that place Nov. 1 he says that since his return matters have assumed a very serious aspect. The Alaska Commercial Company had a cache of 200 tons four miles above Fort Yukon, and the N. A. T. and T. Company a cache at Fort Yukon. Capt. Ray received a note from Lieut. Richardson saying he believed some seventy-five men intended to attack the Alaska Company's cache, at which Lieut. Richardson had been stationed, at 10 A. M. the next day. The report adds:

"I at once issued a notice taking possession of the cache (copy inclosed) and had them posted that night on the door of the storehouse and in all the camps, and early next morning started from here with twenty-five men volunteers. I could not arm them efficiently, being able to raise only five rifles and a few pistols, so I deemed it wise not to take anything but pistols concealed.

"Soon after starting, word came to me that they had passed a resolution to arrest me should I attempt to go to the cache. When I arrived within one mile of the cache I was met by one man, (Noblett,) who stated that the miners wished to have me come to their camp to talk over the situation, which I declined to do; he then came out in his true colors and said they had determined to prevent my going forward by force, and at a signal from him twenty-two men armed with rifles came out of the timber and covered the party.

"Noblett said they had possession of the cache; as Lieut. Richardson was there, and I had not heard any firing, I knew his statement was false, and said so, at the same time starting on, and told them they might open the fight if they wished to. He then said that as conditions were changed by my seizure of the stores and they were loth to disturb Governmental property, that if I would wait a few moments he would consult with the committee, and asked if I was still willing to feed the destitute. I stated my terms to feed the destitute, and so long as the companies would take wood they were to go to work at the rate of $5 per cord, and if they could not get work they would be fed if possible until the river opened; that bona-fide miners could obtain outfits provided they went in the field at once.

Hoists the American Flag.

"In a few moments Noblett returned and said they accepted the terms, and I went on to the cache, where I found between thirty and forty men who said they had nothing, and I caused all to be fed. I have hoisted the flag over the buildings and placed a guard.

"This is not a case of worthy destitute miners; it is premeditated robbery, and had they been able to get possession of either Lieut. Richardson or myself the cache would have been lost.

Military Government Needed.

"A number of very desperate and lawless characters have been forced out of Dawson, Northwest Territory. There are quite a number in the camp near the cache, and I learned to-day that they have been quietly securing arms ever since their arrival here, and mean mischief. I am securing all the arms and ammunition I can; shall move with caution and get matters in such shape as to hold the balance of power. I am compelled to take the responsibility to protect life and property and to save as many lives as possible in the emergency.

"I only hope the President and Congress will sustain my action and treat me with charity should I be found in error. I believe my experience confirms my opinion formed on my journey in here that some radical steps are necessary to give protection to life and property next Summer with the opening of navigation.

"I am still of the opinion that it should be a military government, with power to hunt to the death the lawless element."

In a report dated Circle City, Oct. 3, Capt. Ray recommends, should the department decide to establish a post on the upper river, that the mouth of Mission or American Creek be chosen as the site, with a subpost, if necessary, at Circle City. The best interests of the service, he says, require permanent garrisons, to be situated well away from mining towns, so that the troops, if required to act, will not be biased by local influence.

The Food Question.

On the food question, he says:

"The question of food here is a very serious one, and the action of the North American Trading and Transportation Company is causing much friction. I use my best endeavors to reconcile all differences peaceably, and get all people who are without provisions down to Fort Yukon as soon as possible, where there is an abundance of food. I learn that while food is scarce in Dawson City, the miners in the outlying camps are fairly well supplied. The stores (two) are selling very conservatively. The eating houses are all closed save one.

"While I consider the situation critical, I do not believe there will be any great loss of life beyond that incident to a climate so rigorous as this. That there will be much suffering along the rivers and the trail, owing to the rashness and ignorance of people unaccustomed to this climate, no well-informed person here will deny; but there is nothing that should cause undue anxiety or alarm among people in the States who have friends in this country.

"There are fabulous stories being circulated and will be published about the prices paid for food. I have verified instances where $100 was paid for fifty pounds of flour, but such cases are rare, and were outside deals and not the prevailing price."

Miners Seize Supplies.

A report dated Circle City, Oct. 6, deals with the subject of miners' meetings, several of which Capt. Ray attended. The first occurred the night he landed at Circle City, when he found that a committee of miners had taken charge of the boat Dixon and were about to discharge her cargo. They stopped at his request to know what they were doing, and the Chairman said they proposed to take so much of the provisions as they needed to supply their immediate wants, that the transportation companies had failed to land supplies during the past season, so that there was little or nothing in the storehouses, and as there was no prospect of another steamer arriving this Autumn, they considered their action justifiable to enable them to work their mine and save themselves from starvation. The Chairman said they had appealed to agents of both companies and the only answer they could get was that no stores would be landed at Circle City.

Capt. Ray spoke to them of the desperate condition of affairs at Dawson and urged them to take no more than necessary and let the balance go on. This they consented to do, and he then asked the agent of the company to open the company storehouse and check him all stores landed by the committee, no part of such stores to be removed without cash payment at the company's own price.

The second meeting was held the day after Capt. Ray, who meanwhile had left Circle City, had returned, Oct. 21. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the failure of the master of the Weare to proceed to Fort Yukon, as fully fifty people belonging in Dawson had come down as a volunteer crew at the request of Manager Healy to handle her for the round trip, so that they could obtain Winter supplies. They aggressively demanded that the vessel should proceed, and Capt. Ray had much trouble in effecting a peaceable arrangement.

Great Deal of Lawlessness.

He comments on this incident as follows: "Great injury will result to the commercial interests along this great highway if some radical steps are not taken to protect all persons from such interference with their legitimate business. At the same time there should be some power to force common carriers to transport goods for any person offering. At the present time neither of the transportation companies will transport a pound of freight for other traders or private parties, forcing all people coming into the territory to be wholly dependent upon their stores for their supplies, at their prices.

"A large majority of the people now here are peaceable and law-abiding, but in the absence of any person in authority to appeal to for the settlement of the many differences that are constantly arising, they are compelled to act outside of the law, and, when influenced by passion, prejudice, or liquor, will commit acts that jeopardize great financial interests and from which there can be no appeal.

"While here I am constantly being appealed to to act where I have no authority. I can only act as an arbitrator or mediator in the cause of peace. The appeal continues to come to me to know when, if ever, the Government is going to send in officials to enforce the law.

"I am only surprised that matters are not worse. We are facing a fact, not a theory, as I believe it is the first time in the history of our Government that it has been called upon to govern an outlying province, where the issues are vital and important, both National and financial. For if the transportation companies cannot be given protection along this river, they will be driven from the field, and a route opened up through British North America to supply our own people in our own country."

Transportation Companies Blamed.

Capt. Ray, under date of Circle City, Oct. 7, says that the transportation companies utterly failed to keep promises made to passengers; that of 846 people landed at St. Michael destined for Circle City and above, 42 reached their destinations, the balance being stranded between Circle City and St. Michael, or having returned to the States.

"There has been," he adds, "less than 2,000 tons of freight, all told, delivered above Fort Yukon, and there is now lying at that point 500 tons of provisions and liquor, cached by the steamers that could not get over the flats. This failure on the part of the transportation companies to put into the mining districts a sufficient supply of food has not only given a serious check to the mining interests and caused great suffering, but has destroyed all confidence among the people here in their ability to supply the demand by this route."

"The people here are now afraid that the failure of the river route for freight will cause the construction of a railroad through British North America, to the Yukon River above the boundary, and that the mining districts of Alaska will be dependent for supplies on a route through a foreign country with all this means in the way of discrimination in favor of the British merchant.

Most of the Gold in This Country.

"From what I have learned from mine owners and prospectors, I am fully satisfied that the greater part of the gold belt lies in our territory along the range known as the Upper Ramparts; that along the Tanannah, Minook Creek, Birch Creek, and the head of Forty Mile there are diggings that will pay from $10 to $20 per day per man now lying idle, as they will not pay expenses at the present prices of food. I am satisfied that, with adequate means of transportation and cheaper food, this will develop into one of the greatest gold producing regions in the world.

"A railroad from the head of Cook's Inlet, or Prince William's Sound, to the mouth of the Tanannah, from which point supplies could be delivered by light draught steamers along all the navigable tributaries of the Yukon, will secure to our people the commerce of the whole country. It would give a route to the open sea that could be operated all Winter and act as a check to the Canadian route."

Under date of Nov. 2 Capt. Ray recommends that the Government "take steps to effectually check immigration to this region of all people who do not come prepared with sufficient provisions to last them for two years." His reasons for this recommendation have been made public by Gen. Merriam.

The next day he submits a recommendation for a patrol steamer to check the operations of the lawless.

Accompanying the report is a letter to the Adjutant General from President Weare and Manager Healy of the North American Trading and Transportation Company strongly appealing for the protection of the strong arm of the military, and a letter to Capt. Healy from Capt. Ray, advising the company that it must take steps to check the exodus down the river as far as possible; that provisions are short, amounting to less than 300 tons, though the two companies had estimated there were over 1,000 tons, and urging the company to use its influence to secure legislation for the protection of the country by the military.

E. HAZARD WELLS'S REPORT.

Rich Gold Deposits in United States Territory—Said to Rival Those Across the Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Pursuant to instructions from the Acting Secretary of War, a special supplementary report has been prepared by E. Hazard Wells, who acted as agent for the War Department in bringing out Capt. Ray's dispatches. Mr. Wells has been in the Yukon country three times, has traversed interior Alaska in many directions, and has a practical knowledge of the country that is possessed by few persons. He says, among other things:

"There are undoubtedly large deposits of gold in Alaska rivaling those of the British Northwest Territory. I noticed excellent mineral indications upon the Tanana River, and other localities in 1890. I discovered a true fissure vein of quartz, eight feet in diamater, with well-defined casing rocks, upon the upper Tanana. This quartz evidently contained metal. Specimens which I secured to take out to San Francisco for assay were subsequently lost in a river catastrophe.

"Numerous creeks entering the upper Tanana revealed colors of gold in the sands. All of the gold-bearing streams of Alaska as far as discovered, viz., Birch Creek, Miller Creek, Forty-Mile Creek, Sixty-Mile Creek, and Seventy-Mile Creek, head in the vicinity of the Tanana River and flow away to the northeast. On the southwestern side and heading near the Tanana are the noted Copper and Sushitna Rivers, the latter being the gold-bearing stream which recently came into prominence through the placer discoveries on Cook's Inlet.

The Tanana Region.

"The Copper River is popularly supposed to be located in the heart of a mineral belt. It is a reasonable deduction that if all of the streams flowing away from the Tanana to the northeast and southwest bear gold that the Tanana itself must cut through a gold-bearing country. This opinion is shared by nearly all of the old-time miners now located in Dawson.

"Recently excellent prospects were discovered upon an American creek, a tributary of the Yukon, in Alaska, just below Forty-Mile Creek. Miller Creek, Birch Creek, and other streams within the boundaries of Alaska in the Yukon Valley still offer inducements to placer miners. I do not believe that any better mining region will be discovered in Alaska than will be found in the great Tanana Valley.

"To the westward of the Tanana rise gigantic chains of mountains which will make prospecting toward the Kuskokwim and Sushitna Rivers extremely difficult. From a good point of vantage upon a high mountain near the head of Copper River I obtained a bird's-eye view of the country to the westward and beheld titanic masses of rock upheaved in much the same fashion as the Andes in South America.

"A range of very tall mountains parallels the Tanana on its westward side, joining at an acute angle with the high Alaskan range which sweeps across from the Tanana near Robertson River to the mouth of the Sushitna and beyond.

An Unexplored Region.

"To the westward of this V-shaped arrangement of the mountains lies the vast unexplored territory of the Kuskokwim. I have descended the Kuskokwim 800 miles to the seacoast and found it a broad, deep, and somewhat sluggish stream flowing in from the unknown east. Indian reports state that the Kuskokwim heads within three days' overland march of the Lower Tanana. A pass is reported to exist by which it can be reached from the Tanana. My observation on the Lower Kuskokwim does not induce the belief that it flows out from a gold-bearing region, but it is possible, nevertheless, as its sluggish waters would hardly carry colors very far down stream."

Mr. Wells declares his belief that reindeer can be used in transporting supplies of provisions over the Dalton Trail and that sufficient forage in the forms of lichens, &c., exists along that route. He mentions large areas of grass lands in various portions of the interior where good pasturage for cattle can be found and subsistence for horses.

Attention is directed to a new Canadian regulation, which Mr. Wells states will be enforced strictly by Major Walsh, in command of the mounted police and customs officers, requiring every man entering the Northwest Territory en route to Dawson to have at least 1,000 pounds of provisions.

In another portion of his report Mr. Wells states that, in his opinion, there is a serious shortage of supplies in Dawson and that a general outbreak of scurvy is threatened. This opinion is backed up by medical authorities in Dawson, quoted, in the report.

In coming out over the Skaguay trail, Mr. Wells says he met fully 10,000 persons who were preparing to enter the Yukon Valley. The trail itself was in good condition.

In conclusion, the report enumerates a large number of moose and caribou killed on the Klondike early in the Winter. The meat, together with beef and mutton, which was rafted down the river, contributed materially to increase the scanty supplies of the camp.

LAWLESS MEN IN CONTROL.

TACOMA, Feb. 11.—The steamer Topeka brings news to-day that the lawless element is in supreme control in Dyea and Skaguay, and is indulging its criminal propensities without let or hindrance. Robberies and flagrant violations of laws are of almost hourly occurrence. The respectable portion is so far in the minority as to be powerless to interfere.

Petitions for martial law signed by representative men of both Dyea and Skaguay were brought down on the Topeka and to-day forwarded to Washington. The next steamer will bring an appeal to President McKinley, which is being prepared by Gov. Brady. He will ask that an armed company of soldiers or Deputy Marshals be stationed in each town during the Klondike rush. United States Marshal Shoup has indorsed the appeal of citizens for aid.

Dr. Rufus Smith, who brought down the business men's petitions, says: "These petitions were circulated quietly, as was necessary in the present disturbed conditions. You cannot imagine a worse collection of toughs, 'sure thing' men, thieves, and low characters of all descriptions that now infest Dyea and Skaguay. Probably Skaguay is worse off than Dyea.

"I knew a packer who started over with several men. They were all 'held up' recently on trail. He had no money, and the highwaymen were so amazed at his poverty that they beat him severely. Skaguay and Dyea are being ruled to-day by thieves and desperadoes, who would not hesitate to rob or murder. It is expected that the next parties who arrive from Dawson with gold will be robbed."

Just before the Topeka left Juneau report reached there by steamer that five men had been frozen on the summit of Chilkoot Pass. Two were still alive when taken down to Dyea. The body of a man was discovered floating in the hold of the wrecked steamer Corona. He and his companion, both stowaways, were imprisoned in the coal hold and drowned when the Corona struck the rocks.

LATE NEWS FROM DAWSON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 11.—News from Dawson City of the date of Jan. 8 was brought down by the steamer Oregon, which arrived this evening from Skaguay. Six miners had just come down from Dawson, and had $30,000 among them. They reported that there were provisions enough at Dawson to last until Spring.

A. D. Nash, one of the party, said:

"The last strike was made on Rosebud Creek, for which there was a stampede as soon as the strike was reported. Stories vary as to the richness of the strike. Circle City is once more lively, because Birch Creek is panning out again.

"Between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 will be cleaned up on the Yukon this Spring. About 400 persons have gone out this Winter. Many Chechacos, or new-comers, sold outfits to miners for from $1 to $1.50 a pound and returned to the coast, giving out for selfish reasons reports of scarcity of provisions."

KLONDIKE MINERS' LICENSES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington left to-night for Ottawa to endeavor to induce the Canadian authorities to send into the Klondike mining region an official authorized to issue miners' licenses. At present it is necessary for American miners who desire to work in Canadian territory to go to Victoria, B. C., to obtain their licenses. Many of them fit out at that point and proceed to their destination on Canadian vessels.

Representative Lewis has received many letters and telegrams from Washington, urging him to facilitate the work of American miners by using his influence to have a Canadian license official located in the mining region, and he hopes to secure this concession from the Dominion Government.

Canadian Route to the Yukon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—Parliament was opened yesterday with elaborate ceremonies. The Lieutenant Governor read congratulatory telegrams from the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen, after which he read the speech, pledging the Government to introduce a measure to assist in providing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon and to secure the construction of a railway from Victoria to the mining camps in the Kootenay.

Australian Rush to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Among the passengers on the steamship Mariposa, which arrived here yesterday from Australian ports, were fifty miners, who are on their way to the Yukon gold fields. They say that at least 5,000 people will leave Australia for the gold fields during the next few months.

TO TAX BACHELORS HEAVILY.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's Relief League of New Jersey, who is temporarily at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday issued a circular asking the people of New Jersey to join in a movement to secure the amendment of Assemblyman Weller's bill to tax bachelors. She wants the tax made $10 a year, instead of $2, with a provision that the money shall be devoted to the support of dependent maids who are fifty years old and upward.

She would also have old maids possessed of an annual income of $5,000 or more taxed $10 a year, the money to be devoted to the support of indigent bachelors who are sixty years old or more. Mrs. Smith said she would address the Hudson County Central Labor Union on the subject to-morrow.

The Bachelors' Club of Hoboken has adopted resolutions calling on the Senators and Assemblymen from Hudson County to oppose the bill.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Revival of Talk of an Effort to Amend the Raines Liquor Tax Law.

GOV. BLACK CONSIDERING IT

Republican Members from Syracuse in Favor of Cheaper Licenses for Ale and Beer Saloons—Party Disagreement Feared.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator White and Assemblyman Bondy of Syracuse have been trying, since the session began, to get the Governor to back a bill providing for special low-rate licenses for ale and beer saloons. It is said that they have received the Governor's assurance that he will consider the matter, and that with his permission they are going ahead to see what they can do toward getting enough votes pledged to put the bill through.

The two Syracuse legislators expect to be candidates for renomination and re-election this Fall. The Raines law is unpopular in Syracuse. If they can make a show of having made strenuous efforts to amend the law, it will have a good effect at home. They are making their fight on that line now, and are being assisted by other Republican Senators and Assemblymen who are similarly situated.

There is no doubt that the Governor would like to see a bill passed providing a lower license for places selling ale, beer, and light wines exclusively, providing it could be done without offending and alienating the voters in the country. He believes that a bill of that nature would be a temperance measure, as it would tend to decrease the drinking of whisky, and in that way lessen the amount of drunkenness. He thinks that it would remove the odium of narrowness from which the Republican Party suffers in the cities by reason of the stringency of the present law, and he is of the opinion that it would increase rather than decrease the excise revenue.

The bill prepared by Messrs. White and Bondy is such a bill, and the Governor personally thinks it would be a wise measure. This does not mean, however, that he approves its introduction now, or that he will champion its passage. That depends on the temper of the country Representatives. There are few Republican Senators and Assemblymen here representing city constituencies, and the cities alone favor the proposed legislation. While it would steal the thunder of the Democrats and win votes in urban communities, it would be of no avail if it drove the farmers from the polls. These are questions that the Governor is carefully considering while the temper of the Legislature is being sounded on the subject.

Sane observers of the situation here do not believe that Mr. Platt and Gov. Black will, in the present touchy condition of party affairs, suffer the injection of an issue that would plunge the majority into a bitter factional fight. That such a result would follow an effort to meddle with the present excise law is considered certain. Senator Raines stands ready to introduce a bill to tax beer $1 a barrel the moment the White-Bondy bill shows its head, which would force the powerful brewery interests to the other side of the question, and he can be depended on to oppose bitterly every other effort to touch the law that bears his name.

It is understood that conferences on the excise matter will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow and Sunday. Senators Raines and White were among the Republican legislators who went to New York to-day with the expectation of seeing Senator Platt.

Many Republican politicians urge the proposed legislation as a master stroke of politics. They say it would take the wind completely out of the sails of the Democrats for the Fall campaign and remove the chief obstacle the Republicans have to encounter in the cities. They point out that the Democrats could not afford to vote against the bill, it being exactly in line with their declared policy, but that, while having to vote for it, they would get none of the credit.

Senator Cantor said to-day that he did not believe that anything would come of all the talk about amending the law. "I regard it as a bluff pure and simple," he said. "Some of the Republican members want to square themselves with their constituents, and all their talk here is with no hope of the law being amended, but simply for home consumption."

REVISION OF TAX LAWS.

Bills Providing for the Assessment of Personal Property and the Equalization of Assessments.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Krum this morning introduced several bills prepared at the instance of the Tax Commission, amending the general tax laws. One in regard to the place of taxation of personal property provides that where personal property other than stocks, bonds, securities, and other intangible property is kept through the year at a place other than that in which the owner resides, such property shall be assessed at the place where so kept, without reference to the residence of the owner. If any person assessed for personal property claims at the time fixed for hearing complaints that he is a resident of a tax district other than the one in which he is assessed, his name shall not be stricken from the roll unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Assessors that he is assessed for personal property at the place where he claims such residence.

An entirely new section is proposed to govern the equalization of taxes, it being provided that the Board of Supervisors shall appoint an equalization commission composed of three persons, two of whom shall be residents of the county and one from outside of the county, but a resident of the same judicial district. This commission is to be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board. If the board is unable to agree the clerk of the board shall apply to the County Judge, who shall name the commission. The term of office of each Commissioner shall be three years. Not more than two of the Commissioners shall be of the same political party. Compensation is allowed at the rate of $4 per day for the time actually employed, and necessary expenses incurred, the total amount not to exceed $300 per year.

Between the first day of September and the time of the annual meeting of the Supervisors the Commissioners shall examine the assessment rolls for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town or ward bear a just relation to the valuations of all the towns and wards of the county. They may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any town by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the county, but they shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuations of all the towns and wards below the aggregate made by the Assessors.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Murphy Resolution in the Senate—Bills Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Both houses of the Legislature, after brief sessions to-day, adjourned until next Monday evening. The Weekes resolution censuring Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free silver resolution, which was passed by the Assembly yesterday, was received by the Senate and made a special order for Monday night. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Martin's—Providing that appeals from decisions of the Court of Claims may be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. E. C. Brennan's—Providing that the law prohibiting arrest for non-payment of debts shall be made general throughout the State.

Mr. C. J. Clark's—Providing for the publication and distribution of the fisheries, game, and forest law.

Mr. Hoffman's—Providing that the salaries due election officers in New York for 1897 shall be paid, despite the technical objection existing heretofore.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Incorporation of the New York Water and Electric Power Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan this morning introduced a bill incorporating the New York Water and Electric Power Company, for the purpose of the storage, transmission, distribution, sale, and use of water for the generation of hydraulic and other forms of force or energy capable of being derived from such hydraulic or water power, and especially electricity, and for the transmission, supply, distribution, and sale of such power or powers to the various civil divisions of the State and the inhabitants thereof for commercial, manufacturing, propelling, navigation, and other purposes. The principal office shall be situated in the City of New York. The capital stock shall be $100,000, which may at any time be increased to a maximum of $25,000,000. The incorporators are Eugene Treadwell, Nathan Ottinger, Herman J. Katz, B. Franklin De Trece, and Edgar M. Johnson.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced as follows:

Senator Brush—Providing that the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York, the Park Commissioner of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, by virtue of their respective offices, shall be members of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

Senator Wray—Providing for the appropriation by the City of New York of $5,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, to be applied to the gratuitous care and treatment of sick infants during the Summer months, and $5,000 more to be applied to the support of the lodging houses, industrial schools, and general purposes of this society.

Mr. Davis—Legalizing the action of the Fire Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn in appointing on Jan. 28, 1896, after a competitive examination and in the absence of an eligible list prepared by the Civil Service Commission of the city, certain persons as firemen for the Brooklyn department.

NO SALARY FOR A PENSIONER.

A Bill Introduced Covering the Case of Dr. John T. Nagle.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The case of Dr. John T. Nagle, who was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Statistics by Mayor Van Wyck and who receives a pension as an ex-employe of the Health Department, seems to be covered by a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. O'Connor, the text of which is as follows:

"No person entitled to a pension from the City of New York or any department thereof shall be eligible to appointment to any office or employment under the Government of the said city or county or any department thereof; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to persons entitled to pension as aforesaid who may duly release and quit claim all their rights to such pension, and provided, further, that the said act shall not apply to official positions in which the incumbents receive no salary."

The bill is aimed especially at beneficiaries of the Police and Firemen's Pension Funds, some of whom are accused of seeking other city positions after being duly retired and pensioned from one or the other of these departments, but no reason appears why it should not, if passed, oust the present Chief of the Municipal Statistical Bureau from his place or cause him to relinquish his pension.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Brackett's—Abolishing Coroner's juries and vesting their power to hear evidence and render verdicts in the Coroner himself, and also providing for four Coroners in each county containing a population of 100,000 or over, and two coroners in all other counties.

Mr. Fuller's—Providing that pure cider vinegar shall, when the process of a certification is complete, contain 4.5 per cent. of acetic acid.

Mr. McLaughlin—Providing that wild birds shall not be killed or caught at any time, or possessed, living or dead, but the provision shall not affect any birds the killing of which is permitted between certain dates, nor does it protect the English sparrow, crow, hawk, crane, raven, blackbird, and kingfisher. No person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, or wear upon his or her person for the purpose of dress or ornament the wings, feathers, or plumage of any bird whose taking or killing is prohibited by this act. A violation of the act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and a fine of $25 shall be imposed upon the offender.

Mr. Hutton—Providing for a State Board of Embalmers, and regulating all those engaged in that occupation.

RAILROAD LAW AMENDMENTS.

Proposed Provisions Relating to Leases and Obtaining Consents.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A bill making a number of amendments to the State railroad law was introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Eldridge, "by request."

The bill provides that no lease of one railroad by another shall be valid unless "consented to in writing by stockholders owning at least two-thirds of the stock of each of said corporations, which consent shall be executed in duplicate and filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk or Register of the county where it has its principal place of business, and in the office of the Secretary of State, or unless," as the present law provides, approved by the votes of the same number of stockholders cast in person or by proxy at a meeting called for the purpose.

It is also provided that a corporation failing to obtain the consent of property owners for the building, extending, or operating of a street surface railroad, required by the act, may apply to an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court instead of to the General Term, as now provided, for the appointment of Commissioners to decide whether the road shall be built.

Compensation for Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Adler introduced two bills authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the right of David Williamson and John J. Donovan to a compensation of $5,000 each from the State for injury to health and reputation and loss of time by reason of their confinement in the Elmira Reformatory. Mr. Adler said, in explanation of the bills, that the two boys mentioned had been sent to Elmira on the testimony of a boy twelve years old, who afterward confessed to having sworn falsely.

Ellsworth Newspaper Bill Opposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the New York State Press Association, the Republican Editorial Association, and of the Democratic Editorial Association met in this city to-night and denounced the Ellsworth Newspaper bill now before the Legislature. Each association appointed a committee to present its protest to the Governor and also to appear at the hearing before the Senate Committee next Wednesday.

Major Gen. Roe in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Major Gen. Roe, the newly appointed commander of the National Guard of the State, was in town to-day. He called on Gov. Black and received from him his commission. Gen. Roe said: "In appointing my staff I will make selections from the five brigades, so that the entire State will be represented. I have not decided on any selections, and will not before next week. I will have an office in Albany and another in New York."

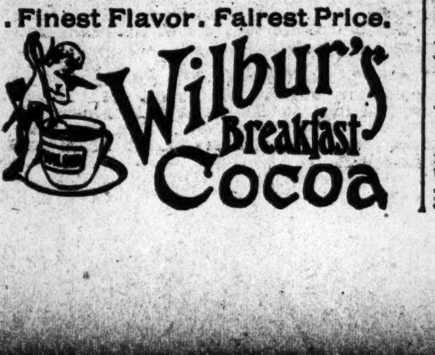
Excise Money for the Teachers.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Guy's bill, setting apart 5 per cent. of New York's share of all excise moneys to the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund, will pass the Senate next Tuesday. It has been reported favorably from the Cities Committee, and will receive its final reading without opposition.

Mr. Schick May Be Fatally Hurt.

Christopher Schick of 246 East Nineteenth Street, property clerk in the Department of Street Cleaning and prominent in east side politics, was perhaps fatally injured last night by falling from the platform of an Avenue C car at Sixteenth Street. He was unconscious when picked up, and was removed to the Bellevue Hospital. He has a compound fracture of the skull, and the surgeons have little hope of his recovery.

.Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Attempt to Show that Witnesses Expect to Get Damages in the Event of a Conviction.

KICKING OF A WOUNDED MAN

Judge Woodward Refuses to Admit Testimony Because the Accused Deputy Is Not Identified—Men Who Were Shot as They Ran.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 11.—When court opened this morning for the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who are charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, the defense introduced a new feature in the cross-examination, endeavoring to show that the evidence of the witnesses was influenced by the hope of securing damages from the Government in the event of a conviction.

Adam Lapinski, who was on the stand when court closed last night, was asked what country he came from.

"Russo-Poland," he said. Counsel for the defense then asked: "Do you not expect, in the event of a conviction in this case, that your country will file a claim for damages against the United States?"

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"Did you not read in the papers that such would be the case?"

"I can't read," said Lapinski.

The Commonwealth objected to this line of cross-examination, claiming that it was not proper.

The defense contended that this mode of cross-examination was adopted for the purpose of showing that the testimony of the witness might be influenced by pecuniary consideration. The objection was overruled.

The witness was then asked: "Did anybody tell you or read to you from the papers that you would get money from the Government if the deputies were convicted?"

"No, Sir; I don't know anything about it."

This closed Lapinski's cross-examination.

Thomas Paris, the next witness, said he ran, but was struck by a bullet when he was about fifty yards from the deputies. The ball struck him in the back of the arm, and passed through, while some bullets pierced his coat. The shot was fired after the volley.

Michael Srochak told how about eight of the deputies had followed the fleeing strikers and shot at them as they ran. "I was standing near the deputies," said he, "when the firing began. A man fell dead by my side, and I dropped, instead of running. After the volley, about eight of the deputies followed the strikers for about thirty yards, shooting all the time."

Andrew Maier, who lost his leg, came into the courtroom on crutches. He was standing in the middle of the line when the shooting commenced, and started to run, but got a bullet in the leg and dropped. He saw lots of others drop, too. Maier said the shooting continued for a couple of minutes after he was shot. He was out of his mind for a couple of weeks afterward.

Martin Lachar said that when he was at West Hazleton one of the deputies had taken hold of him, pushed him around, and cursed him. He told how he had seen one of the deputies at Lattimer kick Andrew Maier as the latter lay in the road with his leg shot almost off.

The defense objected to this evidence on the ground that the shooting was all over when the kicking is alleged to have taken place, and the deputy alleged to have kicked Maier had not been identified.

Judge Woodward, in sustaining the objection, said: "I put my ruling on ground which I consider legally impregnable. The proposition in this offer is to show malice by both declaration and act by a person who is not shown to be one of the defendants, and after the shooting occurred."

The jury was not admitted to court until after the decision was rendered. The cross-examination of Lacher was begun by Attorney Palmer, and the witness denied that the strikers had injured a man at Crystal Ridge so badly that he died a few days later. He also denied telling a deputy that the strikers were going to Lattimer "to raise hell."

Matthias Chya said he was about 200 yards from the deputies when he heard a single shot, and was hit in the shoulder. This was after the volley was fired. He showed the scars of his wound to the jury. On cross-examination he denied that the strikers had forced him to march with them, and he also denied that the strikers intended forcing out the Lattimer men if they did not go on strike willingly.

Michael Julas, who was shot through the body at Lattimer, and who is still very weak, said that when the strikers halted he heard some deputy give the order to fire. He at once ran, but had gone only a few steps when he was hit and fell. The ball struck him in the back, pierced his left lung, and came out an inch above the heart. He showed the scars to the jury. On cross-examination he denied that he had shouted to the Sheriff: "We must kill you, you —— Sheriff!"

Court adjourned after the cross-examination.

ARMENIAN PRIEST ASSAULTED.

The Rev. Philip Jero, an Armenian priest, is in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, the victim of a brutal assault which, it is alleged, was committed upon him in the mineral water works of Henry Sezelke at 391 South First Street, Williamsburg, on Thursday. Mr. Jero came to this country at the time of the atrocities in Armenia some months ago. He lives at 52 South Sixth Street, and his intention is to carry on mission work.

On Thursday afternoon, while going along Maujer Street, near Union Avenue, on his way to his home, a crowd of boys, attracted by his unusual appearance, snowballed him. Mr. Jero vainly tried to induce them to desist, and was obliged to run. He sought refuge in Segelke's place, where, it is alleged, two men—Henry Fisher and Robert Reese—attacked him. They knocked him down and, it is said by the priest, beat and kicked him, afterward throwing him out of the place, when the boys again attacked him. Several men who witnessed the act of the boys dispersed the hoodlums.

The priest was assisted to his home, where he became ill. Yesterday a fellow-countryman took him to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where Mr. Jero sank exhausted on the front stoop and was carried inside. An ambulance was summoned, and Surgeon Slavin of St. Catharine's Hospital found that, besides internal injuries, the priest was cut and bruised all over his body. It was found necessary to take him to the hospital. A warrant against his alleged assailants was issued.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:58	Sun sets	5:31	Moon rises	...

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:23	Gov. Isl'd	11:25	H. Gate	
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	1:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A.M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Megantic, London		
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Normannia, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 15.		
Capua, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dunstan, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.		
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Madiana, Bermuda, &c.	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 17.		
Ardandhu, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates, Melbourne, Jan. 15; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Feb. 3, which arrived at San Francisco per SS Mariposa, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 15.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING 925/1000 FINE
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN.
CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. †13 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 12.

Arabia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.
Capua, Hamburg, Jan. 26.
Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
Gate City, Havana, Feb. 9.
Island, Shields, Jan. 29.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 31
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 5.
Strathclyde, Hamburg, Jan. 23.

SUNDAY, FEB. 13.

Croft, Dundee, Jan. 30.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince Feb. 7.

MONDAY, FEB. 14.

Berlin, Antwerp, Feb. 5.
Hispania, Hamburg, Feb. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 9.
Marengo, Newcastle, Jan. 31.
Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 10.
Santo Domingo, Havana, Feb. 8.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 10.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Feb. 8.
Aras, Shields, Feb. 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Jan. 31.
Menemsha, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Feb. 2.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

Hexham, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Leal, Oporto Jan. 26, Lisbon 29th, St. Michael's Feb. 1, Terceira 2d, and Fayal 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Shields Jan. 26, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 10th.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Crews, Montego Bay Feb. 2 and St. Ann's Bay 4th, with mdse. to the Tweedie Trading Company; vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 10th.

SS Whickham, (Br.,) Cleghorn, Messina Jan. 8, Palermo 15th, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans Feb. 5, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston Feb. 9, to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Feb. 8 and Charleston 9th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Feb. 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:58 A. M. yesterday.

SS Advance, Sukeforth, Colon Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:38 A. M. yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reiners, Rotterdam Jan. 26, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M. yesterday.

SS Rosemorran, (Br.,) Stabell, Talcahuano Nov. 12, Valparaiso 18th, Callao Dec. 1, Caleta Buena 15th, Iquique 17th, Coronel, 23d, Montevideo Jan. 8, and St. Lucia Feb. 1, with mdse. to Flint, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Patagonia, (Nor.,) Johansen, Tonsberg 60 days, in ballast to master.

Bark Spartan, (of Bath,) Anderson, Port Spain 30 days, with asphaltum to order; vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Mozambique, (of Glasgow,) McCrone, Montevideo 65 days, in ballast to J. R. Livermore.

Ship George T. Hay, (Br.,) Eagles, Sharpness 34 days, in ballast to T. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Auburndale, (of Boston,) Dow, Maceio 41 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Oropa, (Ital.,) Costa, Genoa 60 days, with mdse. to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Activ, (Nor.,) Tonnasen, Barbados 26 days, in ballast to master.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 11, 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Munificent, (Br.,) for Aden, Bombay, &c.
SS Lucigen, (Br.,) for London.
SS Mississippi, (Br.,) for London.
SS Coya, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Oran, &c.
SS Etona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Washington, for Havana, &c.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—SS Janeta, (Br.,) Capt. Limond, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from New York, arr. at Para Feb. 8.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York, arr. at Venice Feb. 9.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, sld. from Mauritius for New York Feb. 8.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York to-day.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Capt. Lafrentz, from New York, arr. at Santos Feb. 8.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. Carroll, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Messina yesterday.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Capt. Martins, sld. from Hamburg for New York Feb. 9.

Bark J. E. Graham, (Br.,) Capt. Lockhart, from London for New York, passed Deal yesterday.

SS Cymric, (Br., new,) sld. from Liverpool for New York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

Miscellaneous.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—The British bark Inverlochy, Capt. Milne, which arrived here Feb. 7 from San Francisco, via Queenstown, is in a damaged condition from the gales she encountered while bound here from the latter port, and has water in her after hold.

DUNDEE, Feb. 11.—The British ship Hereford, Capt. Fox, which arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, reported that she encountered extremely tempestuous weather in the North Sea. The cabin and forecastle were gutted by the great seas which swept over her, damage was sustained about deck, three boats were lost, and several sails were blown away.

BRISTOL, Feb. 11.—The British schooner A. L. S., Capt. Shapland, reported at Avonmouth, from St. John's, N. F., yesterday, arrived here to-day, and reports experiencing a very rough passage, at one time being hove to for nearly a week, with enormous seas breaking over her continuously. Her bulwarks and stanchions were smashed and other damage is shown. Fourteen tons of cargo had to be jettisoned to lighten the vessel.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—The schooner Sir Hibbert, from Boston for St. John's, N. F., put in here this morning in a leaky condition, 25 days out. She encountered heavy field ice and remained caught in floes for several days.

The steamer Roumanian, (Br.,) which arrived here to-day from Liverpool for Philadelphia, met with hurricanes on the 3d and 4th days of February, and had her decks swept and sustained slight damage.

Don't
Travel—
Telephone
For Service apply to
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th

The Wanamaker Store

Object Lessons in Millinery Designing

HERE is Paris! Here's the very pick of Paris! Here are seventy-five Spring Hats, which are less than two weeks from Paris. They are the nobility and aristocracy of hats, bearing the proudest names known to the millinery world:—such names as Mangin-Maurice, Heitz-Boyer, Virot, Rebeaux, Lewis,—and others of that ilk. They are selected masterpieces of the millinery style-makers of the world, fresh from the Rue Royale and the Place Vendome, brought here for the guidance of our own millinery force.

Most of them are Street and Carriage Hats. There are many Mourning Bonnets by Mangin-Maurice among them. So new, so fresh, so advanced are they, that Paris itself knows less of them than will New York to-day.

They are here for your instruction and education, if you wish,—object lessons in Spring styles. If you wish them for wear, we will sell them. Their prices will be less than it cost us to land them,—we credit you with what they have given us in inspiration and knowledge. Millinery Parlors, Second floor, Tenth street.

Valentines. THE Book Store overflows with tenderness and sentiment. And never did tenderer sentiment cost fewer cents. These pretty missives are not of the commonplace kind, with rhymes that ring the changes on heart and dart, and love and dove, and flower and bower. They are bright and pretty and new and novel, with verses that *say* things, and say them quaintly, delicately, ingeniously, timidly, boldly,—any way you wish them to talk.

Thousands and thousands of them, but selling by thousands, too. There'll not be many left to-night.

2c. to $8.

Bulletin from the Shoe Store. THE Shoe Store's a busy place, and humming with good news all the time. There's a new story for every day, though it's always to the same effect;—better shoes for less money. There are five chapters to the story for to-day:—

FOR MEN

147 pairs tan calf, welted lace shoes; bulldog toes, usual $3 shoes; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, and a few narrow 8,

One Dollar.

FOR WOMEN

209 pairs button boots, cloth tops, kidskin vamps with patent leather tips; oak leather soles, welted and stitched. All sizes, AA to E width.

One Dollar.

312 pairs of a regular $3 line have dropped into the group from which more than 3,000 pairs were sold within a few weeks. None of these are less than $3 grades—most of them $4 quality. All now at

Two Dollars.

Eight different lines of our regular $4 and $5 shoes are to be moved to make space for the tan goods soon to be here. Latest toe shapes, and in all sizes and widths.

Three Dollars.

FOR CHILDREN

198 pairs winter russet spring heel shoes, sizes 11 to 2, for small boys and girls. Long suffering shoes that bear abuse patiently and never a pinch in return. Have been $2. To-day

One Dollar and Forty Cents.

Leggings—Cloth, Corduroy, Jersey and Velvet—colors, black, blue, brown, green and gray for children.

Cravenette and Storm Serge, in black, brown and blue for women. Prices yesterday were $1 to $2 a pair. Choice of any to-day for

Fifty Cents.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Another Crash in Jackets

THERE are only seventy-five in the whole lot, and the first seventy-five people who see them, will buy them, if they can find the least excuse for jacket-getting, for these are values impossible to resist.

Fifty of them are of black Kersey, black taffeta lined, fly-front and notch collar very handsomely trimmed.

Twenty-five of them are of Kersey and Velour, loose, fly-front, blouse and tight-fitting fronts, all handsomely silk or satin lined.

Values run up to $35. Two of the coats in this lot are superb garments in Velour and Astrachan, worth $75.

Your Choice for $10.

They'll be gone before night, and the rich pickings will be had before noon.

A Sale of Bicycle Suits. HERE'S the offer in a dozen words, and it's one which you will not be likely to get again this season:—

850 well cut, well made, well fitting Bicycle Suits at $3.75.

There you are;—now come in and get your share. The price would be a low one for even the cheap, flimsy, "factory-made" half-cotton suits. For these, which are in firm, strong, handsome, stylish materials, and put together to look well, fit well and wear well, the figure is very close to phenomenal. The actual values, based on usual retail prices, run up to $7.50. The trousers all have golf cuffs.

Be warned:—If it's a fair day to-day, they'll go before night.

With them, 250 pairs of Bicycle Trousers, (golf cuffs,) mostly of the five dollar kind, at $2.50.

And 1,200 Bicycle Caps, 50c. and 75c. kind, at 25c. each.

Another Sale of Shirts. THIS is Shirt Sale No. 4, since January 1st. So far, each of them has surpassed in results all previous experiences. Now to break records for the fourth time:—

1,500 all colored Madras and Percale Shirts, also with white bodies and madras bosoms,

Dollar kind, for 50c. each.

2,000 Madras and Percale Shirts, in a really fine lot of patterns,

Dollar and a Half kind, for 75c.

And finally, all that are left of the white shirts we told about last week,—the kind which would cost you $1.50 if made for you,—

75c. each.

Sizes 13 1-2, 14, 16 1-2, 17, 17 1-2, 18, and 18 1-2.

For Men—Overcoats, Suits and Trousers. HOUSE-CLEANING in the Clothing Store brings to the counters for quick removal a lot of overcoats, suits and trousers. That their company is undesirable is rather strongly hinted at in the way prices have been reduced. Undesirable only because incomplete in assortment and in the way of new goods. Just as valuable to you, however, as when first placed on sale.

BLUE OR BLACK KERSEY OVERCOATS

At $8.50, were $10 and $12.
At $10, were $15.
At $12, were $18.
All the better grades have prices reduced in same proportion.

MEN'S SUITS

At $10—About 55, in plain or fancy cheviots, sizes, 38 to 46. Were $13.50 to $20

MEN'S TROUSERS

At $4—A chance for just 300 men. Fine Worsted Trousers. Very neat patterns. Regular $6 quality.

Dollar Gloves—50c a Pair. MEN'S, Women's and Misses', and all sizes for each. An astonishing sale, as you'll admit when you see the quantities we tell about.

We call them dollar gloves. That's a moderate estimate, for many of them you could not buy under other circumstances for less than $1.25, and some are dollar and a half grades. None is worth less than a dollar.

Tans, Modes, Grays, Browns, Black and White, for Women.
Tans, Modes, Browns, Ox-blood and Navy Blue, for Misses.
Pearl and White, two-button and two-clasp, for Men.

All Sizes,—Fifty Cents a Pair.

The entire main aisle will be devoted to the sale.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HAWAII AND THE SENATE

Friends of the Annexation Treaty in Doubt as to the Strength They Can Command.

THEY PURPOSE TO FIND OUT

Senator Davis Instructed to Secure a Test Vote as Soon as Possible—Outcome of a Conference Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A number of members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations friendly to the Hawaiian annexation treaty held an informal meeting in Senator Frye's committee room to-day for the purpose of considering the future course to be pursued with reference to the treaty.

The meeting resulted from Senator Teller's suggestion, made in executive session a few days ago, that the treaty should be abandoned because of the lack of votes to pass it, and that annexation should be accomplished if possible through the means of direct legislation.

There was a thorough discussion of the situation at to-day's meeting, the result of which was a decision to find an early method of determining the strength of the annexation sentiment.

Accordingly, Senator Davis will make an effort to get the treaty up in the Senate next week, with the view of exhausting the speeches as soon as possible. He will then attempt to secure a test which will reveal the voting strength of the friends of the measure and locate the Senators now considered doubtful.

PRINCESS KAIULANI ENGAGED.

To Wed Prince David Kawananakoa of Hawaiian Royal Blood.

HONOLULU, Feb. 3, via San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The engagement is announced of a marriage that has been arranged between Prince David Kawananakoa and Princess Kaiulani. The formal betrothal merely awaits the signature to certain deeds of family settlement of dowager Queen Kapiolani.

Princess Kaiulani is the daughter of ex-Gov. Archibald Scott Cleghorn and the late Princess Miriam Likelike, and under the monarchical régime would have succeeded Queen Liliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii.

Prince David is a son of Kahale Pouli, a famous High Chief, and Kinoiki Kekaulike, the younger sister of Queen Kapiolani. He has been well educated in English, partly in California and England, and was destined under the monarchy for a diplomatic career.

THE SUYDAM WILL CASE.

Contest Decided Against the Petitioner, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary.

The long contest over the will of Adrian Martense Suydam, instituted by his niece, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary, was decided against the petitioner on Thursday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mr. Suydam died Jan. 18, 1894, in Pasadena, Cal. He belonged to one of the oldest families on Long Island, and was a prominent business man, connected with a number of corporations as Director. He left an estate estimated at $500,000.

He bequeathed $15,000 to the Industrial Home in Williamsburg, $1,000 to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, $10,000 to the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, and the rest to relatives. The will was contested by the testator's nieces, Mrs. Leah V. C. Naul, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary, Mrs. Mary H. Hendrickson, and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Booth, who were his nearest kin, and who were ignored in the will. They charged that at the time the will was executed Mr. Suydam was not of sound mind and understanding. Surrogate Abbott issued a decree admitting the will to probate, and successive appeals resulted in the affirmance of his decision.

The present attempt to break the will is in the form of a partition suit. The case will probably be appealed.

Agents Dine at the Waldorf.

The New York Freight and Passenger Agents' Association had its sixth annual dinner last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 120 members and guests were present, George T. Smith was Chairman, and Joseph R. Hixon toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by District Attorney Gardiner, G. R. Blanchard, and Frank W. Mack.

JOHN S. SILVER IN COURT.

A Ruling on Questions That May Be Asked About Securities.

John S. Silver, one of the men to whom funds of the Chemical National Bank were recently lent on doubtful securities, was before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a matter that grew out of those loans. Samuel H. Smith, representing the Third National Bank, holds a judgment against Silver for $51,000, and has had him examined in supplementary proceedings. Some weeks ago Mr. Smith obtained an order from Justice Cohen restraining Silver from disposing of any of his property pending the settlement of the action.

When the Chemical Bank transactions become known last week, Mr. Silver took $64,000 of certain stock to President Williams and deposited it as additioinal security for the bank's loans to him. Mr. Smith holds that in so doing Silver violated the injunction issued by Justice Cohen. Silver refused to answer certain questions respecting these securities, which were put to him before a referee, and Justice Bischoff was asked to take action to compel him to make reply. The Justice ruled: "Inquiries as to whether the certificates of stock given to the bank as security by Silver are owned by him or are held in trust for him may be made. The inquiry may proceed on that theory."

Receivership for a Grable Company.

TRENTON, Feb. 11.—Savery Bradley of Philadelphia to-day was appointed receiver for the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company of South Dakota. Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania is the President of the company. This concern is one of the projects fathered by Francis G. Grable of Omaha, whose dealings with Cashier Quinlan of the Chemical Bank of New York caused Mr. Quinlan's resignation. The company is incorporated in this State, and has an authorized capital of $6,000,000.

$10,000,000 Telephone Company.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—The Union Telephone Company has been organized in this city for the purpose of acquiring and operating telephone lines and dealing in telephone and electrical supplies. The papers of incorporation call for a ten-million-dollar capital stock, of which $300,000 is paid in. The officers are: President—Frederick H. Gorman, New York City; Treasurer—George A. Beaton, Detroit.

MORE MONEY FOR BIG GUNS

Senate Committee More Than Doubles the House Fortifications Appropriation.

AN INCREASE OF $4,907,582

Three Millions for Gun and Mortar Batteries—Over a Million for Twelve-Inch Steel Breech-Loading Mortars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill. The committee decided to recommend increases which more than double the figures of the bill as it passed the House. The exact amount carried is $9,052,494, as against $4,144,912 carried by the bill as it passed the House. The amendments as agreed upon by the Senate Committee leave the total still short of the estimates of the War Department to the extent of more than $4,000,000, and $500,000 below the appropriation for last year.

The principal item of increase is that of $2,000,000 for the construction of gun and mortar batteries, making a total of $3,000,000. The appropriation in this instance is for work now in process of construction.

The Senate also added more than $1,000,000 to the sum appropriated for the purchase or manufacture of twelve-inch steel breech-loading mortars. The total appropriation in this instance is $1,187,680, as against $182,720 provided for by the House.

An increase of $348,500 was made on carriages for coast defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibre; of $466,400 for carriages for twelve-inch steel breech-loading mortars; $121,540 for oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast defense guns; $259,618 for powders and projectiles for the reserve supply; $337,665 for rapid-fire guns and their mounts; $163,419 for eight, ten, and twelve inch coast defense guns, to be manufactured by contract; $96,980 for metallic carriages for machine guns, and $60,000 for field guns.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Passage in the Senate of the Indian Appropriation Bill—A Free-Homestead Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day, after being amended to some extent. The most important amendment to the bill was that offered by Mr. Pettigrew, (S. Rep., S. D.,) which, if finally enacted, will restore the free-homestead law so far as it relates to Indian lands ceded to the United States, for which the settlers have been obliged to pay the purchase price paid to the Indians. The bill carries appropriations aggregating nearly $8,000,000.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment is as follows:

"That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the public lands acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes who have or who shall hereafter reside upon the tract, entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees; and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry.

"Provided that the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands, in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws, shall remain in full force and effect.

"Provided, however, that all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day were these:

Consul at Lisbon—J. H. Theiriot of New York.
Postmasters—New York— B. S. Dayton, Middletown; N. Van Wagenen, New Paltz; J. D. Van Nostrand, Flushing; L. A. Shove, Brewster; F. C. Nagle, Dunkirk; J. D. Wyer, Sandy Hill; S. D. Boyce, Port Jervis; S. Mills, Warwick.
New Jersey—E. C. Tuttle, Deckertown.

Dined at the Brazilian Minister's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça entertained this evening at dinner Senator and Mrs. Frye, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mr. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira Lima, and Mrs. MacBean.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky., CICERO M. BARNETT; Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala., JOSEPH W. BURKE.

Justice—JOHN H. BURFORD, Chief Justice, and BAYARD T. HAINER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

State—Consul at Aden, Arabia, EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM of Tennessee.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day as follows: East Corning, Frank Frost; Haskinsville, Zina C. Bowen; Maynard, Mary E. Horn; Nineveh Junction, N. B. Williams; North Salem, Benjamin R. Lobdell; Pekin, W. E. Beaber; Plains, William H. Sylyea; Preble, J. T. Crofoot; Scottsburg, Jesse Roberts; South Glens Falls, L. D. Palmer; Summitville, Samuel A. Adams; Webster, George G. Mason.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, the amount appropriated, being $61,751.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the President to reappoint and retire Gen. David McM. Gregg, as a Captain in the army.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was passed providing for a survey and to determine the practicability of opening a navigable channel through the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce will give a hearing Feb. 15 to those who desire to be heard on the Hepburn bill for the establishment of a Department of Industry and Commerce.

The House Committee on Judiciary yesterday killed the Senate bill to permit the State of South Carolina to control liquors brought into the State in original packages. The motion to report the bill favorably was lost on a tie vote.

Senator Kyle yesterday introduced a bill providing for the submission of labor disputes to arbitration. It provides that they first shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the Commissioner of Labor, and in case they fail to agree, to a commission to be agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.

BOOM IN OIL CERTIFICATES.

An Advance of Over Ten Cents on the Pittsburg Exchange.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—An advance of over 10 cents in the price of oil certificates in less than a week has started a revival in oil speculation, which has been dormant since the memorable boom of 1895, when the price of certificates reached $2.04. The price has been hanging in the neighborhood of 65 cents for pipe line credit balances for four months, while the speculative certificates fluctuated around that point until ten days ago, when they suddenly took a spurt, and are now 11 cents higher than the credit balance price.

Interest has been revived among the brokers in the Exchange, and for the time wheat and stocks are forgotten, while attention is devoted to oil. Oil men who have not been in touch with the market for years are coming into the market or making inquiries from brokers relative to the situation.

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decision that the Eugene Kelly Estate Has a Prior Lien on an Alabama Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—Judge Dowdell, in the St. Clair County Chancery Court to-day, decided that $625,000 of receiver's certificates of the East and West Railroad of Alabama, held by the estate of Eugene Kelly of New York, were a prior lien on the property, and that Browning and others, the majority bondholders, could not come in without first liquidating all claims of the Kelly estate, amounting to $1,000,000.

The decision, if sustained by the Supreme Court, which in the light of former decisions seems certain, will put the Kelly estate in full control of the road. This means the purchase of the road by the Seaboard Air Line and its extension to Birmingham. The road runs from Cartersville, Ga., to Pell City, Ala., thirty miles from Birmingham. The Seaboard Air Line had concluded arrangements for the deal when litigation commenced, and negotiations have been revived recently.

Joint Traffic Meeting.

Chairman Chauncey M. Depew presided yesterday at a well-attended meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association. The members devoted the session to the consideration of lake and rail differentials and the reports of committees, with recommendations, prepared for the board. Increase in east and west bound rates were recommended, but it was decided to let west-bound rates remain as they are. A compromise proposition on east-bound rates was practically agreed to subject to the concurrence of the lake lines, and it was referred to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association for adjustment of details. The differentials under the proposition are all below all rail rates on the basis of 75 cents, first-class, Chicago to New York, viz.: 12 cents, 10 cents, 7 cents, 5 cents, 4 cents, and 4 cents in the classes, and 3 cents on flour and grain products.

Canadian Pacific Buys a Road.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 11.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad. Extensions through the fertile Valley of Saskatchewan to Peace River are contemplated.

Port Chester Street Railway.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Port Chester Street Railway Company to-day certified to the Secretary of State an extension of its route, five miles long from Port Chester to White Plains.

NEWSBOY EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

Orsamus Page of Joliet, Ill., Celebrates His Birthday.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 11.—The oldest "newsboy" in the world celebrated his birthday to-day.

His name is Orsamus Page, and he is eighty years of age.

He is proud of the fact that after eight decades of life he still can get up at daylight to make his rounds with the morning papers and spend the rest of the day in shouting the latest editons through the streets of the city.

CONSTABLES FIGHT WOMEN.

Kill Two of Them, but Are Badly Hurt Themselves—A Kentucky Affair.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Feb. 11.—At Esculapia this morning Constables Cropper and Thacker attempted to arrest a woman named Crow, who was at her home with several grown-up daughters.

Suddenly one of the girls attacked the Constables with a knife, dangerously wounding both officers.

Mrs. Crow and another daughter took out revolvers, and the Constables, realizing that their lives were in danger, began to use their pistols.

Mrs. Crow and one daughter were killed. The other participants are in a dangerous condition.

CHICAGO'S "JACK THE CLIPPER."

He Sends a Braid of Golden Hair to the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A braid of golden hair, accompanied by a note, purporting to come from "Jack the Clipper," is puzzling the detectives at Police Headquarters. The braid, which is about eight inches long, and tied at the end with a faded blue ribbon, was received through the mail, and with it came the following message, scrawled on a piece of ordinary wrapping paper:

"A clew for Joe Kipley's cheap skates. Will send more when I get cheap stuff like this."

The handwriting was plainly disguised. The hair had evidently been cut from the head of a girl from twelve to sixteen years old.

SECOND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Miss Sadie Babcock of Watervliet Takes Laudanum.

TROY, Feb. 11.—Miss Sadie Babcock, daughter of Edgar H. Babcock of Watervliet, swallowed an ounce and a half of laudanum about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it is supposed with suicidal intent. A physician attempted to administer antidotes, but she strenuously refused to take them. After a hard struggle, the doctor forced an antidote down her throat, after which she fell into a deep sleep, from which the doctor had the greatest difficulty in arousing her.

The only assignable reason for the act, it is said, is a love affair with a young man of this city. The girl's parents are said to have opposed his attentions. Miss Babcock, who is twenty-three years of age, had made a previous attempt to take her own life.

STORY OF A BOSTON FIRE.

Testimony of a Man Who Thinks He Saw an Incendiary at Work.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Philip Van Koughenet, who says he saw a man in the Bent Building, on Merrimac Street, in which six firemen were killed last Saturday, ten minutes before the alarm for a fire in the building was rung in, was examined to-day by Fire Marshal Cobb, who is investigating the cause of the fire.

Van Koughenet stated that he saw a light on the fourth floor of the Bent Building, and thought it was a watchman's lantern. The man at first seemed to be at work putting out a blaze of some kind, but a moment later he began to poke out pane after pane of glass with a stick or cane.

Mr. Van Koughenet said that when he was told there was no watchman employed in the building, he made up his mind somebody had set the building on fire.

Confesses to Incendiarism.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Walter T. Plass of Bingham's Mills, confessed to-day that he set fire to the Union Chapel at that place, which was burned recently. He implicated Alfred Wagner, a prominent farmer, and said Wagner paid him $5 to burn the building. Both were placed under arrest by Coroner Blakeman and lodged in the Hudson Jail to-night.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cough, cold and croup are always "at work" upon children, and for such affections there is nothing that excels Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE ANNUAL DOG SHOW

Seventeen Hundred Entries Received by the Westminster Kennel Club.

LARGE CLASS OF GREAT DANES

Lord Brassey, Said to be the Biggest Dog Ever Bred in England, Among the St. Bernards—Fine Lots in Other Sections.

The total number of entries for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden during the four days beginning Feb. 21, is 1,700, the largest list ever received in the history of the club. Last year the entries totaled 1,605. Some of the older and best-known dogs are not included this year, owing to the change in classification, as under the new rules they would have to compete against the younger dogs, where before they remained by themselves in the champion class. This change has brought out a number of new dogs and new exhibitors.

The greatest number of entries is in the class for great Danes, which numbers no fewer than ninety canines. Some of the well-known prize winners in this class are Earle's Olivia, Stanley, and Leo G. Among the exhibitors are Miss K. R. Baylis, Miss B. H. Baylis, Howard Sellers, Charles G. Peters, Charles E. Telford, H. M. Cowperthwait, and H. Y. McAdam.

In the class for St. Bernards are such good ones as C. H. Coddington's Albron, O. B. Potter's Crusoe, C. A. Pratt's Shelby, Le Prince, La Queen, La Princess, and Nellie Mitchell; Col. Ruppert's Undine, Royal Scarlet, Chantrell Beauty, and Miss Anna; D. E. Water's Judith, Lady Fenmore, Cathedral, and Alton II., and H. L. Lampron's Lady Kitty and Lord Brassey, the latter said to be the biggest dog ever bred in England, who has come here for the show.

In the mastiffs' class are included F. J. Skinner's Victoria III., Rosington, Champion Prince, Cola, and Thistle; Dr. C. A. Lougest's Black Peter, an English prize winner; Dr. Knox's Lady Romena, L. B. Strong's Bellwood, and Chantress, Dr. Lougest's Margaret, Catchpol, Commodore, Lewath, and Fairie Queen; J. L. Winchell's Prince Victor and She, and S. B. Christy's Banner II.

There will be a fine show of Russian wolfhounds, including E. L. Kraus's Princess Saiga, Volga, and Ardigan; W. L. Andrus's Zagarran and Alma II.; Weeks & Turner's Little Zmeika and Champion Lady Dietz, and George J. Gould's Olga IV.

There is the usual representative number of greyhounds and foxhounds. Chief among the entries in these classes are W. Gould Brokaw's King Chimes, Island Boy, Princess Lad, Princess Bonny, Sir George, and Sir Walter; George J. Gould's Furlough Chum, Furlough Bloom, Furlough Miss, and Ridgeview Comet, and George Jarvis's Lad of Kent and Beaufort of Kent.

A representative lot of English setters and Irish water, field, clumber, and cocker spaniels will also be on hand. Some of the spaniels entered are Miss Annabel Green's Dennis, Tipsy, Dark Despair, and Wardelworth Sweep.

The crack collies belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan will be missed in this class this year, but some capital dogs will be shown by the Verona Kennels of San Francisco.

There will be, as usual, a fine lot of poodles, among them Mrs. Nathan Powell's Caro Mio, Mrs. F. H. Benedict's The Brownie, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Pierrot, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Laurus, and a lot from H. G. Trevor, headed by Emperor.

The exhibit of Dalmatians will be one of the features of the exhibition, and will comprise a number owned by the Iselin family.

There will be a fine lot of bulldogs. Russell A. Alger will show Dandy Fenn, an English prize winner. He won the first and a special prize at Croft's Show. Despite the opposition of the French Bulldog Society, there is a good entry list in the various classes for both tulip and rose-eared specimens. Among the exhibitors are George Work, Mrs. C. Stevens, George N. Phelps, and Andrew N. Tyner.

For the first time in several years there will be a good lot of Airsdale terriers. The bull and Boston terriers exhibit will be a prominent one. In the latter class are M. C. D. Borden's Nancy and Commissioner II., for which he paid $2,500. Tom Ashton of Leeds, England, has Leeds Muddler and Leeds Myrtle entered in the Irish terriers class.

Championship Skating Races.

The Brooklyn High School scored a decisive victory in the second annual championship skating races of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League, decided at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and last night. The results of the various events follow:

220-Yard Race (Senior.)—Won by H. Hoffman, Brooklyn High School; R. Marston, Adelphi Academy, second; A. D. Pratt, Brooklyn High Schoo., third. Time, 0.26 3-5.

One-Mile Race.—Won by C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute; A. G. Pratt, Brooklyn High School, second; R. M. Tomson, Adelphi Academy, third. Time, 3:18.

220-Yard race, (Junior.)—Won by C. Rhodes, Brooklyn High School; A. D. Pratt, Brooklyn High School, second; R. Marston, Adelphi Academy, third. Time, 0:26 3-5.

Half-Mile Race.—Won by R. M. Tomson, Adelphi Academy; H. Hoffman, Brooklyn High School, second; C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute, third. Time, 1:42.

Quarter-Mile Race.—Won by C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute; R. M. Tomson, Adelphi Academy, second; H. G. Baldwin, Brooklyn High School, third. Time, 0.50.

Five-Mile Race.—Won by C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute; A. Pratt, Brooklyn High School, second; B. S. Litchfield, Brooklyn Latin School, third. Time, 18:52.

International Fencing Club.

The International Fencing Club held its first reception and informal exhibition at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. The exhibitions were with foils, sabres, and duelling swords. They began with a grand salute and bout with foils between Prof. J. Castaldi and Prof. Capt. H. Nicolas. This was followed by bouts between some of the most prominent amateur fencers in this vicinity. The exhibitions were under the direction of Col. Marquis Asinari R. de San Marzano. There was also an elaborate musical programme and a dance. Among those present were Juan N. Navarro, Consul General for Mexico, who is Honorary President of the organization, and Frank Stockinger, Consul General for Austria-Hungary; Carlos Rohl, Consul General for Argentine Republic; J. C. Charpentier, Consul General for France; D. N. Botassi, Consul General for Greece; C. Tosti, Consul General for Italy; A. Veiner, Consul General for Russia; A. Baldasano Topete, Consul General for Spain, and A. E. Delfino, Consul General for the United States of Venezuela.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Sea Spray won, McFarlane second, Blue Bell third. Time—1:15½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Humidity won; Royal Fan second, Amoltopec third. Time—0:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Midian won, Yule second, Woodford filly, third. Time—1:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Serena won, Roche second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Refugee won, Lucky Star second, Midas third. Time—1:15.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Melvin Burnham won, Ravalette second, Flandes third. Time—1:15¾.

Interscholastic Chess Tourney.

Only two games were completed in the interscholastic chess tournament at Columbian Grammar School yesterday. The players and results were:

Players.		Openings.	Moves.
Manson....0	Lebaire....1	French Defense...	58
Lynch.....*	Brown.....*	Phillidor's Defense.	..
Arnstein...*	Hankinson.*	Bird's Opening....	..
Engels.....1	Werth'mer.0	French Defense...	41

*Adjourned.

Kenney Won at Billiards.

F. A. Kenney of the Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. B. Stark of the New York Athletic Club by a score of 275 to 245, in the amateur tournament at Daly's parlors last night. Poggenberg and Stark will meet to-night, and if the former wins he will be champion. Should Stark win, there will be a tie between Poggenberg, Kenney, and Stark for first place.

GORHAM
Sterling
Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

THE L. A. W. CONVENTION.

Local Option as to Sunday Racing Defeated—Amendments and Resolutions Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen adjourned to-night. The features of the meeting, which lasted, three days, were President Isaac B. Potter's successful fight for re-election and the defeat of the proposition for local option in the matter of Sunday racing.

An amendment to the by-laws providing that State divisions should have the right to determine for themselves whether or not Sunday bicycle races should be permitted was introduced and defeated. The amendment proposed to strike out certain words in Article IV., Section 7, Clause C, and insert in their stead the following: "No meeting shall receive sanction if it is to be held on Sunday in any division where the Board of Officers of such division shall by reason prohibit the same."

The vote on this amendment was 175 to 152. As the amendment did not receive a two-thirds vote it failed of passage.

Thirty-two other amendments were disposed of to-day. Among the more important of those adopted are the following:

A new section was inserted in the constitution, to read: "No professional shall be eligible to entry in any open race run under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen unless he is registered with the Racing Board."

Substitute for Article III., Section 8 (L): "Contract at meets closed to a college or to any number of colleges forming an international meet, may for those meets only be governed by the amateur rules of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America."

Another amendment adopted provides for the payment of $2,500 a year as compensation to Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board. Another declares that hereafter no sanction shall be given for any six-day continuous race unless the riders be compelled to take at least two hours' rest out of every twenty-four.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the registration fee for professionals at $2 per year; calling on the National Government to push the demand on the Turkish Government for the prompt payment of $40,000 indemnity to the mother of Frank E. Lenz, the Pittsburg member of the League of American Wheelmen, who was murdered in Turkish territory while on a tour of the world; favoring the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Representative Davies of Alabama for the appointment of a committee to view the roads in the National Forest Reserve of Yosemite Valley, in California, and report to the next session of Congress the best location for a road through that reservation.

H. C. Ratier of Milwaukee, Wis., introduced the following resolution, which was warmly indorsed by prominent men in the league and finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen be instructed to investigate the feasibility of turning over to some other organization or body the control of racing and to report its results at the next National Assembly.

THE CASE OF VON DER AHE.

Court Holds that His Arrest in St. Louis Was Legal.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—At a special session of the United States court Judge Buffington decided that "Chris" Von Der Ahe, the baseball man, must remain in charge of the detective who abducted him from St. Louis. Von Der Ahe will take an appeal.

In his opinion Judge Buffington cited many precedents for his decision, and concluded:

"Irrespective of any views this court might entertain of the question were it new and not affected by former decisions, we are constrained under stress of these decisions, and particularly in view of that of the Supreme Court of the United States, to hold that Von Der Ahe could lawfully be arrested in the State of Missouri by his bail and removed to Pennsylvania. The petitioner is therefore remanded to the custody of Bendel, the respondent, and it is so ordered."

After the decision had been rendered Von Der Ahe was turned over to Detective Bendel, who placed him in the care of Deputy Sheriff Charles J. Rice.

Prince of Wales's Horse Sale.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The annual sale of the Prince of Wales's shire horses was held to-day at the Prince's stud farm, at Wolferton, near Sandringham, Norfolk. Fifty-four lots, including stallions, mares, and fillies, brought £12,117, ($60,585.)

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania are Mrs. Valentine Alles of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fair, H. N. Gildea, Hugh Rankin, Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, and H. E. Wilson. Booked on the French Line steamship La Gascogne are the Viscountess Benoist d'Azy, Rinaldo de Silva, and the Rev. J. B. René, Prefect Apostolic of Alaska. The Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, which will sail to-day for Alexandria, via Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples, has a large list of passengers, among whom are Charles A. Coe, Col. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, the Misses Drexel, A. J. Drexel, Jr., and J. Armstrong Drexel; the Viscount and Viscountess De Sayre, Marshall Field, Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, John Inglis, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sooysmith.

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.

Like the rolling snow ball, which increases in size, so does a really first-class article in volume of sales, in reputation, in firm friends, who stand by from early morn till dewy eve. That is the position of

OLD CROW RYE.

Those who use it once never change off for any other. Why? Because it's the best in the world. Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 FULTON STREET.
ALSO BROADWAY & 27TH ST., N. Y.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery?
Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

PUBLIC PARK IMPROVEMENT

N. J. Rose, Landscape Gardener, Urges the Commissioners to Make Many Changes.

TREES HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED

He Desires to Hide the Unsightly Buildings and Denuded Spaces, and Complains of the "Old Haphazard Methods."

N. Jonsson Rose, landscape gardener of the Department of Public Parks, yesterday submitted a report to the Park Commissioners calling attention to the condition of the parks and the changes necessary for their improvement.

Mr. Rose points out that many trees on the west side of Central Park are gradually dying out, and have been gradually removed during the last ten or twelve years, while no trees have been planted to replace them. He says, further:

"I would also recommend that the embankment around the large reservoir be planted with evergreen, so as to hide the unsighly fence and straight line of the embankment and the walls of the old reservoir, and also for the purpose of giving a background where the woods, denuded of undergrowth, are open. Too much cannot be done to preserve the natural wood in the northern part of the Park, where there are still remnants of the original forest flora, and where the asters and goldenrod form an attractive and highly appreciated feature in the late Summer months.

"The condition of the greenhouses in Central Park has long been a source of annoyance and ridicule by visitors from distant parts of the country and a disgrace to the city and a blot on the Park. The houses containing the most valuable palms and greenhouse plants are in a dilapidated condition, besides being totally unfit and inadequate for their present purpose. The palms are so crowded that they will be entirely destroyed in a few years unless better space and more light are provided. A house 50 by 100 feet and about 50 feet high is required to properly care for them alone. The greenhouse, too, is so overcrowded that the plants are placed in two tiers, while the large and valuable plants are being destroyed through the want of space and light. Besides being useless for their present purposes, these houses have long been a blot on the beauty of the Park in a neighborhood where choice and valuable trees abound and where the scenery ought to be exceptionally attractive.

"A thoroughly practical and substantial range of greenhouses should be constructed to take the place of the now scattered buildings. There should be a central structure to contain the palms, and two side structures for the greenhouse plants—one for warm, the other for temperate species connected by lower houses—so as to give grace and harmony to the whole.

"There are a number of unsightly buildings scattered over the Park, particularly in the neighborhood of the Menagerie, which could and should be covered by vines, and hidden from view by plantations of evergreen trees, and I desire to undertake this work as soon as Spring operations commence. It will require a small expenditure for trees and vines, and the work can be done by the regular gardening force.

"In connection with the buildings I beg to draw your attention to the dilapidated condition of the arbors and shelters, some of which are fast decaying and useless. I propose to remedy this defect as soon as the proper materials can be obtained, and to cover all such structures with a luxuriant growth of vines.

"There is also a necessity for waging a more destructive war on the injurious insects and fungus diseases that infest the Park, and for this purpose Entomologist Southwick should have a more efficient gang of men, as previously recommended."

After advising some necessary changes in other parks of the city Mr. Rose says, in closing:

"In some of the parks most of the trees are already dying of old age, and of these there will be practically nothing left twenty years hence. It would therefore be well if a liberal planting fund could be provided ($10,000 annually) to be expended solely for the purchase of trees and other plants for the improved parks. In this manner only can the plantations and shrubbery be maintained for all time.

"I also beg to draw your attention to the wholesale destruction of trees and shrubbery in the parks, and wish that some prompt measure could be adopted to stem this flood of vandalism. I believe that extra watchmen, taken out of the gardening force for the occasion and placed in the most frequented parts Summer evenings and Sundays, would do much to prevent the breaking of shrubbery and pilfering of budding plants and flowers, especially if the offenders could be brought promptly to justice when caught. I believe that every facility should be provided for the full enjoyment of the parks by the people, but that it is in the public interest to see every component part of the parks fully protected.

"The old-fashioned, haphazard methods so long practiced to the detriment of the parks should give way to prompt, practical, modern, and scientific management. In this manner alone will it be possible to offset the bad effects already produced through folly and ignorance and to perfect and preserve the city's system of parks for future generations."

THE ARCHITECTS' DINNER.

Many Prizes Bestowed for Competitions During the Year.

The thirteenth annual exhibition dinner of the Architectural League of New York was held Thursday night at the American Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Nearly 400 architects of this city and their invited guests participated. Among the latter were many visiting delegates to the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The dinner was presided over by President Bruce Pierce, who before the introduction of the subject of discussion, bestowed the medals upon the winners in the different competitions decided during the year. The winners of the President's medals in the allied arts were: Architecture, Albert Randolph Ross; sculpture, Philip Montiny; mural painting, Herman Schladermundt. The Architectural League gold and silver medals were won by Christian Francis Rosborg and Barnet Phillips, Jr., respectively. The Avery prize of $50 for the best design for a bulletin board for the league rooms was won by Edgar A. Josselyn.

The subject for discussion was "The Mutual Obligations of the City and the Art Societies." The first speaker of the evening was John De Witt Warner, who sketched the wonderful field lying open to the architect for the exercise of his skill and imagination.

Augustus Thomas followed upon the importance and dignity of the architects' mission in New York. Other addresses were made by Montgomery Schuyler, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Frank Damrosch.

Park Avenue Board to Do the Work.

The Park Avenue Improvement Board held a meeting yesterday in the office at Broadway and Forty-second Street. H. L. Stoddard presided, and it was decided that the board should put in the sound-deadening material for the Park Avenue viaduct above One Hundred and Tenth Street. There has been considerable discussion as to who was to put in this material. The board wrote last November to the officials of the New York Central Road, and received answer that the road intended to do the work, filling in the trough of the viaduct with wood chips and cement. But since then the board has decided to do the work.

Resigns from the Naval Reserve.

Lieut. Commander George Edward Kent, Executive Officer of the First Naval Battalion of New York, has offered his resignation to the Board of Officers of that organization. He resigns for purely personal reasons. He was one of the most efficient and popular officers of that branch of the National Guard, and it was partly through his efforts that the organization was made possible and brought to its present state of efficiency.

Volks-Zeitung Anniversary.

The twentieth anniversary of The New Yorker Volks-Zeitung will be observed tonight at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. The celebration will include a concert by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl; Mme. Georgine von Janushowsky, soloist, and a chorus of 500 voices. The concert will be followed by a ball.

LEITER WHEAT GOING ABROAD.

Contracts Let for Large Shipments from Chicago to the Seaboard—The Market Strong.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—It is said that contracts for moving 1,500,000 bushels of Leiter wheat to the seaboard have been made. Of this the Grand Trunk is reported to have secured 500,000 bushels, the Nickel Plate 500,000 bushels, and the Lehigh Valley 500,000 bushels. The cereal will be carried on a through rate from Chicago to Liverpool, so it cannot be ascertained what proportion will accrue to the railroads for the haul to the seaboard.

It is estimated, according to a local paper, that the Leiter holdings of wheat in this city and afloat will exceed 10,000,000 bushels, and since a recent visit to this city of Eastern exporters the suspicion has arisen that the entire amount has been disposed of to a British syndicate. Freight men do not deny that negotiations looking to the placing of large contracts have been pending for some time, and it is asserted on reputable authority that every prominent Eastern line connecting with Chicago has been invited to bid on the transportation of an indefinitely large amount of wheat to the seaboard.

Everything on the floor at the Board of Trade was strong to-day, wheat being the leader both in strength and activity. Reports of additional shipping engagements for Leiter wheat and an exceptionally large export business were the principal factors in a buying movement, which had advanced wheat about a cent at the close. Corn closed ½c higher and oats ⅛@¼c higher.

There was a big demand for wheat right from the start. May, which closed yesterday at 96⅞c, opened to-day at 97½@97⅝c. There was considerable selling by interests that have been putting wheat on the market for some time past, but the demand was so great that the price advanced steadily, not stopping until 98c had been reached. There were two big factors in the advance, the Leiter shipments abroad and the Liverpool strength. The former was given the most attention. It was stated on the floor and not denied by the Leiter interests that arrangements are being made for the shipment of 4,000,000 bushels of their wheat from here to the seaboard. The moving away of so much cash wheat had a marked effect on shorts.

Liverpool was very strong, the earliest cables showing ⅝d. advance, and later advices showed that market 1@1½d. up from yesterday. Private cables said the strength was on consumptive demand and light supplies. Liverpool has received but 272,000 bushels in six days, not much over a third of the weekly consumptive demand. Argentine shipments for the week were 712,000 bushels, much less than generally expected.

After advancing to 98, the market eased off somewhat. There was a let up in the urgent demand with the usual selling by people who have been playing for a break, and May reacted to 97½. Then for an hour the price moved between 97⅝ and 98, most of the time being at about 97¾. After that the market again became active and very strong. Late cables brought liberal buying orders to the seaboard, and about an hour from the close here it was stated that seventy boatloads—about 560,000 bushels—had been taken for export. Three steamers chartered at New York were supposed to be for Leiter's grain. Closing cables were all firm and higher.

The announcement of the export business gave a touch of genuine excitement to the market, sending shorts to cover in a hurry, and the price was sent up to 98⅜, the top figures of the day. Then the market quieted somewhat. There was a tendency to even up over the holiday, which caused prices to recede somewhat. May was bringing 97⅝@97¾ at the close.

Owing to the report that Joseph Leiter was prepared to send a large amount of his wheat to the seaboard, grain rates from Chicago to the Atlantic Coast were reported to be in a very shaky condition to-day. It was openly charged by some of the roads that their competitors were taking grain at 15 cents, and it was asserted, though without apparent foundation, that contracts had been made at even lower figures. The 15-cent rate was generally accepted as being the one at which the grain is being carried.

AGAINST LIQUOR AT YALE.

Campaign Organized by Woman's Temperance Union May Be Extended to Every College in the Country.

Miss Frances Willard is confined to her bed by influenza and can only talk through her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and Mrs. Barnes, President of the "Y's," of the effort being made by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to prevent the use of liquor by students at Yale and its sale in New Haven.

The closing of the grill room in the Princeton Inn and the resurrection of the old law against the sale of liquor within a certain distance of the college, which was brought about largely through the action of the union, was the beginning of what Miss Gordon said yesterday will probably be a continuous movement to do away with the use of liquors in and around every college in the country.

There are several saloons, some of them of the lowest kind, within two blocks of the Yale College buildings, and students are permitted to take liquor to their rooms. Against this the union is working by means of petitions. These petitions are addressed to the authorities of the college, and ask that students be forbidden to enter places where alcoholic drinks are sold or use them in any way in the college, and that the authorities work to prohibit the sale of liquor in the city.

The first petition was signed by the officers of the National society. With that were sent letters to all the branches of the organization asking that the local unions pass resolutions of "deep regret" at the present state of affairs at Yale, and express their grief and horror that young men, many of them yet in their teens, and away from the restraining influences of home, are subjected to the frightful dangers which now threaten them at Yale. This, with the intimation that unless the evil is done away with, those of the signers having sons will send them to other institutions.

A PHILADELPHIAN DISAPPEARS.

John F. Craig Leaves His Family and Creditors in the Lurch.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—John F. Craig, a grain merchant of West Philadelphia, has disappeared, and it is learned that he has left behind him unsecured liabilities estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. He also leaves a wife and several children in straitened circumstances. He left home on Jan. 19, and his wife says she has heard nothing of him since that date. The stock in his store was sold a few days ago to satisfy the claims of creditors.

Mr. Craig was Treasurer of the St. James Building and Loan Association, and was also prominently connected with a number of Catholic benevolent and church societies. A small deficit in his accounts with the loan association will be made good by his bondsmen.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson Accepts.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday announced that he would accept the position of Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and take up the duties of the office on March 1. He said that the policy he had outlined to the board was to first make great efforts to wipe out the debt, amounting now to upward of $300,000, and until that task was accomplished, to adhere to a very conservative policy. After that he would follow a conciliatory policy in the endeavor to carry on the future work of the board according to the best methods, whether those methods were according to a general or a synodical plan.

A Dance at Princeton.

PRINCETON, Feb. 11.—A most successful dance was given to-night by the junior class in honor of the seniors. The Casino was decorated beautifully with college colors, flags, and palms. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. F. L. Patton, Mrs. John G. Hibben, Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. G. J. Geer, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Edwin A. Lewis, Mrs. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., and Mrs. J O. Murray.

$20,000 Given to Harvard.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The sum of $20,000 has been given to Harvard University by Mrs. William Belden Noble of Washington, to endow a lectureship in memory of her husband, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church and a graduate of the Harvard class of 1885. The lectures are intended to "perpetuate the influence of religion as represented by Phillips Brooks," and may deal with any subject with which Christianity has a bearing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Several New Churches to be Erected in This Vicinity During the Coming Spring.

WHERE THEY MAY BE LOCATED

An English Lutheran Church to be Organized in East New York—Handsome Methodist Church to be Erected in Williamsburg—Plans of Other Congregations.

Even thus early a considerable number of new church projects are already announced for the Spring season. Some of these are old congregations rebuilding on new sites, but several are wholly new projects. Besides the proposed new Roman Catholic church on the west side in this city, already announced, there are two new churches contemplated in the Diocese of Long Island. One of these is at Amityville, where a congregation was formed a few months ago. It is now purposed to build a church and rectory, the former to occupy a site on a main thoroughfare. The other is at Whitestone, where a basement will be constructed and then roofed over, the whole being completed during the coming Summer.

Two new Methodist Episcopal churches are projected. One is at Mount Vernon and the other at Sing Sing. The former is on the hill which forms the north suburb of Mount Vernon, and which has recently been provided with the Episcopal Church of the Ascension. A new Methodist church is building in New Rochelle, to be ready for dedication within a few weeks.

A mission chapel has been started by St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on the corner of Washington and St. Mark's Avenues, where a store has been rented and furnished for the purpose. The work is in the charge of the Rev. F. P. Sweezey, assistant to the rector of St. Luke's, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel.

A new English Lutheran Church will be organized to-morrow afternoon in the chapel on Schenck Avenue, near Fulton Street, East New York. The opening service will be held at 4 o'clock and will be conducted by the Rev. A. Steimle of the Holy Trinity Church, S. G. Weiskotten of the Church of the Redeemer, and H. Knabenschuh of Christ Church, Brooklyn.

A promising Episcopal mission has recently been founded at Queens, Diocese of Long Island, and another one at Nepera Park, a suburb of Yonkers. For the former a chapel is to be erected, and the latter occupies a storeroom that has been neatly fitted up. It is called St. Mark's, and although now only a promising Sunday school, its location seems to warrant the effort eventually to make it the sixth Episcopal parish in Yonkers.

Immanuel Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will build a new church on Decatur Street, and the Port Morris Congregational Church is to build at Port Morris. The latter is assisted by the Church Extension Society.

Calvary Episcopal Parish, Bayonne, N. J., the Rev. H. W. Maguire rector, has purchased, for $2,400, three lots on Avenue C and West Forty-fifth Street, and has been presented with a fourth, and is now making efforts to raise the funds to make the final payment. This it is hoped to do by Easter, when plans will be drawn for a new church.

What will probably be one of the finest church edifices in the Eastern District of Brooklyn when completed is that soon to be erected on the corner of Leonard and Conselyea Streets. The Union Methodist Episcopal Church will occupy a plot of ground about 75 by 100 feet, and the entire building above grade will be of hard brick. The exterior will be faced with dark, front washed brick, with Coalburg brick and Lake Superior stone trimmings. The chancel will be as elaborate and costly as any in the city at present. The organ will be a model one, and the stained glass windows will also be works of art. The seating capacity of the church, exclusive of the chapel, will be 650.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 13.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—The Call of Matthew. Matthew ix., 9-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Follow me. Matthew ix., 9.

"The Revelation" given to the aged Apostle on the Island of Patmos is full of exhibitions of Divine grace. But among them all there is none more tender and appealing than that which follows the letter addressed to the Church of the Laodiceans. It is a scene which evidently was intended to be looked upon not only by that church, but by all of the churches then addressed, and by all others to the end of time. In it "the Son of Man" is seen standing at the door of the sinner's heart, and longing to enter in that He may give him "gold tried in the fire," that he may be rich, indeed; "white raiment" that he may be clothed, and "eye salve" that will enable him to see himself in all his need, and his Saviour in all the fullness of His grace.

As we look upon this scene we hear Him say, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me." (Rev. iii., 17-20.) Artists have endeavored to paint this scene; poets have endeavored to describe it; but neither the pencil of the artist nor the pen of the poet has ever been able to do it justice. And yet a little child can appreciate and understand it. It is brought very vividly before us in this lesson. What John saw and heard in his vision on the Island of Patmos, Matthew realized in his experience in the City of Capernaum. He had heard Jesus' knock; he had opened to Him his heart; and now they sup together.

When Jesus stood at his side, and knocked, we are not told. It may have been that, like John and James, Peter and Andrew, he had attended the ministry of John the Baptist, and heard him point out Jesus as "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." But we have no record that he did. Like his fellow-Apostles, however, his heart had evidently been opened before he was called into the active ministry of his Lord.

Whenever it was that he had "opened the door," Jesus had entered in and supped with him. But like many another, before and since, he had nothing to set before Him, except his poor heart, full of sin; his life, full of temptation and failure; his services, full of all unfaithfulness. Jesus, however, in infinite grace partook of these and was satisfied. He took his sins upon Himself; He strengthened him "with might by His Spirit, in the inner man," (Eph. iii., 16,) and He clothed him, and his services, all in white. It is not strange, therefore, that when He came to him, as at this time in Capernaum, he was ready and glad to promptly obey the call, "Follow Me," even if it involved the leaving of everything else.

Now, in the fullness of his joy, Matthew would have Him sup with him again. So he "made Him a great feast, in his own house," and invited "a great company" of other men as sinful and as despised as himself, to feast with them. (Luke v., 29.) And Jesus had come again, in a more literal sense than before. But behold, He is not now the guest, but the host; they are to sup with Him. Every eye is fixed upon Him; every ear is open to hear Him. He furnishes the repast and feeds them out of His own graciousness, and we are permitted to share it all with them. For the last three weeks we have sat with His Disciples on the Mount, and heard His blessed instruction to them. Now we sit with "publicans and sinners" at His table, and hear what He has to say to all such.

The History of Matthew.

The history of this man, Matthew, as told in the Scriptures, is very brief. St. Luke gives his name as Levi (Luke v., 27,) but whether it was Matthew Levi, or Levi Matthew, as Peter was called Simon Peter—or whether one name was dropped when the other was taken, as Saul became Paul—we are not told. St. Mark says that his father's name was "Alpheus" (ii., 14,) from which some have supposed that he was a brother of St. James the Less, and if so, related to our Lord Himself. Although there is a possibility that such was the case, there is not much probability that it was. Matthew and James are never mentioned together as if they were brothers, and "Alpheus" was not an uncommon name.

In the list of the Apostles, and almost always when he is spoken of elsewhere, he is called "the Publican." (Matthew x., 3; Luke v., 27.) As such he was fulfilling the duties of his calling, when he was "sitting at the receipt of custom" just as Peter and Andrew, and James and John, were fulfilling theirs when they were casting their nets into the sea, or mending them in the ship. He was a fellow-townsman with them, but while their duties called them out of Capernaum upon the Sea of Galilee, his kept him in the city upon the shore of the sea. It was there that Jesus found him, (Mark ii., 13, 14,) receiving the tax demanded upon all produce entering or leaving the city from or to the north. But while the business of a fisherman was honorable, and highly esteemed by the people, although its pecuniary profits were not always large, the business of the tax collector, which was generally very remunerative, was abhorred, and the collector was universally despised and shunned. And no wonder. Independent of the fact that his presence was a constant and bitter reminder of subjection to Roman authority, the man himself—because of his acceptance of such a position—was looked upon as one of the vilest of the vile, utterly wanting in any true love for either his country or his countrymen.

The office which Matthew held was part of a complete and complicated system. The heads of this system resided in Rome, and were held in the highest repute. They were called "Publicani," because they transacted the business of the Government with "the public." They were generally men, or companies, of great wealth and influence, and when the taxes and custom duties were fixed for any province or district, they paid the amount to the Government, and then were empowered to reimburse themselves by collecting it from the people. A Managing Director, or agent, called the "Magister," supervised all the machinery necessary to carry out the system. He resided in Rome.

His Duties as a "Publican."

Under this officer were "Sub-Magistri," living in the provinces. Under them, in like manner, were the portitores, the actual Custom House officers, who examined each bale of goods exported or imported, assessed its value more or less arbitrarily, wrote out the ticket, and enforced payment. These portitores were commonly natives of the province in which they were stationed, as being brought daily in contact with all classes of the population. The word which etymologically might have been used of the publicani—properly so called—was used popularly, and in the New Testament exclusively, of the portitores.

"The system was essentially a vicious one, the most detestable, perhaps, of all modes of managing a revenue, and it bore its natural fruits. The publicani, or capitalists, were banded together to support each other's interests, and at once resisted and defied all interference. They demanded severe laws, and put every such law into execution. Their agents, the portitores, (of whom Matthew was one,) were encouraged in the most vexatious and fraudulent exactions, and a remedy was almost impossible. It was the basest of all livelihoods. They were the wolves and bears of human society." (Smith's Dict.)

With such a general record, it is not surprising that this whole class was considered as consisting of the most vile and abandoned wretches. They were forbidden social relations, as those whose very touch would defile. They were thrust out of the synagogues and denied the privileges of public prayer. The very name of the head of the system by which they were commonly known, "publicans," was itself the synonym of sinner and devils.

Such a man was Matthew when Jesus met him. But the history goes on to say that when he opened to Jesus' knock, he at first became a disciple, and sat at His feet to learn. Then he became an Apostle, to minister to others. Then he wrote the Gospel of His grace. Then he entered into the joy of his Lord, to go no more out forever.

Christ Defied the Conventions.

It was with such a company of "publicans and sinners" that Jesus now sat down to eat, and the act was not unobserved by the Pharisees of the place. They would not have entered Matthew's house any more than they would have entered one polluted by the plague. They were the leaders of thought, the men of respectability. They were rich in virtues, and in their own estimation like the Laodiceans, "increased with goods," and had "need of nothing." And at once they began to inquire why so learned and influential a rabbi as Jesus evidently was should do such a strange act as to eat with "publicans and sinners." And not only were they indignant, but the disciples of John the Baptist were also surprised, not so much, however, that He should eat with such people, as that He should partake of a "feast" at all.

Both parties addressed themselves to Jesus' Disciples, and asked them to explain the conduct and teaching of their Master. The world has not ceased to do the same thing yet.

The two great practical questions then answered were in simple terms—First: Why do the Disciples of Jesus do what the leaders of the world's opinion say they ought not to do? And second: Why do they not do what the world says they ought to do? These two questions have not yet ceased to trouble many minds both in and out of the Church. In the principle which lies at their root, they include the whole matter of the believer's conformity to the customs and the maxims of the world.

The exact form in which the first of these questions presented itself was:

"Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners?"

In the world's estimate He had made a great mistake. If He desired the respect and influence of men, He should have consorted only with the respectable—the churchly, the righteous. It was a reproach to the very cause He represented, to have it said of Him, "This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them." (Luke xv., 2.) The world has not ceased to hold this opinion of Christ and His disciples even yet. It knows of no way to commend itself to God, and to promote uprightness among men, but by decent behavior, education, refinement, ethical culture, and religious services. It is entirely ignorant of the great fact that Christ "died for the ungodly" (Rom. v., 6,) and only for such, and that

> "All the fitness He requireth
> Is to feel your need of Him."

Now Jesus answered this question of the Pharisees with a simplicity and a logic which has never been surpassed. It must have been most gracious and strengthening food to the "publicans and sinners," who supped with Him that day; a morsel of the very bread of heaven. "They that be whole," He said, "need not a physician, but they that are sick. I am not come to call the righteous," I am come to call "sinners to repentance."

His Reasons for So Doing.

Thus, in one brief sentence, He laid before them, and before us, the great work which He came into the world to do. It was a world rebellious against its Maker and its Sovereign, and He came to bring the rebellious into loyal, loving obedience. But before any man can be brought into this relationship, he must realize his condition of rebellion, and turn from it with true repentance.

The second question was, in brief, "Why do not Thy Disciples fast?"

The self-righteous Pharisees did it, the austere and rigid disciples of John did it, why not those of Jesus? Surely, it must commend a man to God to deny the flesh and bring it into subjection! Men have not ceased to argue in the same way even yet.

But Jesus answered the question with the same simplicity and logic as before, and His answer was another morsel of bread from heaven to those who sat with Him. "Can the children of the bride-chamber mourn," He asked, "as long as the bridegroom is with them?" All experience and observation answered "No." But here He, Himself, was "the bridegroom." He had come into the world to unite to Himself His beloved, and to make them one with Himself. Those who are united to Him cannot mourn and fast. They are filled with a joy and peace that is overflowing. They can only mourn when their sins have separated them from Him, and then it is for Him that they mourn. Then they cry out with the bride in the Song of Solomon, "Tell me, O Thou whom my soul loveth, where Thou feedest—where Thou makest Thy flock to rest at noon; for why should I be as one that turneth aside by the flocks of Thy companions?" (i., 7.)

And then He gave His guests another morsel of heavenly bread. While His answers to the cavillers had declared whom He came to save—and into what blessed fellowship He would bring them—now He tells them that the foundation for all this is an entire change. "No man," He says, "putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment; neither do men put new wine into old bottles." The new spirit, the new life, the new relationship, all require a new man. This demand has never been repealed or modified.

Questions on the Lesson.

What scene in "The Revelation" is brought before us in this lesson, and what is said of it?

What is said of Jesus' supping with Matthew, as a preparation for His ministry?

What is said of the "feast" which Matthew made for Jesus?

What is said of Matthew's name?

What is Matthew called in the Scriptures, and what is said of his occupation?

What was the system of collecting taxes under the Roman Government?

How were men like Matthew looked upon, and what was his spiritual history?

What two parties questioned Jesus' Disciples, and what great practical matter is involved in their inquiries?

What was the first question? What is said of it and of Jesus' answer?

What was the second question, and what was Jesus' answer?

What does Jesus say is the foundation for all that is set forth in His answers?

UNITARIAN MISSIONS.

To be Conducted in the Principal Churches of That Denomination.

The Unitarian Club of New York has made arrangements for a series of vesper services to be held in the three Unitarian churches on successive Sunday evenings during the three months beginning on Feb. 20. The special aims of these services will be, as announced by their projectors: "To show that in the passage of rational religion from an atmosphere of heated discussion and denial of theological error to one of quiet but confident affirmation of a reasonable faith at once scientific and devout, its public worship has gained in sincerity, and consequently in intelligent heartiness of expression; that religious faith has been strengthened by becoming more rational; to show in what the new strength consists, and to reveal to thoughtful inquirers unacquainted with the teachings and literature of the Unitarian Church the strength of the philosophical positions now held and successfully defended by leading thinkers and preachers of that Church."

The first forty minutes of each of these services will be devoted to singing, prayer, and Scriptural readings. In place of the usual sermon, provision has been made for two fifteen-minute addresses, the opening address to be by ministers specially invited, the closing address by the minister of the church in which the services are being conducted. The services will cover four consecutive Sundays in each church.

The services for the first month will be held in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, minister. The invited speakers will be: Feb. 20, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah; Feb. 27, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the American Unitarian Association; March 6, the Rev. Robert Collyer; March 13, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Church. The closing addresses on each of these four evenings will be given by the minister of All Souls', the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN ST. LUKE'S.

Special Service to Mark the Opening of the Infant's Ward.

A special service for the King's Daughters of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy was held in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday afternoon, marking, in a measure, the opening of the infants' ward, in the outfitting of which the members of this circle have taken an active part. The infants' ward accommodates fifteen beds, and a large proportion of the bedding, besides the necessary clothing for fifteen babies, was furnished by these King's Daughters. In response to an invitation from the Rev. George S. Baker, pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, between 75 and 100 of the King's Daughters met in the attractive little chapel. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Baker, the Rev. Charles E. Freeman, chaplain of the hospital, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Dr. Baker made a short address on the work of the King's Daughters generally, and expressed his thanks to the members of this particular circle for their friendly feeling and good work for the hospital. Several members of the circle, he said, had been visiting in the hospital for some time past, and he felt that he would like to meet them collectively and have them inspect the institution and acquaint themselves with the character and extent of its work. He called attention to the fact that it was this circle that presented the hospital chapel with a handsome altar cloth last Spring, and said that he had been informed that they also proposed to give to the chapel another altar cloth of white for festival days.

To be Dedicated To-morrow.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on West Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, is to be dedicated tomorrow. There will be three formal services, at all of which elaborate musical programmes will be given. The addresses at the services in the morning and in the evening will be in German, but in the afternoon one of the two addresses will be given in English. The speakers will be the Rev. Emil C. J. Kraling, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, the Rev. W. Ludwig, and the Rev. J. F. Holstein.

The new church is of Indiana light buff limestone. There are three broad entrances, and two spires 126 feet in height. The main auditorium is situated above the Sunday-school room, on the ground floor, and is lighted by stained-glass windows. A gallery encircles the entire auditorium, and a smaller one for the choir faces the pulpit. The chancel contains a beautiful altar, with altar lights and a crucifix of brass, which were imported from Munich and presented to the church by the pastor as a memorial to his parents. The altar is backed by three stained-glass windows, representing the birth, crucifixion, and resurrection of the Saviour. The seating capacity is about 700, and the dimensions of the entire building 60 by 77 feet. Its cost, with the plot, was $150,000. The Rev. Leo Koenig has been its pastor for eighteen years.

Ten Years' Successful Work.

Three days are to be taken up with rejoicing over ten years of success of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. This church was started in the Alexander Hamilton Mansion; hence its name. The first pastor was the Rev. William Westerfield, and its present one, the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin of this city.

The celebration, which begins to-morrow, commemorates the tenth anniversary of the church and the fifth anniversary of the call of the present pastor. The sermon to-morrow morning will be preached by the pastor, and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Church. On Monday evening there will be a fraternal meeting, with greetings from other Reformed congregations, extended by their pastors and by other congregations on the Heights. Speakers will include the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, the Rev. Dr. Harsha, the Rev. Dr. Bliss, and the Rev. F. S. Schenck. Under the auspices of the Ladies' League a third meeting will be held on Tuesday, when addresses will be made by the two former pastors of the church—the Rev. William Westerfield and the Rev. John F. Morgan.

To Raise Money for St. Cornelius.

The Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis, rector of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Cornelius, in West Forty-sixth Street, is making an energetic effort to establish his parish on a sound financial basis. It is in a neighborhood of working people, whose means are limited, and outside help is needed. Primarily, as a mission of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and now as an independent church, this institution has been able to do a great deal of helpful work. The necessary funds with which to maintain the church come in slowly, and occasionally some generous friend of the hard-working rector helps the cause along by a contribution or by the arrangement of an entertainment of some kind. Through the considerate efforts of Charles de Cordova an interesting illustrated lecture has been arranged for the benefit of St. Cornelius's Church, to be heard in the auditorium of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday night. Otis A. Poole of Yokohama will then lecture on "Old Japan," with stereopticon views.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

Christian Endeavorers are planning to carry on open-air meetings during the coming season on a much larger scale than formerly. An appeal has been issued by Alexander C. Eadie asking to hear from all workers at open-air meetings. He wants volunteers, and also suggestions.

One week from to-night the First Christian Endeavor District is to have a rally in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, when formal leave will be taken of the pastor, the Rev. H. T. McEwen, who goes to Amsterdam on the first Sunday in April, and who has been, during his pastorate at this church, one of the most active Endeavorers in the city. The subject of the addresses will be "Church Loyalty," and the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair and Hamilton W. Mabie. Since the Church of the Strangers has moved out of the First District, this will be the last rally of the district which the society of that church will attend.

To Keep Mr. Cadman Here.

A local condition will bring up an important question in the Methodist Episcopal Conference, which is to begin in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, on March 30. This is the expiration of the term of service of the Rev. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the Temple, on account of the five-year time limit. This enforced removal would be regarded as most unfortunate by a large number of Methodists, so great has been the success of the work there. In order to avoid it, and yet comply with the law of the church, a plan is now under consideration to merge the Metropolitan Temple into the other enterprises of the City Missionary and Extension Society. If this should be done at the approaching New York Conference it would be entirely legal for the Bishop presiding to appoint Mr. Cadman to the Temple year after year without reference to the five-year time limit. This plan is followed in other cities, and is in force at the Five Points Mission in this city.

New Baptist Church.

The Rev. J. A. Francis preaches for the last time at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, to-morrow, and next week starts upon his attempt to revive the work of the church, which is to be known hereafter as the Second Avenue Baptist. When Mr. Potter, who was forced to leave, after his fight with the City Mission Society, was in charge it was known as the "Tabernacle." The church has been closed since the Potter row, but is to be opened one week from to-morrow with three services. Two of these will be the regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., but the third will be a special one, held at 4 P. M. It will be a Baptist rally, and is held to show to the neighborhood that the Baptist denomination of the city is behind the effort to rehabilitate this church. The speakers at this rally will be the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, the Rev. Richard Hartley, the Rev. J. J. Brouner, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. The purpose is to organize a church independent of the City Mission.

Laymen at Lenten Services.

At the Lenten noonday services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, this year the addresses will be by prominent laymen instead of the clergy, as heretofore. Edward M. Shepard, a Vestryman of Holy Trinity, will open the meetings at noon on Ash Wednesday, and others to follow him include George Foster Peabody, Prof. William M. Sloane, Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, Hamilton W. Mabie, ex-Police Commissioner Andrews, Capt. Mahan, United States Navy; Gen. Wager Swayne, William G. Low, and Silas McBee. The meetings will last about half an hour, and will be open to women and men alike.

Evangelist Hall in This City.

William Phillips Hall, the railroad signal man, who devotes much of his time to evangelistic work, having finished his work in Brooklyn, will to-morrow assume charge of the evangelical services in Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Rev. P. M. Watters, pastor. Meetings will be held every evening except Saturday for the next two weeks. Mr. Hall will be assisted by W. S. Weeden, the "Singing Evangelist." Mr. Hall, who is a very successful business man, carries his business ideas with him in his work of saving souls. Grace Church is a fine new building, and every one of its 1,500 seats will probably be filled with eager listeners during the week.

New Church of the Redeemer.

The last service of the Congregation of the Church of the Redeemer in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, will be held to-morrow afternoon. One week from to-morrow the congregation will begin worship with that of the Church of the Holy Nativity, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The canonical conditions having ben complied with, the latter church ceases to exist as a separate body, and will hereafter be known as the Church of the Redeemer. The rector will be the Rev. W. E. Johnson, and the assistant the Rev. G. L. Wallis.

Church News and Notes.

At St. Stephens's Church, West Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-morrow evening, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will have for his subject "The Contribution of Spiritualism to the Religious Thought of the Day."

Alexander M. Hadden, Associate Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will deliver an address at a special service for men at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to-morrow evening at 8.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the International King's Daughters' Circle, will address a meeting for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

In the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dr. A. C. Dixon, the pastor, will speak on "Proverbs, the Book of Wisdom." In the evening he will begin a series of sermons on "Fundamental Truth." Dr. Dixon's lecture on Monday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle will be on "Deuteronomy."

The choir of All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, will give a special musical service on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the widow and children of a former choir member. Mrs. Baldwin will be the solo contralto, Mr. Averill the baritone soloist, and W. C. Macfarlane will preside at the organ.

"The Everyday Hero," will be the subject of the Rev. J. F. Carson's sermon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. As a prelude Mr. Carson will speak on "The Character and Mission of Abraham Lincoln." There will be special music, and I. H. Meredith, the musical director, will sing Mr. Lincoln's favorite hymn.

The Literary Society of the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is to hold its annual banquet tonight at the Branch Building. Among the speakers will be H. G. P. Nerge, Henry Keil, F. P. Michler, Dr. A. T. Muzzy, and Don O. Shelton. The society has forty members, and is in a very prosperous condition. William B. Isham, Jr., is to speak at the Sunday afternoon meeting for men.

F. B. Meyer, the English revivalist, is to be in Brooklyn next week, Wednesday and Thursday. At the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor, he will speak on Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock to ministers only, and to the public at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. On Thursday he will speak at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church at 2:30 and 8 P. M. Admission is by ticket, to be obtained by sending stamped envelopes to F. H. Jacobs, 237 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES

In Broadway Tabernacle, Cor. 34th St. and Broadway, Monday afternoon at 3, on Deuteronomy. J. H. Burke sings free.

A.—REV. THOS. DIXON, JR.

PREACHES SUNDAY MORNING, ACADEMY MUSIC, "LATTIMER MASSACRES."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the fifth sermon in the course on Christianity in Evolution. Subject, "The Rootings of Christianity. The Sources of Our Sacred Symbolisms." Evensong at 8 P. M., with sermon by Rev. Charles Ferguson.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. At 11 A. M., the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons upon "The Great Affirmations of Religion." Subject, "The Affirmations Concerning Man." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.: Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches; subject, "Awakening and Emancipation of the People in Roman Catholic Countries." All invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Charles L. Rhoades, and by the pastor at 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Wallace Nutting, D. D., of Providence, R. I., will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. William H. Thompson's Bible class will meet in the parlors at 5 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, February 13th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.; Choral Service and Sermon, 8 P. M. The Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington, will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening, "What Were the Sacred Symbols Called the Urim and Thummim?" on Bible difficulties.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor. Rev. Francis H. Patton, President of Princeton College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 48TH St., Near 6th Av., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Sunday morning at 11; subject, "Abraham Lincoln: The Secret of His Life." Evening, 7:45, "The Contribution of Spiritualism to the Religious Thought of the Day."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner of 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Special musical service at 8 P. M., when Gounod's cantata entitled "Gallia" will be sung by the choir.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
31st St., West of Columbus Av., Services 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "Colonel Ingersoll's Argument Against the Goodness of God."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 4 P. M., service and sermon for men only; 8 P. M., mission service and sermon. Rev. Dr. McKim will deliver all the sermons.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Protestant Episcopal,) East 74th St. and Park Av.—Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., LL. D., rector. Early communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evensong and sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage preaches ninth sermon in series on "Our Unitarian Gospel." Subject, "Prayer or Communion with God." Dr. Savage's class for religious study in chapel. Entrance, Park Av., at 5 o'clock. Open to all.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH.—Rev. W. C. Payne, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Endeavor, 7 P. M. You are invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including class in Greek New Testament. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. The evening service, under the auspices of the Students' Club, will be especially for students, college men, and their friends. The pastor will preach on "Honest Doubt in Religion." Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Communion.)

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship Sunday at 11 and 8, conducted by the pastor. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Avenue & 122d Street,
Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector,
Morning prayer and sermon..........11:00 A. M.
Sunday school..........3:00 P. M.
Evensong..........3:45 P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon..........7:45 P. M.
The Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany will preach in the morning and Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., in the evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St.,
REV. ANDREW LONGACRE, D. D., Pastor.
11:00 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary.
4:00 P. M. preaching by the Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., Pastor of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
Young people's prayer meeting at 5:00 P. M.
Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—11—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, preaches; 8—Rev. George Whitefield Mead on "Jesus and His Disciples." Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. Sunday school in chapel, 9:45 A. M. Bible classes for adults, 10 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church. Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. Rev. John Hutchison at 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. John K. Allen, D. D., of Tarrytown, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. F. B. MEYER OF LONDON

Lectures in Hanson Place Baptist Church, cor. South Portland Av. and Hanson Place, Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10:30 A. M., to ministers only. At 2:30 and 8 P. M., everybody invited. Also on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 2:30 and 8 P. M., in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, cor. South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

REV. THOS. DIXON, JR.

Preaches Sunday morning, Academy of Music. Prelude, "De Lome's Letter."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.
Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon.) Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D. Communion service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus, officiating.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 13, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Confession of an Ethical Faith." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "St. John—A Son of Thunder and a Type of Love." Public cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Central Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For deaf-mutes, 3 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue,
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mr. Walter R. Johnston will render selections on the organ for fifteen minutes before the regular evening service. Chorus conducted by Mr. Tallie Morgan.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gotthell will lecture on "Heroism." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., and Bible class for men in the Church House, conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek services on Wednesday evenings.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.........Printing House Square
Up-town.........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)

One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00

DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)

One Year	$8.00
Six Months	$4.00
Three Months	$2.00
One Month	.75

SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)

One Year	$2.00

SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)

One Year	$1.00

MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)

One Year	$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:

Per Month	$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES—Architectural League Exhibition. Day and evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15 Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah! 8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15—Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Hampton Singers' Meeting—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Barber of Seville—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and evening. Hockey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FATAL ISSUE.

New York Democrats and Democratic newspapers are taking courage of the gains and victories of their party in the town elections.

Ex-Senator HILL says they indicate Democratic activity, and that "with prudent counsels and the avoidance of party mistakes in New York the Democrats have a good opportunity for carrying the State this Fall." Senator CANTOR thinks "it shows things are coming our way." Our neighbor The World calls the elections a straw that shows which way the wind blows.

Delusions, all. Raines laws, canal jobs, and Plattism are good enough issues for our city and town elections, but next Fall we elect Congressmen, and that raises the great National issue of honest money. On that question, as often as it is presented, the people of New York will speak as they spoke in 1896. They will never speak otherwise though the obstinate stupidity of Democrats and the partisan foxiness of Republicans keep the issue alive till doomsday.

So it is not upon CROKER in New York City that Mr. HILL has need to call for prudent counsels and the avoidance of mistakes, but upon his former colleague MURPHY, in the Senate, and upon McCLELLAN and CUMMINGS and the other Democrats in the House who have just joined in an attempt to convince the people of this State that the Democratic Party, East and West, is unsound, unsafe, unworthy, and dishonest.

The vote of New York's Democratic Senator and Congressmen upon the Teller resolution, if it be not atoned for and disavowed, will give the Republicans the victory in a great majority of the Congressional districts next Fall.

The Republican House of Representatives is our bulwark against free silver and repudiation. The people of New York will not vote to destroy it. And in electing Republican Congressmen they will take occasion to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature also.

THE STREETS.

Not since Col. WARING accepted the Commissionership of Street Cleaning have the streets of New York been in so disgraceful a condition as they are to-day. It is eleven days since the last snow fell. For the first few days after a snowfall the Commissioner is entitled to some indulgence. Perhaps a new Commissioner is entitled to more than a Commissioner who has been in office for a long time. But against that view it is to be borne in mind that Mr. McCARTNEY's predecessor had created a system and a machinery of which Mr. McCARTNEY had only to avail himself with honesty and energy in order to maintain the standard that Col. WARING had set.

He has done nothing of the kind. He has been in office but six weeks, and already the streets have relapsed into the old conditions of filth and savagery from which for three years they were free. And yet he has had the advantage, we repeat, of a system which he was not called upon to create or to improve, but only to administer and maintain. He has conspicuously failed to do so. There is not a man in New York who cares anything for his own reputation for truthfulness who will say that, during the last administration, he ever saw the streets as filthy as they are now, or that he ever saw them eleven days after snow had ceased to fall when they were not only comparatively but positively clean. The report is the same from every quarter of the city. Down town and up town, on the west side and on the east side, the street cleaners have taken a rest and are waiting for the sun to remove the snow before they begin to remove the various kinds and descriptions of filth that have accumulated since the snow fell. Excepting a few show streets, which were always attended to even in the worst Tammany times, the relapse to the old days of ANDREWS and BRENNAN is complete. After the snowstorm some hundreds of carts appeared in front of the newspaper offices and made a great show of activity, and the streets in front of the newspaper offices are still clean. But that is not where the people live. And where the people are packed most closely and where they were most grateful to WARING for surrounding them with humane conditions they must be most vigorously execrating the name of his successor.

There is no question about the matter. The failure of Commissioner McCARTNEY is already complete and definitive. If he is retained in office, the retention will show that Tammany Hall has a better use for the street cleaning appropriation than to use it to clean the streets, and that "the organization" is not afraid of the wrath of the voters whom Col. WARING rescued from barbarism and surrounded with the decencies of civilized life, and whom his successor has plunged back again into their old and horrible surroundings. Tammany's confidence may be justified. The people have often shown themselves very patient. And yet there is a certain political risk incurred by condemning people to live in pig-sties who for three years have known what it was, for them and for their children, to live in something better than pig-sties.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

Mr. DE LOME's indiscretion need not affect our relations with the Government of Spain. The offensive expressions of the Canalejas letter were his, not his Government's; personal, not official. While it would have been an act of simple and appropriate courtesy on the part of Spain to say that it regretted the incident, and to take occasion to make known anew its friendly regard for this Government and its respect and esteem for its head, such civilities belong rather to the forms than to the substance of diplomacy, and may be omitted without diminution of rights of intercourse or of outward evidence of esteem. We may still respect a friend who has carelessly allowed himself to fall short of the requirements of politeness.

But Cuba remains in a state of disorder and commercial stagnation. For more than two years the Government of Spain has failed to maintain its authority in that island. It has sent large bodies of troops, under commanders of distinction, and has not succeeded in putting down the insurgents and restoring public order and tranquillity. It has organized a new political system which the Cubans refuse to accept.

The insurgents defy its armies, reject its reforms, and refuse its bribes. After months of fighting and bloodshed, after a prolonged trial of its own peculiarly cruel methods of repression, by the heroic endurance of which by the Cubans gives proof that the misrule against which they have taken up arms must have been unbearable, the Government of Spain has not even come visibly nearer to the reestablishment of its authority and to the restoration of peace and the privileges of trade.

This concerns us deeply. This, indeed, may make a difference in our relations with Spain. Cuba is too near our shores to leave us indifferent to her fate. The value of her trade is too considerable to us to make it easy for our merchants to endure indefinite non-intercourse. The sympathy of our citizens with the struggling insurgents is too keen and active to make it possible for our Government to observe the obligations of friendship to Spain without the exercise of a degree of vigilance and an expenditure of money that it cannot in reason be asked to maintain much longer.

How much longer is now the only question, for the policy we shall ultimately adopt has been often and clearly proclaimed. Is it not time to fix a date?

A NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the most important duties the new Board of Education will have to perform is the selection of a Superintendent. This is peculiarly important because this officer, with a term of six years, is likely to survive officially the majority of the present board, of which Mayor VAN WYCK and his friends will take control in a couple of years, spite of anything that can be done.

The influence and direct power of the Superintendent will in the hands of a man of intelligence, training, and force of character, be very great. In the hands of a weak and timid or self-seeking man, whatever his gifts, they would amount to very little. And it is not hard to imagine a man who would be a continual injury and hindrance to our schools. The chief work of the Superintendent is that of inspection, supervision, and suggestion. It will be his duty to keep informed regarding the conduct of the schools, the operation of the system, the efficiency of the teachers. He has the aid of subordinate Inspectors, but he is largely responsible for their work, and can make it fruitful or barren according to his own capacity and strength of purpose. It is his duty also to report to the Board of Education the results of his study of the schools, and if he shows himself competent, it is largely upon his advice that the board will depend in its action with regard to teaching in the schools. In addition to these duties the Superintendent is the Chief of the Examiners, and it will be within his power in very great degree to fix the standard for teachers.

Obviously, these functions require a man of very unusual qualities. It must be remembered also that the field within which the work of the Superintendent is to be done is beset with difficulties. He will be the leader, not only in establishing a practically new system, but in getting rid of an old and a very poor one, which is different and much harder. And he will have to do this at a time when the friends and beneficiaries of the old system believe that they have the sympathy and support of the powers that be and will constanly look forward to the time when they will be "on top," and when the present majority of the board will be "turned down." The Superintendent, as we have said, will outlive the majority in the board. He will require, therefore, to be a man not only of firmness and energy and independence, but of skill in dealing with men, of tact and fairness of mind and patience. He must be more than a mere fighter; he must be a leader and an organizer.

We have no name to suggest to the board, not deeming that a part of the duty of a journal, nor wishing in any way to sway the judgment of the board. But we cannot too strongly express our conviction of the need of the utmost care in the selection of a Superintendent. That officer will be in a sense the bequest of the board to the city and the representative of their wisdom.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The eloquent tribute to the traditional spirit and purpose of the Union League Club paid by the new President of the club, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, had the merit—somewhat rare for such utterances—of being at once sincere and true. And though some of us may be tempted to think that there have been occasions in the history of the club, more particularly in its recent history, when its action has not been wholly guided by its best traditions, no one will deny that it has done good service, often at times of real need, and that the leaven of fidelity in its membership may at any time bring the whole body into a condition of healthful ferment.

For such service there is no time better than the present. Mr. ROOT will not be to blame if it be not improved. He summoned the club to a hard and long fight on the question of the freedom of the Republican Party when he declared that the differences as to the management of the party were of principle and could not be compromised. We have not the faith that he has in a law regulating primaries. We do not believe any law can be drawn under which the selfish and unintermittent labor of politicians by trade will not be too much for the generous bursts of occasional energy by reformers. We fear that the only thing that can curb the boss and his hired men is the free, systematic, relentless use of the sacred right of revolution at the polls. And if, indeed, Mr. ROOT and his friends see that they are engaged in a fight for principle that cannot be compromised, this is what they must soon or late come to.

One subject Mr. ROOT brought forward with great earnestness which the club can take up effectively. That is the purging of the pension rolls. It is a sign of the deep hold the matter has taken on the public mind that it should be selected as an important topic by the President of the greatest Republican club of the country. Heretofore, with occasional and infrequent exceptions, the criticism of the pension laws and the pension office has been confined to the independent or the opposition press. By the orthodox Republican, it has been dismissed as offensive to his orthodoxy, a "partisan attack," or "Mugwump snarling." But it has long been something much more and other than that. Now the Union League recognizes the fact, and at the call of its new President, has instructed a committee to inquire into the subject and report. If the committee be in earnest, it will have no trouble in finding facts. We trust that it will have none in coming to the conclusion that the first step toward an adequate reform is the systematic publication of the names on the pension rolls, with the cause of granting the pension and the amount paid, in the districts where the pensioners live. Certainly, if the Union League will bring to bear on its party, on Congress, and on public opinion the influence it is capable of exerting, it can do much to abolish the shame and scandal now connected with pensions.

THEY WON'T DO IT.

"But you will get more of the investigation than you want before it is ended. Even if actual official improprieties are not proved there will be facts disclosed and incidents discovered that it will require the rest of the year to explain away. From the standpoint of politics it is a mistake; it is suicide."—Senator GEORGE R. MALBY on the Canal Investigation bill.

TWEED was never much of a hand at "explaining away" the charges brought against him. He met them with "What are you going to do about it?"

That is virtually Gov. BLACK's way. The people are fully advised that there has been a gigantic blunder in the canal improvement business. The efforts of the Governor and the Republican leaders to stifle impartial investigation and keep the truth concealed beget the suspicion that there is corruption as well as blundering.

TWEED thought he could afford to be defiant because he did not have to ask the people to give money directly to the ring. They paid it in as taxes and he stole it afterward. But Gov. BLACK must ask the people to vote directly that his canal improvers may have six millions more to spend. Surely he isn't fool enough to suppose they will do it in the face of his public efforts to blind and deceive them? They won't do it.

THE ANCESTRAL SOCIETIES.

The writers and readers of newspapers have had their amusement over the preposterous "coronation" of an ill-advised young woman of this city. The performance has no doubt been ridiculous enough from one point of view. From another it it is fitted to excite melancholy rather than mirth. Personal vanity so egregious and morbid as was displayed in this operation seems to come properly under the head of that "natural fatuity" which Dr. JOHNSON declared to be "not the proper prey of the satirist."

The incident is mainly to be regretted for the discredit it tends to cast upon the historical societies which have sprung up within the last few years in such extraordinary profusion. The pious work of celebrating their ancestors to which the members of these societies devote themselves is not always easily distinguishable from the less respectable object of celebrating themselves for having had ancestors so meritorious. In either case, the tendency is to exaggerate the achievements of the ancestors in question, and to give them more than their due of historical importance. The corrective of this tendency has been administered rather cynically by some candid lecturers and historians, who may fairly be suspected of a desire unduly to disparage what they found unduly exalted. The obvious fact that people who are contented at home do not emigrate constitutes a presumption against the belief that "early settlers" were important people. Of course this presumption may be overthrown by evidence. The case of religious persecutions, such as that which had the result of driving the Huguenots out of France, removes the presumption in such cases and in any particular case it may be rebutted. But upon the whole the emigrants who came to America during the seventeenth century came for the same motive that impels the emigrants of the nineteenth. They came to better their condition, which they would not have done, nor needed to do, had they been swells at home.

But whatever vanity and nonsense there may have been in the formation or conduct of the societies to which membership is obtained upon ancestral claims, they have performed and continue to perform important public services. It is better that American history should be studied through a rose-colored medium than that it should not be studied at all, and without doubt the various ancestral societies have given a great stimulus to the study of American history in general as well as of American genealogy in particular. More than that, they have done the State specific services. The erection of monuments by the Society of Colonial Wars, the marking of memorable places by the Sons of the Revolution, the publication of the calendar of ancient wills and the maintenance of a Colonial museum by the Colonial Dames, all these are useful public works. And the absurd performance of this week will have had its uses if it impresses upon the ancestral societies the desirableness of making themselves useful and of avoiding to make themselves ridiculous.

HISTORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Readers of THE TIMES should not neglect to read the article by JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS printed to-day in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It is quite as striking, in its way, as was the recent paper in the same columns by Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK on "Quo Vadis," or that by an eminent New York theologian on "The Story of Christ." Mr. HARRIS deals with a burning literary question—the writing of impartial histories of the civil war, which has disturbed the publishers not a little, and Southern people as deeply as Northern.

Mr. HARRIS's sympathies with the attitude of the South are clearly shown; but they do not prevent him from seeing a way to the writing of such books as the South desires. Indeed, openness of mind and faith in the better nature of the North are amply shown in his citation of JOHN FISKE as a writer who could deal with the war in a spirit marked by fairness no less than by knowledge.

The paper is a striking one, and wide reading may be anticipated for it. Mr. HARRIS has given much thought to this subject, and the paper comes from him with special weight on that account—not to say with the weight, as a piece of writing, that belongs to the author of one of the most vital American books produced in our generation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One would like to think that it was only an attempt on the Orient's part to get even with the Occident when a prominent New York Chinaman, in stating his objections to the demagogic Eagan bill, said that his countrymen, for some time after arriving in America, cannot see enough difference between American faces to enable them to tell one of us from another. Frequently as we have made the same statement about the Chinese, and inevitable as it was to discover that they find us as lacking in individuality as we find them, this cool presentation of the case causes a feeling of surprise in which there is an element of humiliation. So familiar are we to the fact that no two of us look alike that the very existence of a white type is usually forgotten. That, and that alone, is what the newly-arrived Chinese take note of when they look us over, with the result that they can tell us apart only by our laundry checks! Here is, indeed, a fall for our pride, and, perhaps, a needed lesson. It emphasizes, at any rate, the fact that we, too, are poor observers, for the exercise of even a little care will reveal to anybody that Chinamen differ as widely in form and feature as do the members of any race whatever. It would be as hard, perhaps, for a Western artist to paint a face which Chinese critics would admit to be typical as for an Eastern artist to produce one which we would credit with presenting the lineaments common to ourselves.

—White Postmasters as well as black ones have their annoyances, and in Massachusetts as well as Georgia. Some time ago a resident of Winthrop bought a boat at North Chatham. Having inquired who would take it home for him, he was told to secure the services of F. T. NICKERSON of Wood's Hole, and wrote to that person, offering a reasonable remuneration for the job. Now it happened that there was no F. T. NICKERSON in Wood's Hole, but men named F. W. and F. N. NICKERSON did live in the ancient village. F. W. happened into the Post Office first and Postmaster FREEMAN "guessed" that the letter was for him. F. W. guessed so, too, especially after he had read the epistle, and he proceeded to transfer the boat to Winthrop and get the pay therefor. Later came F. N. NICKERSON to the Post Office, heard about the guessing, and proceeded to do a little on his own account. Without any hesitation at all he hazarded the opinion that Mr. FREEMAN was an office holder of wretched judgment, and one word followed another until a lot of ill temper had been created on both sides of this important and complex controversy. After that Mr. F. N. NICKERSON took to writing on the outside of such letters as he deposited in the Wood's Hole office inscriptions like: "P. M.—Don't open," and "P. M.—Please don't open." This annoyed the Postmaster, but he did nothing until Mr. NICKERSON's relatives and friends took up the quarrel. One of the friends, Mr. JAMES B. ROGERS, in writing to Miss FLORENCE I. NICKERSON, placed on the back of the envelope these words: "Did you receive letter sent on Wednesday? If you did not, let me know, and we will make trouble." Then the Postmaster acted. He refused to transmit the objectionable missive and brought both Mr. ROGERS and Miss NICKERSON before the United States Commissioner on the charge of violating the postal laws. The prisoners were held for trial in $500 bail, and the whole region around Wood's Hole is in a tumult of angry excitement.

—In commenting on the selection by President McKINLEY of HENRY DEMAS as the recipient of recognition and an office, The New Orleans Item uses language that will echo unpleasantly in Administration circles. While claiming to be an ardent believer in the President's fearlessness and disinterestedness, and while asserting that until now he has fulfilled all the campaign promises which affected the Executive Department, The Item declares that in honoring a man like DEMAS Mr. McKINLEY has made a dreadful blunder, and that he has been misled and deceived by the duplicity and mendacity of arrant demagogues. The selection, it says, is one to cast odium on the colored race and upon the Republican Party. "Within the borders of this State it is impossible to find a single human being who has contributed a tithe as much as the malodorous DEMAS to disrupt the Republican Party and to bring it into disfavor and contempt. A jobber, corruptionist, embezzler, and bribe-taker, he has done no less to smirch his private character than he has to render his public career dishonorable. His private character and his public life are so notoriously unclean, and the proof of his turpitude and crime so ready and clear, that to permit investigation is to sign his political death warrant." Unfortunately, The Item neglects to tell the names of the men at whose instigation the nomination was made.

PERSONAL.

—A possibility that must have occurred to many minds, but which, for reasons easily understood, most people have hesitated to put in words, is expressed almost openly by the irrepressible editor of London Truth. Commenting on the severity with which ridicule or criticism of the German Emperor's acts is punished, Mr. LABOUCHERE says: "The Kaiser, whose sacred person is supposed to have been irreverently treated by the Berlin Punch, is credited with a special knowledge of and affection for things English. I recommend him to study again the history of our Stuart Kings, for assuredly he is walking in their footsteps. The Germans are a patient, long-suffering race, but there are more explosive elements in Germany to-day than there were in England in the seventeenth century." This is nothing less than a direct warning that WILLIAM is on a path which has led other monarchs to the scaffold, and a German censor might easily find in the words oblique incitement to the immediate erection of one of those ugly structures. There is small chance that the executioner will play a prominent rôle in Teutonic politics, even if an explosion does occur. The time for that sort of thing has passed, not because the nature of Kings has changed, but because it is now perfectly easy to get rid of them by simpler and cleaner means whenever their subjects make up their minds to do so. And really it is not the Kaiser at whom the world is amazed, but the grown-up men who endure his grotesque imitations of ancient tyranny. "Majestäts-Beleidigung"—except for those convicted of it—is a colossal joke, and that race must indeed be patient and long-suffering which is prevented by any exercise of royal power from laughing it out of existence.

—Whatever else may or may not happen as the result of the late Spanish Minister's volubility, it is quite sure that he has given new vitality to an old English word which had shown few signs of life for many a year. We have—in the bigger dictionaries—not only an exact equivalent for "politicastro," but the very same term, except for a slight and inconsequential change in the termination. "Politicaster" was once in moderately common use, and it bore to "politician" the same relation that "poetaster" and "criticaster" still bear to "poet" and "critic." We can, therefore, understand precisely what the writer of "politicastro" had in view when he freed his powerful mind to his friend in Havana. The word signifies both more and less than "low politician," but that translation certainly does not err on the side of severity. The suffix forms a contemptuous diminutive out of a substantive in itself not over and above respectful, and there is no injustice in considering it insulting. It will be useful, as well, so the episode will serve the good and not altogether unimportant end of increasing current vocabularies.

—If a public trial in France can be a mere travesty of justice, at once ridiculous and tragical, what chance is there that any accusations made against Judges who acted in secret are without foundation? The impulse to ask that question is very strong, and of necessity more Frenchmen than one are turning it over in their minds to-day.

THE FINAL ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.

Written for The New York Times

By Noah Brooks.

It is interesting to note how great is the variety of material from which "the plain people" make up their estimate of a public man who has passed from the stage of human action. No matter how assiduously the great man may have posed for posterity during his lifetime; no matter how zealously he has looked after all the agencies that may be supposed to work popularity for him who controls them; no matter how anxiously and unselfishly his biographers and panegyrists may labor to give him his full due when his final exit has been made, popular opinion apparently is not swayed a hair's breadth by any of these considerations. "Little Posterity" is making up his mind regardless alike of praise or blame. There is something tragical in the inexorableness of the final verdict. Even truth itself, if truth could be invoked, will not rehabilitate a Benedict Arnold, or rend a veil of illusion from a Nathan Hale. Some of the greatest rascals of history may have been deeply wronged by their contemporaries; some of the men who in their time have masqueraded as philanthropists may finally but tardily have the truth told of them. No matter; if the verdict has been made up it stays made up, and no human ingenuity can procure a reversal of opinion.

A very good illustration of the futility of this sort of tardy biography is found in recent attempts to give to George Washington some of the flesh and the red blood that have marked other men as human. We are told that he could get into a towering rage, swear roundly on occasion, and that he possessed many traits of character that showed that he "was not made of wood." No matter for all that. The American people long ago built up their George Washington, and they will have none of this later man. They may read with curiosity these erudite, painstaking contributions to history, and their original portrait of the Father of His Country remains unchanged. Not a hair in that immaculate wig has been lifted; not a muscle in that immobile visage has been disturbed. Rightly or wrongly, the story has been written:

> "The Moving Finger writes, and, having writ,
> Moves on; nor all your Piety and Wit
> Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
> Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."

Abraham Lincoln was born eighty years ago to-day. He has been dead nearly thirty-three years. At the time of his death he was not an old man, having just passed his fifty-sixth birthday. It was not until he took an active part in the National campaign of 1856 that Lincoln attracted the attention of people outside the narrow limits of the central and southern counties of Illinois. And it was not until he entered the Senatorial struggle with Stephen A. Douglas, two years later, that Lincoln's name became even tolerably well known to the American people. So that only seven years of Lincoln's life were spent in the bright light of National publicity. He quickly traversed these seven years of renown, and only thirty-three years have since been given to the people in which to make up an estimate of a complex and many-sided character, and that estimate, now taking definite shape, will finally be as unchangeable as the eternal hills.

But in the thirty-three years that have passed since Lincoln's death, biographers and historians have been most diligent in their search for anything and everything that could add a scrap of information concerning the ancestry, childhood, and manhood of the man who holds a unique place in the affections of the American people. It is questionable if material relating to the human existence of any other person has ever been so thoroughly explored, sifted, and analyzed as the material relating to the humble birth and obscure youth and early manhood of Abraham Lincoln has been. What rummaging! What minute scrutiny! What indefatigable questioning and cross-questioning of every person who had the slightest acquaintance with Lincoln, his friends, and his neighbors! If the appliances used by modern writers had been in vogue in the time of Caesar or Shakespeare, or even Napoleon Bonaparte, we should not now be forced to content ourselves with a shadowy ghost, or a scholarly myth that may have been one or many men, or with a character so inconsistent with itself that one biographer may make it an object of sweetness and light, while another exhibits a moral monster, whose advent was foretold in the dreadful Apocalypse of St. John the Divine.

There is really nothing to be added to the story of Lincoln's life, nothing new to be told of what he did or what happened to him. Occasionally one sees drifting on the sea of newspapers a reminiscence of Lincoln, but is is immaterial. Of all the men who knew Lincoln during his official life very few remain in the land of the living. There can be no new "Lincoln stories." Once in a while one of these will rise to the surface. As one who knew Lincoln with some degree of intimacy, I always read such a story with eager interest only to be again disappointed. The stories are all told. Henceforth all that is written of Lincoln must be either a restatement and rearrangement of the well-known facts of history, or it must be an estimate, a philosophical study of the character of the man—Abraham Lincoln. How far these estimates, philosophical or otherwise, will affect the final verdict of posterity it is impossible to say. My own feeling is that that verdict will be framed on the facts alone; and these, as we have seen, are sufficiently full for all the purposes of history and biography. Here and there some masterly array of facts, coupled with an acute analysis of character, like Mr. Carl Schurz's admirable study of Lincoln, will help to make up the verdict. But for the most part the mental figure of Lincoln, as it will appear to future generations of men, has already begun to take permanent shape. This may seem a very much-guarded statement, but posterity is never in a hurry.

It would be idle, therefore, to speculate as to what the final popular estimate of Lincoln will be. He has been called "one of Plato's men," one whose life and character belong to the race and to all time. Already his fame transcends the bounds of his native land. He no longer stands for what is best in American life and genius, but for what is best in humanity. He belongs to the world, not alone to us. And as the world deals with his character, there will always be found in it an element of mystery. The workings of genius are mysterious, and as no man has at any time penetrated the inner recesses of a mind in which the processes of great genius in statesmanship, art, poetry, or mechanical invention are wrought out, so none has and none can fully analyze the mind of Lincoln. There is a limit beyond which none may pass. He sounded the gamut of human thought from its loftiest to its humblest chord. The plain people loved him because he loved them. And great philosophers like Emerson, listening with wonder to his utterances, have said: "What pregnant definitions! What unerring common sense! what foresight, and, on great occasions, what lofty, and more than National, what human tone!" But apart from the admiration which his genius kindles in the minds of men, apart from the reverence paid to work achieved with divine patience and unmurmuring self-sacrifice, the most distinct traits in the final popular estimate of Lincoln's character will be those that commend him to the affection of mankind.

NOAH BROOKS.

NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Education of the City of New York, to be organized on Monday, Feb. 21, will have among other duties the selection of a City Superintendent of Schools. The various boroughs that compose the city will still have Superintendents, known as Borough Superintendents, but the duties of the new official are well defined in the charter. He has the right of visitation and inquiry in all the schools of the city and to report to the Board of Education on the educational system of the city.

This position is one that can be made of great influence and power in the direction of the city's schools—the most important part of the city's government. The selection of the right man for the place is of great importance. The Board of Education has during the present administration wisely determined on selecting the best man regardless of geographical location. But it should be no drawback to a well-qualified candidate if he can be found in the present City of New York. It is my belief that the right man can be found in the person of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of Columbia College.

He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1873, and took post-graduate courses at Columbia College, from which he received the degrees of LL. B. and Ph. D. For several years, immediately after graduation, he was a successful teacher in the day and evening schools of this city, resigning in 1881. He devoted several years to travel and study, and has visited Europe several times for the purpose of studying its school systems. In 1884 he organized one of the most successful manual training schools for boys in this country, and was its head for seven years.

In 1891 he was elected an Assistant Superintendent of Schools, a position which he filled with great credit, and shortly afterward was charged with the direction of the course of free lectures to the people, which has proved one of the most potent educational forces in our city's life. His leisure has been devoted to the cause of free libraries, and under his direction one of these libraries circulated last year nearly half a million volumes. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker in educational assemblies. His equipment thus makes him an all-around man, possessing executive ability, pedagogic knowledge, wide culture, and varied training. Manual training has in him one of its most earnest exponents, and yet his management of the Free Lecture Course shows that he appreciates to the full the value of literature, history, and art.

For these reasons the City of New York, having a well-equipped man close at hand, could with every confidence place the trust of City Superintendent of Schools in the hands of Dr. Leipziger.

A. B.

New York, Feb. 11, 1898.

THE OLD SCOTT MANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the communication which appeared in THE TIMES of the 2d inst. in regard to the movement started in Elizabethtown, N. J., to erect a monument to Major Gen. Winfield Scott, it is stated that "the historical Scott mansion stands on East Jersey Street, opposite the City Hall Park." This is, I think, an error, for the house, during my recollection, was always known as the "Mayo house," because it belonged to and was the residence of Mrs. Scott's (whose maiden name was Maria Mayo) family when they came from Richmond, Va., to the North to pass their Summers.

I have often heard my father, who was frequently Gen. Scott's guest, speak of the old house, whose front door, after the old style, consisted of two parts, so that the lower might be closed while the upper remained open, &c. As pertinent to the subject, I send a copy of one of several letters, written by Gen. Scott from the old house, in which he speaks of it. I am truly glad that it is proposed to honor the memory of one who did so much for his country, and whom it was my privilege, when a child, to know intimately. The letter is as follows:

Elizabethtown, Aug. 13, 1836.

My Dear Sir: I was unfortunate in respect to your two notes—one came too late last night to be answered by mail, and the other this morning. I was in town, or rather at Governor's Island, all day on Thursday, and not absent since—being much occupied in fitting up an old house. We expect to get in by the end of next week, when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here often. In haste, your friend

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Dr. T. G. MOWER, United States Army.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

A Foreigner's Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me whether or not the people who (as they have done of late) brag so much of their ancestry in the United States would do better for their country if they would talk less and buy the Hamilton trees and the Jumel Mansion? I am willing, though a non-naturalized foreigner, to contribute something toward such an act of patriotism.

F. DE CLOT.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Unsatisfactory Month.

Smiles—I dislike the month of February more than any other.

Giles—Why so?

Smiles—Because I work by the day, and pay board by the month.—Chicago News.

Superfluous.

Fuddy—Skowler says he was looking through the telescope yesterday at the spots on the sun.

Duddy—Nonsense! Skowler never had to use a telescope to discover a blemish in anything.—Boston Transcript.

Comprehensive Enough.

"The Slave Trader Enslaved; or, How a Baseball Magnate Lost His Liberty," is suggested as a proper title for the melodrama, "Kidnapped," in which Von Der Ahe is now playing the leading actor's part at Pittsburg.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Easy Inference.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Northside, as he handed the paper to his wife, "Minister de Lome has got himself into a pretty box."

"Is he being tried for heresy?" asked Mrs. Northside, as she took the paper and turned to the dry good's advertisements.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Willing Martyrdom.

"Madeline," said Mr. Dwiggins, "I can't understand why you insist on wearing your new sealskin coat in such warm weather as this. I should think it would be very uncomfortable."

"It is," Mrs. Dwiggins replied, "but it makes Mrs. Twickley, next door, nearly wild every time she sees me with it on."—Cleveland Leader.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

From The Washington Star.

I love this great country. There's none to deny
My stanch and unflinching position.
But it must be confessed, I'm constrained to protest
'Gainst a frequently threatened condition.
We've a land strong and bold, and I'm glad to behold
The pride of each son and each daughter.
But it dampens my glee when the prospect I see
Of a battleship christened with water.

The Stars and the Stripes I shall ever defend;
And the National hymns—oft I tune 'em.
My acquaintances note that the Latin I quote
Is confined to E Pluribus Unum.
Unshaken my confidence ever will be
'Midst threats of bad credit or slaughter.
It can stand e'en the thought, though with sadness 'tis fraught,
Of a battleship christened with water.

IRELAND IN THE COMMONS

John Redmond Moves to Amend the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech.

IRISH PARLIAMENT DEMANDED

Admiral Beresford Supports an Amendment for a Reconsideration of the Cases of the Political Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament. It was to the effect that "while the House regards with satisfaction the proposed bill for the reform of local government in Ireland, the measure will nowise meet the demand for an independent Irish Parliament."

Concluding, Mr. Redmond said that the Executive had declared that the celebration of the centenary of the Irish rebellion showed that Ireland hated England. There had been times, Mr. Redmond continued, when England could have changed that feeling, and he believed it possible that it might yet be changed in the future.

Mr. Redmond then proceeded to criticise the changed liberal attitude since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, and asked for an expression of opinion from the Liberal leaders.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, replied, emphasizing the sacrifice which the Liberals had made for Home Rule, which was his belief, and which he had reiterated in all his speeches. But, the speaker pointed out, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was a material feature of Mr. Gladstone's bill, and was accepted by the Nationalist leaders. The present amendment, Sir William Vernon Harcourt pointed out, demanded an independent Parliament, therefore, he would oppose it.

John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, said he would support the amendment; but, he admitted, the departure from the policy of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who had accepted Mr. Gladstone's bill as full satisfaction for the Irish demands. Continuing, Mr. Dillon warned the Liberals that they would lose the Irish vote unless Home Rule headed their programme.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, said the Local Government bill was not intended as a step toward home rule or as a compromise, but rested solely on its own merits, to confer upon Ireland the same local liberties as enjoyed by England and Scotland. Mr. Balfour added:

"I firmly believe that sooner or later the peoples of the two islands will be as closely united as those of any nation in the world."

This remark called forth the Irish cries of "Never!" to which Mr. Balfour retorted:

"The Irish members neither desire nor hope that. I both hope for and desire it. From the study of history I am convinced that the scheme for a subordinate Parliament is not workable."

Then, amid the laughter and cheers of the Conservatives, Mr. Balfour commented upon the "unpalatable position" of the Liberals "in the face of Irish pressure," which, he added, "with or without jam, the Liberals will have to swallow."

The amendment was eventually rejected by 233 to 65 votes. Only two Radicals supported Mr. Redmond's motion. The remainder of the Opposition voted with the Government or else abstained from voting.

SARAH BERNHARDT ILL.

An Operation to be Performed in a French Hospital by Dr. Pozzi—She Cancels Her Engagements.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has long suffered from internal pains. Recently these have been much aggravated. It was intended that the late Dr. Pean should perform a necessary operation; but now, having cancelled her engagements, Mme. Bernhardt will go into a hospital, where Dr. Pozzi, next Wednesday, will perform an operation for the removal of a fibroid growth which has been complicated by irregular meals and the strain of constant travel.

Mme. Bernhardt is in capital spirits, and Dr. Pozzi is confident of the success of the operation.

CHINA YIELDS MANY POINTS.

England, France, and Germany Secure Advantages—Dollars Used in Paying Salaries.

PEKIN, Feb. 11.—China has consented to the British demand for a railway from Burma to Yunnan, and she also agrees to indemnify the kidnapped Frenchman, (M. Lyaudet.) Germany has secured a concession for a railway from Kiao-Chau to Ichau-fu as the price of the murdered sentry, and is now casting about for something else to demand.

Next month the Chinese Board of Revenue will pay salaries half in sycee and half in dollars, owing to the scarcity of copper coin. This is the first occasion of payment in dollars, but the precedent is likely to be followed, and will thus introduce an extensive use of coined money.

A decree has been issued introducing political economy and practical science into the Chinese competitive examinations. Herr Dietring, the Commissioner of Chinese Customs, has entered the Government service in Shan-tung Province.

MANCHESTER SPINNERS COMBINE

A Trust Formed with £6,000,000 Capital in the Cotton Industry.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is asserted that a great combination of the spinners of fine counts of cotton belonging to the Manchester District has been arranged, with a capital of about £6,000,000 ($30,000,000.)

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., Conservative member of Parliament for the Northwest Division of Manchester, has been invited to become its Chairman.

FERDINAND FABRE DEAD.

French Novelist and Member of the Legion of Honor Passes Away.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—M. Ferdinand Fabre, the novelist, is dead.

The late M. Fabre, who was the son of an architect, was born at Bedarieux (Herault) in 1830. He began his studies at a school in his native town and was then placed with one of his uncles, the Curé of Camplong. After several years in the Seminary of Saint-Pons, he entered the Seminary of Montpellier; but eventually he renounced a religious career and went to Paris. For a time he occupied a clerical position. In 1853 he published a volume of verse, "Feuilles de Lierre," but this attracted little attention. His next venture appeared under the collective title of "Scenes de la Vie Cléricale," two romances, "Les Courbezon" and "Julien Savignac."

The former was distinguished by a spirit of penetrating analysis which led Sainte-Beuve to call its author "a brave disciple of Balzac." For some time afterward, with the exception of his "Chevrier" (scenes of rural life written in the tongue of Amyot) his work was devoted to the portrayal of the manners of the clergy of his day. Among the better known are "Le Calvaire de la Baronne Fuster," "Mon Oncle Celestin," "L'Abbe Roitelet," and "Un Illuminé." In 1883 he was appointed Conservator of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, in succession to M. Jules Sandeau. M. Fabre received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Newfoundland Lobster Factories.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to complaints against British naval officers for closing lobster factories in St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, said that under the Anglo-French modus vivendi the factories had been illegally opened, and, therefore, the naval officers had acted properly in closing them.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

General Relations with the United States Discussed at Length in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—When the estimates for the German Embassy at Washington were presented in the Reichstag to-day a discussion arose on the general relations between Germany and the United States, during which Dr. Barth, the Freisinnige leader; Count Posadowsky, the Minister of the Interior, and others participated, Dr. Barth pointing out the great importance of American trade and how the exports of 1896 had increased 20,000,000 marks.

Dr. Barth said the fact that Germany abstained from reprisals for American treatment of German sugar ought not to be overlooked by the United States. At the same time, he added, the danger from the San José louse was not so threatening as at first assumed.

Count Posadowsky replied that the measures taken at Hamburg were owing to the Government learning that a large consignment of fruit from an infected district was on its way there. Experts, he added, had found breeding insects in pears already exposed for sale, and, later, in a consignment of apples.

Continuing, Count Posadowsky remarked: "I have to-day learned that the insect was also found in Berlin. The greatest precaution, consequently, is necessary. The insect has hitherto not been found in Germany, and even in America it is regarded as being very dangerous."

Count Posadowsky then referred to the various State laws in America against the transit of infected fruit, adding:

"To the unjustifiable reproaches of the Americans, I would only reply, 'Do not do to others what thou wouldst not have done to thee.'"

"You only acted in self-defense," Count Posadowsky explained.

Referring to the future commercial policy, the Count said:

"We cannot alter existing treaties before they expire. We require a new, autonomous tariff, which can be utilized with the new commercial treaties. We shall act wisely, and not conjure up an unnecessary tariff war, but the true moment may come when we shall be compelled to abandon our passive policy. The greatest art lies in the maintenance of peace so long as possible, and I hope the Government will be allowed to decide when the moment has come to depart from that course."

John Redmond moved an amendment in favor of a reconsideration of the cases of the Irish political prisoners. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member for York City, amid Irish cheers, supported the amendment, although he declared he detested the dynamitards. Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, opposed the amendment.

Timothy Healy, supporting the amendment, contrasted the difference between the attitude of the English toward the Frenchman Dreyfus and their attitude toward the Irish political prisoners.

The House rejected the amendment by 152 to 100 votes.

LANGUAGE ISSUE IN SILESIA.

Slav Deputies Withdraw When a Motion to Discuss It Is Rejected.

TROPPAU, Austrian Silesia, Feb. 11.—The Silesian Diet has rejected a motion to appoint a permanent committee to discuss the languages question. Thereupon the Slav Deputies withdrew, the majority disposed of the business before the house, and the Diet was closed.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS CONVICTED.

Sentenced in London for Inciting the Czar's Assassination.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At the Old Bailey today Vladimir Bourtzeff, editor of the Narodnye Voletz, (Will of the People,) and Weirzhech, the printer of that paper, were convicted of issuing a publication inciting the assassination of the Czar. They pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., who prosecuted, said such charges would never have been brought unless the circumstances had been exceptional, but, he added, the prisoners had directly incited the murder of the Czar by diabolical means, similar to the Nihilist outrage at the Winter Palace in 1880.

Bourtzeff was sentenced to eighteen months, and Weirzhech to two months' imprisonment.

SUNK BY A BRITISH WARSHIP.

Steamer Marbella in Collision with the Galatea in Hull Roads.

HULL, England, Feb. 11.—The passenger steamer Marbella, bound from here for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the bow of the British warship Galatea, in Hull Roads, last evening. All the passengers and the crew were saved. The Galatea grounded near the entrance to Alexandra Dock, at this place, shortly after high water this morning. Forty valuable race horses were lost.

The Marbella was a steel screw steamer, built at Port Glasgow in 1894. She registered 933 tons gross and 384 tons net. Bailey & Leetham, Limited, were her owners, and he hailing port was Hull. The Galatea is built of steel, and has a displacement of 5,600 tons. She is 300 feet long, 56 feet beam, and 22.6 feet deep, and has a maximum draught of 22.6 feet. She was built at Glasgow in 1889.

Norway's Storthing Opened.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 11.—The Storthing, or Great Court of Norway, was opened today. The King's speech referred to the unforgettable proofs of affection received from a large section of the Norwegian people in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.—Excellent rains in Northern and Central India have insured successful Spring crops. The plague is spreading alarmingly in the Punjab.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 11.—The Chamber has been dissolved without disturbance, and the country is quiet and apparently satisfied. The new Council will be installed to-morrow.

LIMA, Peru, (via Galveston, Texas,) Feb. 11.—The first number of The Peruvian Outpost, organ of the Abraham Lincoln Post of Lima, composed of survivors of the Grand Army of the United States, appeared to-day.

MEETING OF THE PATRIA CLUB.

The February meeting of the Patria Club was held last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. "Lessons in Patriotism from the History of Our Country" was the chief topic of discussion, and, as prominent speakers were on the programme, there was a large attendance of members and guests.

William Ives Washburn, President of the club, presided, and used a gavel which had been made from a Lincoln rail by the Rhinelander School, C. A. S., and presented by it to the club.

Justice William W. Goodrich had been scheduled to speak on "The Founding of Our Institutions," but, as he was not present, Walter S. Logan spoke on the Colonial period. During his speech an orchestra in a room above struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and this tended somewhat to draw the attention of the audience from the speaker.

Gen. James M. Varnum spoke on the Revolutionary period, District Attorney Gardiner was to have come next with a dissertation on the War of 1812, but as he was detained on business, Gen. Egbert L. Viele discussed the Mexican War. Then President Washburn arose and said that Mr. Gardiner had telephoned, "I'm all right," and that he would discuss his topic after the others had finished. Meanwhile Judge William Rumsey spoke on the civil war.

Col. Gardiner duly arrived and President Washburn in introducing him said the telephone message as to his condition was correct. The District Attorney apologized for his lateness and said: "I trust it will be many years before I am known as the late Col. Gardiner." His speech was one of the best of the evening, and he was loudly applauded.

The hit of the evening, however, was made by three boys, members of the class of elementary civics, which the Patria Club supports, and who were introduced by Miss Pascal, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education. Robert Moore thanked the club in a neat speech for the interest taken in their behalf, and then John McHugh quoted from President McKinley as follows: "With patriotism in our hearts and the flag of our country in the hands of our children, there is no danger of anarchy, and there will be no danger to the Union." Little Johnnie Even then closed the programme with Lincoln's first address at Gettysburg.

END OF THE TRILOGY.

Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The final performance in the Ring of the Nibelung series at the Metropolitan Opera House took place last night. Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" used to be regarded in the old days of German opera seasons as certain to attract a large audience, and that it has not yet lost its influence with this public was abundantly demonstrated by the size of the house last night. There was also sufficient applause to show that those who were present were thoroughly well pleased with the performance. It is a good sign of the condition of public taste that operagoers have not forgotten how to enjoy the tremendously serious tragedies of Wagner during the seasons in which they have been listening to the more mellifluous works of Gounod and Meyerbeer and Massenet. It is an equally good evidence of catholic taste that the same public can enjoy its "Faust" and its "Aïda." There was a time when some well-meaning persons thought that if Wagner won his way to general appreciation Gounod and Verdi would have to be put upon library shelves along with Paisiello, Pau, Sacchini, and others regarded as masters in their day. But at last the lion and the lamb lie down together, and there is peace in the world of operatic art.

Last night's performance of the "Götterdämmerung" was one which was made interesting and enjoyable by the working together of a number of artists filled with comprehension of the opera and animated by a high spirit of devotion. The first mention is due to Mme. Nordica, who sang Brünnhilde in this drama for the second time last night. Her work was of a nature to command only high praise. She did, indeed, not reach the measure of vocal power necessary to give the full tragic weight to the accusation vowed upon Hagen's spear, but her treatment of the scene was thoroughly intelligent, and was as forceful as her physical resources would permit it to be. The rest of this act she sang with excellent effect, and she was equally admirable in the first act. She sang the opening duet with Siegfried with splendid vigor and satisfying revelation of its dramatic content. Her delivery of the last scene of the drama has been heard here in concert, and does not at this time call for especial comment. Those who were disappointed in her Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre," were reassured by her treatment of the part in "Siegfried" on Wednesday night, when she was in good voice and sang finely. They must have been prepared for her good performance last night. Mme. Nordica is a sincere and hard-working artist, gifted with high intelligence, and her Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung" is a valuable addition to her large répertoire.

The Siegfried of Mr. Kraus proved to be one of his most satisfactory performances. His voice was in good condition and he sang with plenty of vigor, as well as with more discretion than he usually displays. Indeed, some of his melodious passages were sung with a good deal of judgment, which is something unusual for him. His understanding of the part was excellent, and his acting was more than ordinarily interesting in significant details. He fully deserved the applause which he won.

As Gutrune, Mlle. Barna was altogether weak and colorless, thereby depriving some scenes of their just significance. As Gunther, Mr. Staudigl was intelligent and painstaking, but he did not fill the picture with the proper by-play. Emil Fischer was an excellent Hagen, as he has always been, and the worn condition of his voice was not injurious to the music of this part. The Rhine maidens were Mrs. Staudigl, Miss Toronta, and Miss Mattfelt. They were acceptable and nothing more. The orchestra played most of the music in a rather slovenly style, being careless in attack. But it is hard to play "Götterdämmerung" in the evening after going through with a symphony concert in the afternoon. Mr. Damrosch gets less satisfactory results in this drama than he does in some others. This afternoon Rossini's charming "Barber of Seville" will be sung.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Mr. Pol Plancon, the Soloist, at Yesterday's Concert.

The afternoon concert of the Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday was attended by an audience which left a good deal to be desired in the way of filling seats. However, those who were present did their best to atone for the absent ones by clamorous applause after the songs of the soloist. On this occasion the high dignitary of the concert was M. Pol Plançon, the popular basso of the former opera company. M. Plançon sang an air from Haydn's "Creation," and three songs. He was in good voice yesterday, and as Carnegie Hall affords a fine resonance in response to the vibratory impulses of the human voice, the large basso was able to make a voluminous tone and quite overwhelm the audience with that gladness which is caused by all big things. His most satisfactory work was in the serenade from Tschaikowsky's "Don Juan," a very good song, indeed, which M. Plançon sang with excellent vocal finish and contagious glee.

The orchestra, which was in a most gracious mood, having nothing to do but play all day, performed the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, a serenade for wind instruments, by Richard Strauss, and the beginning and ending of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Damrosch is to be complimented on his vigorous and stimulating reading of the "Eroica." A little more tempo rubato in the coda of the first movement would have helped it, but the other three movements were played with admirable spirit and with a glorious wealth of color. The whole performance was full of vitality. The serenade of Richard Strauss was also excellently performed by Mr. Damrosch's thoroughly competent assembly of wind instrument players. There was a fine solidity coupled with rich mellowness in the body of tone and the shading was well-nigh faultless. The composition itself is a pleasing demonstration of what Mr. Strauss can do when he is not trying to set to music the rattling of bones in death or the chatterings of a diseased mind. If Mr. Strauss will let the Zarathustras alone and content himself with piping serenades which will not affright the ladies, he may become popular with American audiences. Otherwise he will have to be contented with the heartfelt sympathy of the unique Munich coterie.

May Form a New Orchestra.

Efforts are being made to organize a permanent orchestra in this city on the same lines as the Boston Symphony. This movement has been brought about by the friends of Anton Seidl, who have taken alarm at the generous offer to him from Hamburg, Germany, and wish him to remain in this country. A call has been sent out for a meeting Tuesday, at which the means of raising funds to form the new orchestra will be discussed.

AMERICAN OPERA IN EUROPE.

Gustav Amberg Will Take "The Fencing Master" Abroad.

A contract was made yesterday between De Koven & Smith and Gustav Amberg, who represents a syndicate of foreign managers for the production of the opera "The Fencing Master" in London, Berlin, and Vienna in the Fall of 1898. Mr. Amberg, who came to America two weeks ago to conduct the negotiations, will return to Europe immediately to begin preparations for the forthcoming production. Mr. Amberg has also secured the Continental rights for several other of De Koven & Smith's operas, it being the intention of the syndicate to produce them all, as soon as the success of "The Fencing Master" is established.

Mlle. Ilka Palmay, who made such a pronounced success in London at the Savoy Theatre in "The Grand Duke," which was written for her by Gilbert & Sullivan, has been selected to create the rôle of Francesca, made famous in this country by Miss Marie Tempest. The part of Fortunio will probably be assumed by Julius Steger, who is now under contract with Augustin Daly. Mr. Daly will release Mr. Steger.

CHICAGO THEATRICAL REFORM.

The Chief of Police to Insist on Respectable Performances.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Chief Kipley has taken steps to elevate the stage of certain popular priced theatres of the city. Beginning to-day, he has notified the managers that many of the jokes of a coarse nature used by the actors on the stages of certain down-town playhouses must be expunged, and that stage folk appearing before a Chicago audience must conduct themselves in a manner that would not be offensive to the most sensitive person. The Chief says that he is determined that while he is Chief of Police the theatres of the city shall be conducted in a proper way.

Chief Kipley has spent several evenings visiting the theatres, and he says he has been surprised at some things that managers have permitted on the stage. He has told the managers what portion of their productions are objectionable, and warned them that they must be eliminated.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Pedro H. de Salazar, the violinist, will give his sixth annual concert, in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, this evening.

Herr August Junkermann, the German comedian, will appear at the Germania Theatre on March 10 under the direction of Gustave Amberg in some new and old comedies.

Josef Hoffman, the pianist, who will make a tour of this country under the management of the Chicago Orchestral Association, will sail from Bremen on the steamer Trave next Tuesday.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury is negotiating with several London theatrical managers for the production of De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Highwayman." It is likely that the production will be made in Beerbohm Tree's Theatre.

David Bispham will give a musical recital at Mendelssohn Music Hall on Monday, Feb. 21. He will sing compositions, the original words being English, by Schumann, Schubert, Purcell, Somervell, and a new song by Harry Rowe Shelley, the words being by Rudyard Kipling.

The Manhattan Beach Amusement Company is selecting attractions for the coming Summer. Thus far Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band, six weeks of De Wolf Hopper, four weeks of the Bostonians, and possibly two weeks of "The Wizard of the Nile" have been scheduled.

Manager George W. Lederer, Hugh Morton, and Gustave Kerker left London Thursday for Paris, where they will spend a week. From there they will go to Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfort, returning to Paris, then to London. Mr. Lederer will start for America about Feb. 26, for the purpose of taking over to England the entire company of "The Belle of New York."

The eleventh annual gathering of banjoists will take place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, March 1. Among the noted players who will take part in the concert will be Ruby Brooks, Harry M. Denton, Miss L. Ossman, Samuel Diamond, Howard Curry, John L. Dore, S. E. Herbert, A. A. Widmer, and Fanny Heinline, the fifteen-year-old banjoist, who will make her first appearance in New York.

The Actors' Fund benefit to be given at Koster & Bial's on Sunday evening, Feb. 26, promises to be one of the largest vaudeville entertainments ever given in this city, over two hundred volunteers having made application for places on the programme. The list of the more prominent artists who will appear includes Anna Held, who will have her animated song sheet, in which the heads will impersonate those of famous vaudeville managers and performers; Alice Atherton, who will sing her laughing song; Clara Morris, who will read a story from her own pen; the Russell Brothers, Joe Hart and Carrie De Mar, Minnie Seligman-Cutting and her company, Maggie Cline, Lydia Titus, Mme. Tavary, Ross and Fenton, Bobby Gaylor, Edouard Remenyi, and John W. Ransone.

RECEPTION FOR MME. MODJESKA.

Hundreds Go to Dr. L. L. Seaman's House to Meet Her.

Dr. L. L. Seaman gave a reception yesterday afternoon at his residence, 18 West Thirty-first Street, in honor of Mme. Modjeska and her return to the New York stage. More than 600 guests attended between 5 and 7 o'clock The parlors were decorated with flowers and ferns, and Mme. Modjeska stood under a canopy of widespreading palms to receive congratulations.

Receiving with her were Mrs. W. Winslow, Mrs. Adolph de Barry, Mrs. G. W. Branwell, Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, and Mrs. Ella Vanderbilt Caesar. They were assisted by Miss Julia Russell Parsons, Miss Lulu Blackstone Freeman, Miss Edith T. Bell, and the Misses Caesar.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Miss Whitney, Miss Lulu Whitney, Mr. Daniel Riker, Miss Riker, Miss Hall, Dunbar Wright, Miss Julia Marlowe, Miss Julie Opp, Daniel Frohman, Thomas Harrison, William Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. Brooks Wells, Mrs. Edith K. Develin, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Lincoln, Miss Bessie Tyree, Miss Grace Fisher, Miss Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Murray.

MR. HANNA'S SISTER TO WED.

Will Become Mrs. Baldwin at Thomasville, Ga., Next Tuesday.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Miss Lillian Converse Hanna, sister of Senator Mark A. Hanna, will be married next Tuesday to a man about twelve years her junior. Her husband will be S. Prentiss Baldwin, son of the late Judge Baldwin of the Circuit bench, a man about thirty years of age. The marriage will take place at Thomasville, Ga., at the Winter home of Miss Hanna's sister, Mrs. Jones.

Miss Hanna and Mr. Baldwin left Cleveland for Thomasville yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Pickands, another sister of the prospective bride. No invitations have been issued, and the wedding will be celebrated in the quietest possible manner in the presence of only the members of the Hanna family and one or two friends. Melville Hanna's family is spending the Winter in Thomasville, and Mrs. Jones and her family are there also. The Senator and Mrs. M. A. Hanna will not go down for the wedding because of the fact that Senator Hanna's presence is required at Washington.

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will remain in Thomasville for a brief visit, and will return to Cleveland after a short trip. They will live at the home of the late Mrs. S. M. Hanna, mother of the bride, in this city. It is largely on account of Mrs. Hanna's recent death that the marriage will be so quiet.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lee—Stokes.

Miss Minerva Gertrude Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Stokes of 606 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday to Arthur Percy Lee at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Parker of St. Peter's Church. The bride's attendants were two little flower girls, Miss May Smith and Miss May Davidson, and four bridesmaids, in the persons of her sister, Miss May Stokes; Miss Sarah Hitchings, Miss Katherine Gomey, and Miss Nina Sweetland. Horace Lee, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were George Stokes and Frank Sherman. Following the ceremony a reception was held. The newly wedded pair were the recipients of many costly presents.

Finch—Ferris.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Feb. 11.—In the Pleasantside Chapel to-day Miss Belle Ferris, the daughter of the Rev. D. D. Ferris, was married to Charles L. Finch of New York. The bride was given away by her father. The Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated. Dr. Simon J. O'Neil of New York was best man, Miss Annie Seabury of Peekskill maid of honor, and Miss Edna George of Brooklyn bridesmaid.

Reimer—Carstens.

Miss Anna Catherine Carstens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Carstens of Fulton and Crescent Streets, Brooklyn, and J. B. Reimer of 124 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, were married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Hugh W. Hoffman.

COMING HERE TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Maria Varsa, twenty-six years old, of 131 Third Street, called at the Barge Office yesterday and requested the immigration officials to deport her husband should he arrive here. She has been in this country five years. Her husband was here for three year. After serving two sentences in jail for cruelty to her he went to Budapest. He got into trouble there, and wrote for money. The wife does washing and other work, such as she can get. To raise the money he wanted, he told her to burn up their furniture and collect the insurance, and to buy new furniture on the installment plan and sell it

The wife wrote back refusing, and he wrote again announcing that he was coming here to kill her.

The immigration officials will be on the lookout for him.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West

is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

THE ARION SOCIETY BALL

A Spectacular Procession Watched by a Crowd in Madison Square Garden.

FIVE SENSES ILLUSTRATED

To These Was Added a Float to Represent "Nonsense"—Lavish Decorations Used—Professional Dancers Perform.

The Arion Society held its twenty-second annual ball last night at Madison Square Garden, and nearly all German New York seemed to be there. When the grand procession started every seat was occupied and every box was crowded. Uniforms of scarlet and gold and other costumes of bright colors made the scene brilliant.

It was the first time any lavish attempt had been made to decorate the great hall, and the effort was most successful. It did not answer the claims made for it, but it was sufficiently attractive. The scene was supposed to represent a public square in Egypt, and the entranceway and promenades were lined with imitations of Egyptian statues and obelisks. Some of the professional dancers who appeared in the opening also recalled Egypt. The Egyptian aspect of the hall was lessened by the festoons of electric lights and the flags of all nations that decorated the space between the boxes.

The main entrance was through a triumphal arch covered with hieroglyphics, and in the middle of the dancing floor was an obelisk surrounded by mummies and sphinxes. A fence of evergreens divided the dancing floor from the promenade. Armed guards in the costume of the days of the Pharaohs stood at intervals along the promenade and kept the promenaders moving in one direction, while men at arms in mail performed like service at the openings leading to the dancing floor.

Opening Features.

The festival opened at 9 o'clock with a promenade concert, and an hour later the professional ballet of seventy-six dancers, escorted to the floor by the Committee of Arrangements of the Arion Society, danced and kicked themselves into the favor of the audience. Then the committee, in evening clothes, wearing folly caps and shoulder badges of many-colored ribbons, marched around as a signal to the guests that it was time to open the ball proper.

At midnight the grand procession started. The prevailing idea of the masquerade was a presentation of the five ordinary senses and the Arion sense—nonsense. When the order was given for the start fifty members of the Phoenix Athletic Club, as Pierrots and clowns, cleared the way for these attractions:

Falstaff, accompanied by the Merry Wives of Windsor, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, and preceded by an attendant carrying a banner. Eight girls and eight members of the Committee of Arrangements.

A herald in costume of "Don Giovanni," with two "Zerlinas," marching in advance of the first elaborate float described on a banner as "Sight," the first of the Five Senses; on top of the float sat the Queen of Beauty with an electrical crown and framed in a golden lookingglass held by nymphs; four youg women representing "Painting" sat at the sides of the float, which was drawn by six men representing painters of the Dutch school. The whole was illuminated with many colored electrical effects. The retinue of followers included men with a hundred faces, a telescope man, walking faces, an X-ray operator, an eccentric couple of English tourists, and seven women in jockey costume.

Then came a herald dressed as "Prince Waldmeister," and accompanied by flower girls, carrying a banner introducing the second float as "Smell." The float represented a gigantic flower bed. The Queen of Roses, an American beauty, presided over the children of Flora, represented by six girls as chrysanthemum, cornflower, lilac, carnation, violet, and snowdrop, respectively. All the floral decorations were studded with electric lights.

A Cooler of Champagne.

The third float showed "Taste." A French peasant girl, embracing a giant bottle of champagne in an ornamental cooler richly jeweled, was its main feature. Men and women cooks carrying on large trays all the delicacies of the season, and a couple of old women luxuriating on coffee, cake, and gossip, stood around her.

The fourth float was "Hearing," and showed a fantastically costumed woman, golden harp studded with vari-colored electric lights. At her feet was a nymph listening to the music of a seashell, five geni of music surrounded the group.

"Feeling" came next. Juliet reclining on a couch, with Romeo at her feet, while Cupids aimed arrows at them, to illustrate the text; on the sides of the float the King, Queen, Ace, and Knave of Hearts. Six men in Spanish bull-fighter costume drew the float.

"Nonsense" was the sixth and last float. It showed Prince Carnival on a throne, holding the reins of merriment, and keeping in check the high spirits of revelers. At his feet were Naiads with half masks. Arion, from the back of a large dolphin, threw flowers to the multitude. The float was drawn by court jesters.

As soon as the procession was over the regular order of dancing was begun. There were twenty-five dances on the order, all of them round dances. There were plenty of dancers, the floor was excellent, the music was good, and at 1 o'clock this morning the committee in charge expressed themselves as well satisfied that the society had added another to its already long list of successes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell, D. D., LL. D., for twenty years President of Lafayette College, died yesterday morning at his home in Philadelphia.

William Cassidy Cattell was born in Salem, N. J., Aug. 30, 1827. He was a graduate of Princeton of the Class of '48, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, '52. He took a post-graduate course at the seminary under Prof. J. Addison Alexander, and became proficient in Oriental languages, history, and bibliography. From 1853 until 1855 he was Assistant Principal of Edgehill Seminary, and from 1855 till 1860 professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette College. He then accepted a call to the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, in Harrisburg, Penn., where he remained for three years. In 1863 he returned to Lafayette as its President, and in that capacity accomplished his great life work as a successful educator.

Through his exertions more than $1,000,000 was obtained for the institution, extensive grounds were added, and commodious buildings were erected. The equipments were made of the highest order, and the system of instruction was much enlarged and made thoroughly efficient. In 1880 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, but declined the office. In the same year he was appointed a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Dr. Cattell published numerous periodical articles on educational topics, and also many books of sermons and addresses. Since 1883 he had made Philadelphia his residence, where he held, until the day of his death, the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief.

John A. Loring.

John A. Loring, a well-known lawyer, died yesterday at his home, on Beacon Hill, in Boston, after an illness of over eight weeks. He was seventy-three years and six months old. He was a descendant of John Alden of Duxbury. His father was the Rev. Bailey Loring of North Andover, one of the leading Unitarian divines of his day. His mother was Sally Pickman Osgood, who was connected with the Pickman family of Salem.

Mr. Loring was graduated from Harvard College in the Class of '43, which was noted for the large number of famous men that it produced. Among these were the late Charles A. Dana, Octavius Brooks Frothingham, Alexander Wheelock Thayer, the biographer of Beethoven; Henry Ware, Francis Lee, Chief Justice Richardson of the Court of Claims, and W. B. Rice of New York.

Mr. Loring had a presentiment that he would die in his seventy-fourth year, and thought that a fatality ran through his family which brought about death at that age. His father and his brother George both died at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Loring was President of the Somerset Club from 1893 to 1896, and was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club. He was a life member of the Cadets at the time of his death, and was an active member from his early manhood until middle age.

William W. Owens.

William Winterton Owens, who died of pneumonia at his residence, 553 Fifth Avenue, Thursday, was an old-time builder of houses in this city. He was in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and in recent years had not engaged in active business. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, in which he took an earnest interest. He also belonged to the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Owens built the Church of the Heavenly Rest a great many years ago, that edifice being erected by the Rev. Dr. Shaw Howland as a memorial to his wife. Mr. Owens also built the house in which he died and several other houses in the same block. Funeral services will be held at the family residence this morning at 10 o'clock, the interment being private.

Paul P. Todd.

Paul P. Todd, lawyer and real estate dealer, died at his residence, at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Thursday afternoon. He was seventy-nine years old, and was born in New Hampshire. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, and started a law practice in Blackstone, Mass. Later he went to Boston, where he was also engaged in legal practice. About twenty years ago he moved to New York and took an office, first at 145 Broadway and later at 111 Broadway, where, besides his law practice, he was also engaged in real estate business. He leaves one son, Edward Farnham Todd, who was his business partner. The body was yesterday taken to Blackstone for burial.

George B. Newton.

George B. Newton, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Tarrytown, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart failure at his home on Broadway there. Mr. Newton was born Sept. 10, 1833, at West Hartford, Vt. When eighteen years old he went to Pennsylvania, and for many years operated in coal mining, in which he amassed a fortune. He was identified with several large corporations in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. He had lived in Tarrytown since 1882, and was a Director of the Westchester County Savings Bank and President of the Tarrytown Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

ELIAS MANN, who for twenty-one years had been a Justice of the Peace at Tarrytown, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday. He was eighty-six years of age.

JOHN STEERS, the oldest undertaker in the Borough of Richmond, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in West New Brighton, aged seventy-seven years. He had been in the business since 1842.

CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, son of ex-Gov. Young, died at his home, in Geneseo, N. Y., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was fifty-nine years old. At one time Mr. Young was one of the leading attorneys of Livingston County, but of late he had given but little attention to the practice of his profession and had led somewhat of a secluded life.

The Rev. PHILIP CLINE, a prominent member of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, died suddenly last evening at Wenonah, N. J. He was admitted to the conference in 1850, and had since served many churches. Among the places at which he had been stationed are Camden, Trenton, Gloucester, Blackwood, Hammonton, Long Branch, and Red Bank.

GEORGE WOLDE, a former resident of this city, has just died at San Remo, Italy, according to a cablegram received yesterday by George Vietor of 28 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. Wolde came to the United States from Germany in the late sixties, and engaged in the tea business. He retired five years ago and had since been traveling in Europe. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Mrs. CAROLINE HONE HASBROUCK SHARPE, wife of Gen. George H. Sharpe, died at her residence, in Kingston, yesterday morning. Mrs. Sharpe was the daughter of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, formerly President of Rutgers College. Three children survive her—Severyn Bruyn Sharpe, County Judge of Ulster County; Major Henry G. Sharpe, United States Army, and Catherine, wife of ex-Controller Ira Davenport.

Dr. JOHN CRONYN died last evening at his home in Buffalo. Dr. Cronyn was born Dec. 22, 1825, in Black Rock, a suburb of Cork, Ireland. He came to this country in 1837, and in 1852 obtained his degree of M. D. from the University of Toronto. He moved to Buffalo in 1859. He was at one time President of the New York State Medical Society, and was an honorary member of the Ontario Medical Association.

JAMES R. TAYLOR, who was well known in political life in Williamsburg a few years ago, died yesterday at his home, 815 Jefferson avenue. He was born in the Ninth Ward, Manhattan Borough, in 1836. He was an electrician and was the first to introduce electric light in Hoboken and Rockaway Beach. The funeral service will be held Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing of Calvary Episcopal Church officiating.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dyeing or Cleaning, French process, LORD'S, 668 6th Av., 38th-39th, or 15th St., near Broadway.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

DE BOST.—At his residence, New Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Feb. 11, 1898, Leon Depeyre De Bost.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

DU BOIS.—At Alpine, Cal., on Thursday evening, Feb. 10, 1898, John Delafield Du Bois, formerly of Charleston, West Va., and son of the late Cornelius Du Bois of New York.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at his residence, 166 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Jasper Willett Gilbert, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

KIMBER.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, Anna, daughter of the late George D. and Harriett A. Kimber.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. R. Spencer, 75 6th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 13, 1:30 o'clock.

LUTZ.—At his residence, 265 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 10, John Lutz, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from the German Reformed Church, Graham Av., between Jackson and Withers Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please omit flowers.

MALLORY.—Entered into rest, George Glover Mallory, only son of the late Rev. George Scovill and Charlotte Glover Mallory, in Elizabeth, the residence of his aunt, Mrs. C. M. Pyne, in the 34th year of his age.

Burial at Bridgeport, Conn., Monday afternoon, Feb. 14.

NEWTON.—On Friday, Feb. 11, at his residence, "Braemar," Tarrytown-on-Hudson, George B. Newton, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, on arrival of 11:30 train from New York. Interment private.

OWENS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, William Winterton Owens, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 553 5th Av., Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

POTT.—At Summit, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 11, 1898, Julia M., widow of Thomas Pott and daughter of the late Christopher Heartt of Troy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHARPE.—At Kingston, N. Y., on the 11th inst., Caroline Hone Hasbrouck, wife of Gen. George H. Sharpe and daughter of the late A. Bruyn Hasbrouck and Julia Frances Ludlum.

Services at her home in Kingston Monday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHERMAN.—After a brief illness, at the Metropolitan Club, Arthur Whiting Sherman, cashier of the Gallatin National Bank of this city, in the 58th year of his life.

Funeral from St. Agnes' Chapel, West 92d St., Saturday, at half past ten A. M. Interment at New Haven.

TYLER.—At her residence, No. 1,935 Madison Av., New York City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, after a brief illness, Lizzie A., wife of Charles Curtiss Tyler, and mother of Mrs. Le Roy W. Hubbard.

Funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WOLDE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at San Remo, Italie, George Wolde, formerly of New York, in his 59th year.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 11.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ARMSTRONG, Margaret, 421 E. 69th.	30	10
BELLER, Herman, 267 Stanton St...	1	10
BOLEY, Joseph, 332 E. 52d St.....	39	9
BEATTY, A. S., 45 Prospect Place.....	30	9
BLACK, Robt., St. Vincent's Hospital.	46	10
BOLMER, Annie M., 1,002 Jennings.	28	9
BERKMAN, Henry, 413 W. 29th St...	50	11
COMISKEY, James, 175 Boulevard....	96	9
DALY, Margaret, 303 6th Av.....	80	10
DUFFY, Ellen, 254 W. 30th St.....	55	9
DOSCHER, Henry, 607 E. 11th St...	42	8
DISTLER, John, 420 E. 17th St.....	40	9
DARLING, Howard C., City Island...	9	9
FARRELL, Ellen T., 244 W. 20th...	50	10
FAY, Julia, 554 West 126th St.....	5	9
FAIWILEWICZ, H., 172 Essex St....	51	10
FARLEY, Patrick, 664 9th Av.....	25	9
FATH, Jacob, 580 E. 150th St.....	74	9
GERLASH, Ludwig, 218 Avenue A....	81	8
GIACONA, Antonio, 293 Mott St....	1	10
GALLUP, Moses, 36 Chrystie St....	2	9
GREENBERG, Lena, 212 E. 115th....	28	10
HOOKS, Susan J. 440 W. 44th St...	36	9
HECK, Gussie, 152 E. 27th St.....	7	9
HACKETT, Mary E., 2,005 1st Av....	5	9
HEYMAN, Sigmund, 245 W. 135th....	18	10
HARRIS, John K., 261 W. 47th St...	28	8
HEIDHARDT, Annie, 403 E. 106th...	38	10
HESS, Mildred, 407 E. 51st St.....	1	10
JUDGE, John J., 607 E. 15th St....	1	10
KAEMPFER, Friedrich, 118 Jane St.	31	8
KURZ, Rosie, 8 Willet St.....	20	10
KITTRIDGE, Helen, Nursery and Child's Hospital	1	10
KUCK, Martin, 227 Division St....	41	7
LIEBIN, Mania, 80 Montgomery St..	21	10
LA GRECA, Rebecca, Roosevelt Hos.	30	9
LIEBMAN, Antonie, 148 Forsyth St.	32	10
LASOLA, Louis, Mt. Vernon, N. Y..	72	11
LAGOMARSINO, G., 472 Pearl St....	33	10
McCARTHY, John, 145 E. 50th St...	71	10
McCARTHY, Annie, 2,126 2d Av.....	30	8
MONOET, Emma, Manh. State Hos.	40	9
MORAN, Peter, 416 E. 123d St.....	25	9
MURPHY, John, 44 Downing St.....	27	9
MURRAY, T. F., 112th St. and Boulevard	55	10
MEAD, Jane A., 177 E. 113th St....	69	9
MOTT, Emma L., 101 Varick St.....	1	9
MURPHY, Mary, Manh. State Hos..	60	9
MURRAY, James, 27 10th Av.....	58	10
MADDEN, C. H., Broadway and Lawrence St.	57	9
MADDEN, Ellen, 342 E. 24th St.....	53	10
NICHOLAS, Catharine, 1 Varick Pl.	63	9
NOTEN, C. W., 2,078 Boston Road..	85	8
OWENS, William W., 553 5th Av....	77	10
PURCELL, Ellen, 134 10th Av.....	48	9
ROSE, Thomas F., 320 9th Av.....	1	9
ROMAND, Helena, 213 E. 114th St..	65	10
SAVAGE, Katie, 237 E. 45th St.....	21	8
SEXTON, Sarah, 159 Prince St.....	55	10
SOLARI, MARY, 173 Thompson St...	17	10
SCHMIDT, Paul F., 831 1st Av.....	5	9
SEXTON, Maggie M., 500 W. 35th St.	2	9
SEXTON, Andrew J., 500 W. 35th St.	4	9
SIMPSON, John F., 1,138 1st Av....	74	10
SCHRAUB, Tillie, 175 E. 102d St...	6	8
SCHLEDER, Nicolaus, 71 Forsyth..	69	9
STACK, Catharine, 37 Park St.....	75	6
SIEFERT, Annie E., 482 Robbins Av.	35	8
SHEEHAN, E. P., 158 E. 88th St....	44	10
SMITH, Mary F., 302 W. 130th St...	75	10
TODD, Paul P., 400 W. 57th St.....	78	10
TOSKY, Becky, 67 Forsyth St......	30	10
TAYLOR, Esther S., 118 W. 104th.	84	10
TROMBINO, Pasquale, 26 Chrystie..	81	9
WATERS, James, 40 Bowery......	42	8
WOLFERT, Gustave, 159 E. 95th St.	75	8
WADE, Michael, 446 W. 26th St....	26	9

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALLEN, Mary E., 181 Grove St.....	1	11
BOOTH, Annie E., 1,137 Bedford Av..	67	10
BOLTE, Frederick G., 384 39th St..	39	11
BAEHR, William, 1,481 Greene Av..	33	10
BURGESS, Herbert W., Lawrence Av. and 2d St	46	10
BURNS, Nora T., 49 India St.....	18	9
BOESCH, Charles H., 138 Smith St..	2	11
BROOME, Edna E., 731 Lexington Av	6	10
CHRISTOFORO, Couchetta, 363 Metropolitan Av	5	11
CURNEIN, Charles, 283 Howard Av..	5	9
CULLITON, John, 12 Cheever Place..	20	9
CHESTER, John, 1,689 Atlantic Av..	2	9
DRAGNE, Mary, 655 Liberty Av.....	1	10
DEGNAN, Francis J., 214 Eagle St..	1	10
ECHGELMEIER, Florence M., 620 Park Av	2	10
FEHLEISEN, John, 424 Classon Av...	56	8
FERGUSON, Henry, K. Co. Hosp....	80	10
FOLEY, James, 435 Warren St.....	24	10
FARANNO, Carolina, 84 Union St...	1	11
GILBERT, Jasper W., 166 Remsen St	86	10
GRUTTE, Maria, 150 Hoyt St......	68	9
HANAFEY, May E., 263 17th St.....	15	10
HUGHES, William, Kings Co. Hosp..	73	7
HIGGINS, Elizabeth, 48 Warren St..	44	8
HALL, Annie, 77 S. 9th St......	33	10
KOEHLER, Daniel, 360 Knickerbocker Av	50	9
KELLY, Bridget, 102 Havermeyer St.	52	10
KERN, John, 59 Ten Eyck St......	33	10
LITHBRIDGE, Edna M., 767 Quincy	1	10
MIELL, John C., 1,073 St. Mark's Av.	30	9
MARIUS, Max, 159 Boerum St......	17	11
MATTEO, Antonio, 191 20th St.....	48	11
McFADDEN, James, 788 Mrytle Av...	1	9
PAUL, Maggie, 151 Prince St.....	38	9
PERRIN, John D., 232 Schermerhorn	34	10
PETTRUSKI, John, 531 Manhattan Av	4	10
RONDILLO, Catharina, 231 Pacific St	1	10
RAAB, Sarah A. P., 307 Gates Av...	81	10
SWIFT, Kate E., 130 2d St......	8	10
SHAW, William J., Consumptives' Home	29	8
SMALLEY, Rebecca A., 120 St. Mark's Av	74	10
SILVER, Ellie, 1,245 Gates Av.....	1	10
STEINERT, Dorothea, 226 Troutman.	40	8
SIEFERING, Sophia, 126 Stagg St...	1	9
SEIB, Frederick, 234 Graham Av....	48	9
TUCKER, James A., 317 22d St.....	33	8
WORTEMAN, Frieda, 63 Division Av.	35	8
WESTERFIELD, Annie, 231 Maujer..	1	9
YEAMANS, Mary E., Faith Home....	52	10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

Will sell at auction MONDAY and TUESDAY Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

A Collection of Standard, Choice, and Scarce BOOKS.

Americana; Art, Architecture; Bibliography; Old English Literature; Scarce Dramatic Works; Illustrated and Special Editions; Many Desirable Books of Modern Authors, Good Editions in Good Bindings.

WEDNESDAY and two following afternoons at 3.

A small collection of BOOKS, principally relating to CHARLES LAMB. Early American editions of Burns and Goldsmith, First Editions, Americana, ex-Libris, Autographs, Portraits, Maps, etc., etc.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

FREE EXHIBITION.

LANDSCAPES OF MANY LANDS.

SCENES IN AMERICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND HOLLAND,

BY

CARLETON WIGGINS, A.N.A.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

February 15th and 16th.

Exhibition open 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., and 8 till 10 P. M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

Bimetallism.

A Summary and Examination of the Arguments for and against a Bimetallic System of Currency. By Major LEONARD DARWIN. 12mo. Cloth, $2.50.

This is an instructive and candid discussion of bimetallism from the scientific point of view. It is written without passion or prejudice, and is an informing and healthful contribution to the literature of the subject. The author analyzes the results which would follow the free coinage of silver in the United States, and also discusses the consequences of a union upon bimetallism by the United States and the principal countries of Europe. The broad and intelligent presentation of financial questions made in this book invests it with a special importance and value.

The Translation of a Savage.

By GILBERT PARKER, author of "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Trail of the Sword," "The Trespassers," etc. New uniform edition, enlarged. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"Interest, pith, force, and charm. Mr. Parker's story possesses all these qualities. * * * Almost bare of synthetical decoration, his paragraphs are stirring because they are real. We read at times—as we have read the great masters of romance—breathlessly."—*The Critic.*

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Cleo the Magnificent;

or, The Muse of the Real.

By L. ZANGWILL.

Published simultaneously with London edition.

The Boston *Times* says: "It is bound to attract the attention of the intellectual world. The force and passion of the story is unapproachable."

Beautifully bound in cloth, $1.50.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS

ON A 3% BASIS.

HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February, 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

Car Trust Series "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 186, 266, 282, 359, 394, 648, 663, 863, 987, 993, 1,026, 1,136, 1,155, 1,331, 1,450, 1,521, 1,528, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,645, and 1,688 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

Singer Manufacturing Company
STOCK WANTED.
J. S. STANTON,
16 & 18 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AN INACTIVE MEMBER OF CONSOLIDATED Exchange, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to associate himself with a member of same Exchange who has a clientele. Address R. S., Box 113 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Considering the heavy sales of stocks for both accounts yesterday, the market showed notable strength. All day the sellers were persistent, and, at times aggressive. The high prices of the first hour furnished an incentive for profit-taking. The approach of the double holiday and the fears of new Spanish complications before the resumption of business on Monday induced many speculators to lighten their holdings. The professional talent of the room, calculating both of these factors and speculating on the development of serious trouble between the American and Spanish Governments within the next two days, sold stocks short from the opening to the close of business.

⁂

Despite this selling, however, stocks, in most instances, yielded only fractionally. In some quarters much strength was shown and substantial advances made. Banking interests were steady buyers of the market, and several of the larger commission houses were active in the same way. London also furnished support for the market, taking between 30,000 and 40,000 shares.

⁂

The traders yesterday were uncompromising bears. They made well planned raids at various times, and kept at their pounding all day. Their attacks were directed chiefly against those stocks which of late have been conspicuously buoyant and active. To aid themselves they industriously invented and circulated silly bearish rumors, most of which had to do with Cuba and the de Lome incident. To illustrate the character of these fables, one of them stated that the Spanish Government had appointed former Captain General Weyler to succeed de Lome at Washington. Strange as it may seem, this story at once gained credence throughout the Street, and for half an hour was the topic of general conversation on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

⁂

The weekly bank statement was given out yesterday, it being the last business day of the week. Surplus reserve decreased nearly $2,350,000. Deposits decreased nearly $5,000,000. Loans increased nearly $6,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $217,000,000, nearly $32,500,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $738,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $640,000,000.

⁂

Government bonds were quiet. There were no sales.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	4½	Oregon R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	Peoria & Eastern	2
Consolidated Ice pf.	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	1¼	Rio G. & W. pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	⅞	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	Third Avenue	3½
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1½
Met. Street Ry.	4	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Canada Southern	½	Michigan Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chicago & N. W.	1	National Lead pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	New Jersey Central	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	N. Y. Central	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	⅞	Norfolk & Western pf.	½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	Pullman Car	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Iowa Central pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Kansas C., P. & G.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Lake Shore	⅝	Western Union Tel.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio. con.	1¼	Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, ex. M. C.	1½
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	1½
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1⅝
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s.	1¼	Wabash 2d	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	2½		
Kan. Pac. con. t. r., R.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. P. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,357,414; balances, $6,637,265; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $457,347.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.85 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Albany sold at .02, 500 Anaconda at .45, 500 Brunswick at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 100 Deadwood Terra at 1.00, 400 Portland at .81, 500 Potosi at .25, and 500 Small Hopes at .90. On the Mining Exchange 2,000 shares of American Flag sold at .22 buyer 30@.22½@.20⅝@.21 seller 30, 2,500 Gold Magnet at .01 buyer 30, 4,600 Miami at .38 buyer 60@.38⅝ buyer 60, 5,000 Pilgrim at .005@.004¾, 3,000 Rocky Mountain at .14⅛ buyer 60@.14⅝ buyer 60, 200 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 200 Waldorf at .11 buyer 30, 1,000 Alamo at .02⅝, 400 Anaconda at .41⅝, 2,300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11⅛@.11⅝@.11⅝ seller 10, 7,000 Cannon Ball at .004⅝@.004⅝@.004½, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06⅞, 500 Golden Fleece at .50½@.50⅝, 9,000 Justine at .02¼ cash at .02⅝ buyer 20@.02⅛, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .19⅛@.19⅝, 114,000 Sentinel at .005@.007 buyer 30@.005, and 1,000 Union at .13⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 44⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 11¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 90⅛; St. Paul, ¼, to 99⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 109; Erie, ⅛, to 16⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 121⅝. British consols advanced ⅝, to 112 15-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f. 75c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160.50, in Lisbon at 47½, and Rome at 105.32.

EXCHANGE MARKET OUTLOOK.

Mr. Charles Schumacher, in discussing the sterling exchange market, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"After showing strength for some time and advancing sharply early in the week, a tired feeling came over the exchange market Thursday afternoon which developed into a decided decline to-day. The recent advance was evidently too rapid, and hence the reaction. It is not at all certain, however, that exchange may not continue to weaken and decline to a point where it will again show a margin of profit to the investor.

"For the recent advance I can find no satisfactory explanation, and I am inclined to look upon it as one of those spasmodic movements which occur from time to time in all markets—as, for instance, the late speculative advance in cotton and the subsequent decline on Thursday.

"The natural position of exchange in view of the large accumulations now held here and the continued liberal receipts of commercial bills from all points is certainly not a strong one. Our low money market is the only element of firmness that I can see.

"Of the accumulation now in hand running to maturity, round amounts for delivery in April and May have already been disposed of on the advance. Further large amounts are now offered, although they are not pressed upon the market."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of February to-day will cover thirty-eight roads, and will show 6.88 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st week of February.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$25,492	$2,424	
B. & O. Southwest.	123,446	11,605	
B., R. & Pittsburg	59,114	182	
Canadian Pacific	385,000	53,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio	199,727	5,800	
Chi. & East. Illinois	81,344		5,548
Chi. Great Western	96,614	405	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	570,477	42,343	
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,315	1,949	
Clev., L. & W.	24,100	4,431	
Den. & Rio Grande	139,000	26,800	
Evans. & Ind.	4,858		61
Evans. & Terre Haute	19,554	1,181	
Internat. & Gt. No.	67,120	1,953	
Iowa Central	33,806	1,070	
Kanawha & Mich.	8,688		945
K. City, P. & Gulf	62,479	41,579	
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,575	2,286	
Lake Erie & West	67,010	3,869	
L. E. & St. L.	28,408	2,937	
Mexican Central	238,422		12,428
Mexican National	111,239	3,600	
Minneapolis & St. L.	35,078	288	
Mo., Kansas & Texas	200,275		30,709
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	448,000	59,000	
Central Branch	24,000	2,000	
N. Y., Ont. & West	54,766		1,569
Norfolk & Western	183,048		866
Ohio River	15,093	972	
Peoria, D. & E.	18,957		1,622
Pittsburg & Western	88,251		4,308
St. Jos. & Gd. Island	30,464		504
Texas & Pacific	140,135	20,496	
Toledo & O. Central	24,998		7,523
Tol. St. L. & K. C.	38,589		3,364
Wabash	238,000	24,574	
W. & Lake Erie	21,534	4,860	
Wisconsin Central	74,612	5,576	
Total (38 roads)	$3,961,583	$324,320	$69,442
Net inc. (6.88 p. c.)		254,878	

METROPOLITAN STOCK ACTIVE.

Metropolitan Street Railway sold up above 171 yesterday. It closed at 169, making another four-point gain. Metropolitan was far more active yesterday than it has been at any time during the present upward movement in the stock. Over 32,000 shares changed hands, a total exceeded only by Burlington, and in that case by only a few hundred shares. Again the brokers who in Wall Street are credited with acting for important banking interests were heavy buyers of the stock, and they were aided by a number of the professional operators, who were evidently covering shorts. On the way up the bolder traders have at odd times been selling Metropolitan stock short—and getting caught each time. It was reported yesterday that a private settlement has been recently made by a large commission house with one prominent room trader who had outstanding short contracts for quite a large block of the stock at considerably lower prices.

THE LOCAL RAILWAYS.

Manhattan Elevated was one of the favorite stocks with the traders yesterday. In none of their raids did they neglect Manhattan, and that the stock did not suffer a greater decline than it did was surprising. Commission houses were purchasers of the stock, and the new interests who have heretofore been noticed as buyers were again in evidence.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit fluctuated within narrow limits and closed with a fractional decline. This, too, was a favorite with the traders for selling purposes. The buying which kept the stock firm came principally from inside interests. Apparently there were but few shorts covered, the traders being disposed to extend their short lines rather than take in any of their contracts.

Third Avenue Railroad sold up to 189. It closed at 186, with a gain of 8½ points. Less than 3,000 shares of the stock changed hands.

PEOPLE'S GAS SHORTS.

People's Gas was one of the features of the early trading yesterday. Just after the opening the stock shot up to 99½, the advance being followed by an equally rapid decline to 98¼, around which price it then held for some time, ultimately selling back to 97¾, where it closed without change. There was good buying in the stock all day, houses identified with the company taking round lots without making any effort to raise the price. Insiders for some time past have been talking quite bullishly on People's Gas and have been predicting much higher prices for it. On the other hand, the traders have taken the recent inactivity of the stock and its refusal to participate in the general buoyancy to mean that there was distributing going on, and consequently there has been created quite a large short interest in the stock.

LOUISVILLE'S REFUNDING.

Louisville and Nashville was firm yesterday, holding well in the face of the general weakness. The refunding announcement, which will mean a saving of $212,000 in the annual fixed charges and the transfer of about $2,000,000 of cash surplus to the treasury of the company, was a surprise, not having been expected for some time. Inside interests have recently been buyers of Louisville and Nashville, and yesterday they continued active in that direction, although making no attempts to manipulate the stock.

QUINCY DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Burlington and Quincy was the most active stock on the list yesterday. Just after the opening the stock sold as high as 103¾, later reacting and closing with a fractional loss. Boston was a buyer of the stock all day and Chicago houses also took considerable of it. There is much difference in the tenor of the various bits of "official information" regarding the Burlington dividend which are being quoted around the Street. Many people are quite sure that the rate is to be increased. About an equal number are equally as sure that there is to be no increase. It is needless to state that the former class are long of the stock, while the latter are short of it.

ONE BRITISH BULL.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says of the American situation:

"Senator Teller's resolution in the United States Senate is counteracted by the strong pronouncement of President McKinley at the banquet given to him in New York by the Association of Manufacturers of the United States in favor of currency reform and sound money. The President has thus nailed the colors to the mast, and has openly pledged himself in favor of sound money. Whether the President's Administration will be able to pass an effective currency reform measure this session is another question, the Senate still being under the control of the silver men, but we may at least rest assured that during his tenure of office no bill in favor of silver will have a chance of becoming law.

"The big leaders in Wall Street are evidently recognizing that the time is favorable to a strong upward movement, and thus the Vanderbilts have selected the past week for the announcement of the deal between the New York Central and the Lake Shore. The new policy of the Vanderbilts is a much farther reaching one, as by acquiring control and allying themselves with the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Oregon roads, they secure an absolute Vanderbilt trans-continental route from New York to San Francisco. The importance of this event can hardly be overrated, as the Vanderbilts have always looked well after their companies, and have discountenanced the wrecking which used to go on in other roads. The new departure, therefore, is of special moment to all those interested in the Union Pacific, which under the Vanderbilt and Morgan influences promises to develop into one of the most prosperous railroads in the United States. The new combination will doubtless also benefit largely by the coming rush to Klondike, of which there are already strong indications."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Report that W. K. Vanderbilt has sold $52,000,000 of the new New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds to a foreign syndicate.

Statement from Chicago that there will be no division of the Pullman Palace Car Company's surplus, but that an important action is pending.

Decrease of $250,238 in exports of silver from the Pacific Coast for January, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Ratification by the Trustees of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern of the sale of the property to the Northern Pacific.

Official announcement that the Third Avenue Railroad has availed itself of the option to purchase the Union Railway Company's stock.

Stockholders of the Erie and Susquehanna and Western to be asked to ratify action of Directors of first-named road in voting an exchange of 90 shares of Erie first preferred stock for 100 Susquehanna and Western preferred and even exchange on the common.

Meeting of the Board of Control, Joint Traffic Association.

Increased west-bound traffic over Atchison.

Denial by M. Le Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern, of the rumored consolidation of his road with the Omaha.

Increase of $9,627,872 in domestic exports of the United States for the month of January, as compared with same month last year. Increase of $61,000,000 for the seven months of fiscal year.

Controversy over fast trains from Chicago to Denver referred to a committee of railroad Presidents.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,344,575. The banks now hold $32,437,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 11.	Differences.
Loans	$633,859,800	$639,836,400	Inc. $5,976,600
Specie	114,088,200	114,967,700	Inc. 879,500
Legal tenders	104,150,300	102,140,300	Dec. 2,010,000
Net deposits	733,827,500	738,683,800	Inc. 4,856,300
Circulation	14,392,400	13,914,700	Dec. 477,700

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$32,437,050	1893	$17,240,575
1897	51,638,225	1892	33,653,825
1896	36,818,875	1891	18,492,700
1895	33,766,225	1890	7,497,100
1894	85,633,700	1889	14,152,975

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	146
American Exch.	171	Merchants' Exch.	115
Broadway	225	Metropolis	440
Central National	165	Nassau	140
Chatham	290	National Union	230
City	700	New Amsterdam	235
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exch.	285	N. Y. County	700
East River	135	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	National Bk. of North America	135
First N. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	263
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	90
German-American	115	Republic	155
Greenwich	160	Seaboard National	174
Hanover	380	Second National	450
Hudson River	155	Seventh National	105
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	97
Leather Mfgs'	170	State of New York	110
Manhattan	230	Tradesmen's	110
Market & Fulton	225	West Side	275
Mechanics'	185	Western National	150
Mechanics & Tdrs'	110		
Mercantile	165		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Mechanics' at 185.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.19	.18
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.25	.26
Best & Belcher	.39	.38
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.18	.17
Challenge Con.	.28	.29
Chollar	.37	.38
Confidence	.70	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	.85
Crown Point	.15	.16
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.26	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50
Julia	.01	..
Justice	.35	.36
Kentuck Con.	.03	.01
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con.	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.50	.49
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.21	.23
Savage	.26	.27
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.86	.92
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.38	.38
Utah Con.	.09	.10
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46½@47; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	3¼	2¼	3
Anaconda	42	43½	41½	42⅝
Anchoria	95	98	95	98
Argentum	19½	20	19½	20
Consolidated	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
Elkton	85⅝	86½	85¼	86⅝
El Paso	11⅛	11¼	10⅝	10⅞
Gibson	20	20½	19½	20½
Gold Coin	91	92½	91	92½
Gold King	52	57	52	60
Golden Fleece	50	51½	50	55
Grouse	6½	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Isabella	26¼	26½	26¼	26⅝
Jefferson	3⅝	5	4	5
Lillie	68	70	69	70
Matao	14⅝	15¼	14½	15
Moon Anchor	97½	98	97	97¼
Pharmacist	6⅞	7½	6	7
Portland	77⅝	79	78	79⅝
Rawlings	15⅞	16⅛	16	16⅝
Rosa	14	14⅜	14	14⅝
Union	13⅝	14½	13¾	14
Work	4	4¼	3⅝	4

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has made an arrangement with Bankers for the conversion of the above Notes into its Four Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1995. Upon final payment of the Guarantee Fund Notes the General Mortgage Bonds will become a first lien upon the entire Railroad of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and upon all its Equipment, (subject only to $754,500 of outstanding obligations covering a small fraction of the Equipment which are being rapidly retired,) and also upon the Stocks by which the various other Railroad Companies embraced in its System are controlled. The General Mortgage Bonds are also a first lien upon all the Bonds of such other Railroad Companies, (except less than $2,200,000 of divisional bonds,) such bonds being held by the Trustees, together with other collaterals, as additional security under this mortgage.

The Atchison System embraces 6934.96 miles of railroad extending from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego, California; to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston, Texas; to Denver, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. It traverses the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and California, and also the Indian Territory and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The surplus above fixed interest charges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was $1,452,445.60.

The net revenue of the System during the six months ending December 31, 1897, being the first half of the current fiscal year, after deducting taxes and rentals, amounted to $5,388,044.88, showing an increase of $1,152,261.50 over the same period in 1896. The present requirements for fixed interest charges are $5,024,505 for the entire fiscal year.

ALDACE F. WALKER, Chairman of the Board.

NEW YORK, February 1st, 1898.

Referring to the foregoing announcement, the undersigned offer to holders of 6 Per Cent. Guarantee Fund Notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company the privilege of refunding the same into the 4 Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company by surrendering their Guarantee Fund Notes with the unmatured coupons attached and receiving for every $5,000 in such notes $5,600 in the General Mortgage Bonds with coupons due April 1, 1898, attached. This offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be withdrawn without further notice. Holders of the 6 Per Cent. Notes desiring to avail themselves of the conversion should surrender the 6 Per Cent. Notes to the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, and receive the 4 Per Cent. Bonds in exchange therefor.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

New York and Long Island Ice Company

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

The property of this Company consists of a fifty years' lease of a Lake, covering 600 acres on Long Island. The water is of the purest, with an average depth of fifteen feet, having no visible inlet or outlet, no sewage or vegetable matter or other pollution existing in or near it. Being only 48 miles from the City of New York and one and one-eighth miles from the main line of the Long Island Railroad, the ice can be delivered in Brooklyn at a cost to house, load and freight, of about $1.00 per ton. The authorized capital of the Company is $125,000, divided into 12,500 shares of $10 each. The Long Island Railroad Company gives the Company such a freight rate that ice can be landed in Brooklyn or Long Island City and suburbs at $1.00 per ton or less.

PROFITS.

With these advantages it is needless to refer to the profits on the ice cut, even at the low price of $2.00 per ton for only 25,000 tons. A cash profit of $25,000 can be safely calculated upon, which would give a dividend of over 18 per cent., and the capacity of the Lake surface is half a million tons of one foot in thickness.

COMPETITION.

The whole supply of Brooklyn now comes from the dock, and as this Company can land ice in Jamaica, Flushing, Brooklyn, Bushwick, Long Island City, and adjacent suburbs directly from the Lake, competition need not be feared from those getting ice from the river.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NEW YORK & LONG ISLAND ICE COMPANY IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, AT 80 PER CENT., AND SUBSCRIPTION THEREFOR IS OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED ON MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK. THIS IS AN ASSURED 10 PER CENT. STOCK.

HOLMES & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposit of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16th,

at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

20 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
20 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14 shs. N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. Del. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
24 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R.
44 shs. Chic. Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
10 shs. Trow Directory Print & B. B. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
8 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
7 shs. Chemical National Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
$50,000 Houston Texas, Water Work Co., 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bds. 1944.
18 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
14 shs. Importers' & Traders' National Bank.
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Company.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Company.
2 shs. National Automatic Machine Company.
100 shs. 42d, St. Man. & St. Nicholas Avenue R. R.
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' National Bank.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Company.
25 shs. State Trust Company.
30 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
27 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. National Union Bank.
$60,000 Illinois Central R. R. (St. Louis Div. & Ter.) 1st mortgage 3 per cent. bds. 1951.
£5,600 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st mortgage 6 per cent. deb. bds. (Knickerbocker Trust Co. receipts,) also $2,800 Trust receipts for assessment on same.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn.
750 shs. N. Y. & Alaska Gold Exploration & Trading Co. (hy pd.)
$1,000 Lotus Club, 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bond, 1902.
$1,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co., 1st mortgage, 5 per cent. bd.
$3,000 Paola Water Co., Kan., 2d mortgage 5 per cent. income bds.
125 shs. Paola Water Co., Kan.
160 shs. Chillicothe Water Co., Mo.
15 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Journal Publishing Company of Utica; capital, $24,000. Directors—John A. Neyenhouse, John M. Dolan, and T. D. Cahill, Utica.

Orator Publishing Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—G. J. Kirstein, New York City; James Bowman, Jr., and G. W. Money, Brooklyn.

Ocean and Bay Front Improvement Company of Arverne-by-the-Sea; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. H. Webster and J. R. Ferrier, New York City; D. E. Thornton, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Richard Young Company of New York City, to deal in fur skins, wool, and leather; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. M. Montgomery, J. S. Jackson, and E. T. McLaughlin, Jr., New York City.

McFarlane Manufacturing Company of Albany, to manufacture confectionery; capital, $40,000. Directors—S. E. Holt, Jeremiah Day, and J. W. Lattin, Catskill, and Mary McFarlane, Albany.

F. W. McNeal Company of New York City, to do a contracting business; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. W. McNeal and S. F. Randolph, New York City; W. J. B. Stokes and J. O. Stokes, Trenton, N. J.

Dunsbach Ferry Bridge Company, to construct a bridge over the Mohawk, near Cohoes; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. S. Clute, J. H. Murphy, W. T. Ford, and John Scanlon of Cohoes and E. W. Marvin, Troy.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF

Union Pacific Railway Company

SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES

(Under agreement dated Feb. 15, 1897.)

23 Wall Street.
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants No. 3 to 10 inclusive. All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each Certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of

STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

West Chicago Street Railway
CONSOL 5S
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION Policy holders are invited to unite to protest against and resist increasing assessments and expenditures. Call on or address Col. L. L. DEMING, Room 38, 66 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Spanish American Light and Power Company, Consolidated.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in Havana in Principe Alfonso Street, No. 1, on February the 13th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., as specified in Article XI., Section 18, of the By-Laws for the following purpose:

To appoint an Inspecting Committee of three stockholders to examine the books and accounts of the Company for the preceding year, said Committee to report in writing at the next general meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EMILIO YGLESIA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. David Hunt was unanimously elected a Director to fill a vacancy.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between Simon Cohen and Isidor Cohen, doing business at No. 100 Catharine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name of Cohen Brothers, was dissolved on the 26th day of January, 1898, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said Simon Cohen and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1898.

ISIDOR COHEN,
SIMON COHEN.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.

$150,000
Illinois Cent. Spring. Div. 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s
$300,000
Ill. Cen. L'ville Div. & Term. 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s
$50,000
Chic., St. L. & N. Orleans Cons. Gold 3½s & 5s
Guaranteed by Illinois Central R. R.
$100,000
N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford Debenture 4s
$20,000
N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. Convert. Debent. 4s
$40,000
N. Y. & New England 1st Mtge. 6s & 7s
$70,000
Penn. R. R. Main Line Gen. (1st) Mtge. 6s
$20,000
Penn. R. R. Main Line Consol. 4s
$75,000
Ashtabula & Pitts. 1st Mtge. Reg. 6s
$75,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad 1st Mtge. 7s
$35,000
Allegheny Valley R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4s
Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R.
$25,000
Cleveland & Pitts. Gen. Mtge. Gold 4½s
Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R.
$50,000
Balt. & Poto. (Main Line & Tun.) 1st Mtge. 6s
Guar. by Penn. & by North. Cent. R. Rs.
$200,000
West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg. & Coup. 4
Guar. by N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R.
$25,000
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Consol. 5s
$200,000
Ch. & Northwest Con. Quart. (1st) Mtg. 7s
$25,000
Ch. & Northwest Mad. Ext. 1st Mtg. Gold 7s
$35,000
Ch. & Northw. Menominee Ext. 1st Mtg. Gold 7s
$20,000
Northwest Union 1st Mtg. Sink: Fund Gold 7s
$50,000
Ch. M. & Northw. (Ch. & Tomah Div.) Const. 6s
Guar. & Assumed by Chic. & N'west R'y.
$100,000
Dakota Central 1st Mortgage 6s
Guar. by Chic. & Northwest R'y.
$40,000
St. P. & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
$15,000
Ch., St. P., Minn. & Omaha Consol. 6s
$50,000
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific 1st Mtge. 6s
$25,000
Chic., Bur. & Quincy Consol. (1st) Mtge. 7s
$75,000
Ch. Mil. & St. P. (Ch. & P. W. Div.) 1st Mg. Gold 7s
$15,000
Ch. Mil. & St. P. (Wis. & M. Div.) 1st Mg. Gold 5s
$60,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Consol. Gold 6s
$75,000
Erie Railway 1st Consol. Mtge. Gold 7s
$50,000
Michigan Central Consol. (1st) Mtge. 7s
$100,000
Michigan Central "Air Line" 1st Mtge. 4s
$50,000
Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s
$40,000
Morris & Essex R. R. Consol. Mtge. 7s
Guar. by Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
$75,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. Consol. 1st Mtge. 7s
Guar. by Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
$15,000
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 1st Mtge. 6s
Guar. by Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
$65,000
Pitts. & Connellsville 1st Mtg. Ext. Gold 4s
$200,000
Baltimore & O. (Parkers. Branch) Mtge. 6s
$40,000
Pittsburg & Western 1st Consol. Gold 4s
$30,000
East Tenn., Vir. & Ga. Consol. Gold 5s
$25,000
Minn. & St. L. (Ia. Div. & Pa. Ex.) 1st Mtg. 6s & 7s
$25,000
Third Avenue R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s

FOR SALE BY
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
31 NASSAU STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 11, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21	200	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	+ ⅝
123	126	108	American Express	125	126	123	126	......
8¼	8⅝	585	American Spirits Mfg.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	......
139	139⅛	11,814	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅜	139⅜	138⅛	139⅛	......
112½	113½	306	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	+ ¼
93	94	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	+ ¾
91⅝	92	22,680	American Tobacco	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	91⅝	......
117	120	500	American Tobacco pf.	117	117½	117	117½	+ ½
88	88½	8	Ann Arbor pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	......
13⅜	13½	405	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½	– ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	12,203	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31⅝	– ½
17¼	17⅝	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	– ½
7½	7⅝	230	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
3⅝	3⅞	1,155	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
41⅝	41¾	14,272	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41½	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	– ⅞
122	123½	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	......
55⅝	56	610	Canada Southern	56	56¼	56	56	– ½
87⅝	88	500	Canadian Pacific	87¾	88	87⅝	88	......
23½	23¾	8,635	Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	– ½
164	...	5	Chicago & Alton	163½	163½	163½	163½	......
102¼	102⅜	32,520	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103⅛	103⅛	102	102⅜	– ½
110½	111½	120	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ½
13⅜	13½	8,215	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	– ¼
32	35	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	33	–1
32	32½	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	......
95⅝	96	16,635	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96½	96⅝	95⅝	95⅞	– ⅜
147	148	182	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147½	147½	147½	147½	......
129⅝	129⅞	4,008	Chicago & Northw.	130½	130½	128¾	129½	–1
92	92½	6,705	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	93⅛	93½	91⅞	92¼	– ⅝
8⅛	8⅞	525	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	......
30	31½	730	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	......
36¼	36½	303	C., C., C. & St. L.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼	– ¼
15⅝	16	1,140	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16½	16½	15½	15⅝	– ⅜
49⅝	50	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	– ½
7	7½	800	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	– ½
7¾	8	800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
190¼	190⅝	5,837	Consolidated Gas	190	190¼	188¼	190¼	+1¼
34¾	35½	875	Consolidated Ice	34⅛	35	34½	34½	......
88	90	130	Consolidated Ice pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	......
112¼	113	260	Delaware & Hudson	112¼	112½	112½	112½	+1¼
52⅛	52¼	1,585	Denver & R. G. pf.	52⅜	52½	51⅝	52⅛	– ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	– ⅜
59	62	1,100	Detroit Gas	59½	60½	59½	60½	– ⅛
133¼	135	110	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134	134	134	134	+ ⅝
15⅝	15¾	100	Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅜
42⅞	43	4,210	Erie 1st pf.	43	43⅜	42½	42⅞	......
21	21½	200	Erie 2d pf.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
13½	14½	100	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	+ ½
38	38½	5,430	General Electric	38⅞	39	37⅝	38	......
35¼	35¾	3,151	Hawaiian Sugar	34¾	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	– ¾
105¼	105½	432	Illinois Central	105⅝	105¾	105¼	105¼	+ ½
32	33	800	Iowa Central pf.	33	33⅜	32½	32½	– ¾
23¼	23⅜	845	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅜	– ⅜
44¼	45	200	Laclede Gas	43⅜	43⅜	43½	43½	......
17¾	18	120	Lake Erie & West.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	......
75	75¼	680	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	74½	75	+ ¾
191½	192	6,407	Lake Shore	192	192⅛	191½	191¼	– ⅞
48	50	100	Long Island	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
59¾	59⅞	19,201	Louisville & Nashville	60¼	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝	– ¼
116¾	116⅞	21,929	Manhattan Con	118	118¼	116⅝	116¾	–1
168¾	169	32,853	Metropolitan St. Ry.	167	171¼	167	169	+4
113	113¼	2,460	Michigan Central	114¼	114½	112¼	113	–1¼
26½	27	100	Minn. & St. L.	26½	26½	26½	26½	– ⅞
56	56¾	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	......
64	65	90	Minnesota Iron	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	......
13⅜	13⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	– ½
38⅛	38⅜	1,890	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39½	39½	38½	38⅝	– ⅜
33¼	33½	2,150	Missouri Pacific	34	34	33⅞	33⅜	– ¾
31⅜	32½	150	Mobile & Ohio	32	32	32	32	– ½
172	175	50	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	+ ¼
34⅜	35	1,250	National Lead Co.	35½	35½	34¼	34⅜	......
108½	109¼	118	National Lead Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	– ¼
17½	18½	100	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	– ½
95¼	95¾	620	New Jersey Central	95½	95½	95¼	95½	......
118	118¼	25,903	New York Central	118⅝	118⅝	117¼	118	– ½
14½	15	210	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅞
36¾	37¼	1,510	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	37½	38	37	37	+ ⅞
54⅝	54¾	8,795	Norfolk & Western pf.	55½	55½	54⅝	54¾	– ⅝
5½	6	1,510	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	– ½
27	27⅛	6,075	Northern Pacific	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27	– ⅞
66¾	67	5,080	Northern Pacific pf.	67¼	67⅜	66⅝	66⅞	......
17¾	17⅞	800	Ontario & Western	18	18	17⅝	17⅞	– ⅝
28	29	200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	– ¼
51⅛	52	200	Ore. R. & Nav.	51⅛	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	......
71½	72	500	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71½	71	71½	+ ¾
24⅛	24⅜	600	Oregon Short Line	24¼	24¾	24½	24⅝	+1½
31⅞	32	2,115	Pacific Mail	32	32⅛	31⅝	32	– ⅛
119¼	119½	4,445	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅞	120	119	119¼	......
1½	1⅝	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	– ⅛
5	6	800	Peoria & Eastern	5	5¼	5	5	+ ½
97¾	98	15,340	People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	99½	97⅞	97⅞	+2
44¼	45½	510	P., C., C. & St. L.	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	......
170	..	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	171½	171½	170	170	+1⅝
187	188	2,637	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189¾	189¾	187	187	......
21½	22	1,120	Reading	22	22	21½	21½	–1½
51½	52	2,400	Reading 1st pf.	51¾	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	– ⅞
24	25	200	Rio Grande West	24½	25	24½	25	– ⅝
8⅛	8¼	1,050	St. J. & G. I.	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ½
53⅞	54¼	1,820	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55	55	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅝
21¼	21½	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22½	22½	21½	21½	– ½
7⅜	7¾	835	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	–1½
57⅞	58	425	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	– ⅞
27⅛	27⅝	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27	27⅝	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
4	4¼	120	St. Louis Southw	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	......
24	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth	24	24	24	24	– ¼
136	140	805	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	136	136	136	136	......
78⅝	79	5,260	St. Paul & Omaha	78¼	79	78	78⅛	–1
9⅜	9⅞	2,623	Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+1
32⅝	32¾	9,398	Southern Railway pf.	33	33¼	32½	32⅝	– ⅛
4¼	4½	122	Standard R. & T.	4½	4½	4½	4½	– ⅛
25⅜	25½	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	12¼	2,100	Texas Pacific	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅞
186	187	2,724	Third Avenue	183	189	183	186	+3½
34	34⅛	10,749	U. P., all in. pd.	34½	34½	33¾	34	– ⅛
61⅛	61½	17,889	Union Pacific pf.	62⅛	62⅛	61	61½	– ½
8½	9	50	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	......
7½	7⅝	100	United States Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
65⅝	66	2,450	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	66⅝	65⅝	66	– ⅝
19⅛	19½	4,060	United States Rubber	18½	20	18	19⅝	+1½
71¼	72	5,957	U. S. Rubber pf.	71	72	70	71½	+1
7½	7⅝	125	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅝
18⅞	19	2,000	Wabash pf.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	......
..	..	100	West Chicago Street	100	100	100	100	– ⅛
92	92½	4,548	Western Union Tel.	92⅛	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	– ½
2¾	3½	410	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3	2¾	3	+ ½
2	2¼	150	Wisconsin Central	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sales		404,645						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Com. Cable	185	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	83
4s, r., 1907	118½	118⅝	Consol. Coal	42	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	40
4s, c., 1907	114½	115	Del., L. & W.	156¼	157½	New Cent. C.	8	8½
4s, r., 1925	128⅜	128⅝	Den. & R. G.	13½	14	N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
4s, c., 1925	128½	128⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¾	15
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	76
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37½	39
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	109½	112	N. Y. & T. Land.	55	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H.	24	26	Nor. & Western	16½	17
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45	Ohio Southern	..	5
Adams Ex., ex d.	100	140	F. & P. M. pf.	40	42	Ont. Mining	3½	5
Alb. & Sus.	182	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Penn. Coal	350	..
Am. Coal	120	140	Gt. Nor. pf.	154	158	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	70
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	75½	76¾	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	H. B. Claflin	92	99¾	Quicksilver	2	3
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20¼	22	Homestake	44	..	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor	14	14⅝	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Reading 2d pf.	27½	28
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Ill. Steel Co.	52¾	54½	Rens. & Sar.	182	..
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	4¼	4⅝	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Rome, W. & O.	120½	122
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Iowa Central	9	9½	Rio Grande W.	24	25
Buff., R. & P. pf.	63	66¾	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio G. W. pf.	60½	61½
Capital Traction	70	77	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. L. S. W. pf.	9¾	10½
Central Pacific	14	14½	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5	St. P. & D. pf.	87	88
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20	St. P. & O. pf.	148	155
Chi. & E. Ill.	58½	60	Keokuk & West.	33	34	Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	57⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¼	24¾	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Laclede Gas pf.	91	93	Tol. & O. C.	..	26
Chi. & N. W. pf.	178	..	Mergenthaler Lin.	..	145	Tol. & O. C. pf.	44	48
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85	Manhattan Beach	5	7	Twin City R. T.	..	19¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	169½	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	53	U. S. Express	42	46
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mexican Central	5¾	6⅝	Wells-F. Express	116	120
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	West. Union Beef	8	9
Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	24	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	87	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	12¾	13½
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	Wis. Central pf.	4	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	25¼	27	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..			
			National Starch	6	8¾			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,640	Am. Sug. Ref.	139⅞	139⅞	138⅛	139¼
880	Am. Tobacco	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	91¾
610	A., T. & S.F. pf.	32½	32½	31⅜	31¾
60	Balt. & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,180	Brook. R. T.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛
20	Can. Southern	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
11,210	Chi., B. & Q.	103⅛	103⅛	102⅛	102⅝
8,850	C., Mil. & St. P.	96⅜	96⅜	95⅝	95⅞
60	C., St.P., M.& O.	79⅛	79⅛	78	78
1,650	C., R. I. & P.	93⅛	93⅛	92	92⅜
10	Cent. of N. J.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
840	Chi. & Northw.	130½	130½	129⅜	129⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	23¾	24	23¾	24
920	Gen. Electric	39	39	37⅞	38
1,840	Louis. & Nash.	60⅜	60½	59⅜	59⅝
6,180	Manhattan	118	118	116¾	117
330	Mo. Pac	34½	34½	33¾	33⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
10	Met. Street	170	170	170	170
2,420	N. Y. Central	118¼	118⅜	117½	118¼
100	N. Y., O. & W.	18	18	18	18
10	Nor. Pacific	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1,180	Nor. Pac. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
110	Pennsylvania	119⅛	119⅛	118⅞	118⅞
3,420	People's Gas	98⅝	99¼	97¾	98
270	Southern pf	32¾	32⅞	32½	32½
20	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25¼	25½	25½
1,200	Union Pac	34½	34¾	33¾	34
650	Union Pac. pf.	62⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61½
50	Wabash pf	19	19	19	19
500	West. Union	93	93	92½	92½
58,210					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$32,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	83⅝	83¾	83⅝	83¾
2,000	Nor. Pac. 4s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Nor. Pac. 3s.	63	63½	63	63¼
5,000	Rock Is. 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
1,000	U.P.,D. & G.1st.	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	57¾
3,000	W. N.Y. & P.inc.	16	16	16	16
$63,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$217,081,256
Gold reserve	165,716,855
Net silver	19,840,584
United States notes in Treasury	27,496,700
Treasury notes of 1890	4,570,500
Total receipts this day	1,303,452
Total receipts this month	1,882,872
Total receipts this year	257,867,975
Total expenditures this day	1,447,000
Total receipts this month	11,882,872
Total expenditures this year	265,856,570
Deposits in National banks	36,510,957
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	514,469
Government receipts from internal revenue	471,083
Customs	624,490
Miscellaneous	207,879

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Diamond Match was higher. It opened at 142¼ and touched 143¼, closing at 143⅛. National Biscuit common and preferred were both higher. The former opened at 25⅝ and closed at 26½. The preferred did better—from the opening at 82⅝ it advanced to 84¼, closing there. West Chicago Railway is back at par again. Its consolidated fives sold to-day at 95@95⅞; 121,000 shares changed hands between those prices. Metropolitan Elevated fives sold at 58.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	31⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅞
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	31⅛
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	36
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50⅝
Chicago City Railway	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142⅞
Lake Street Elevated	14½
International Packing Co.	18½
International Packing Co. pf.	41
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	33¼
N. Chi. Street Railroad	228
Street's W. S. Car Line	21½
W. Chi. Street Railroad	100
Lake Street El. t. certfs.	12
South Side Elevated Railroad	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Boston had a copper craze to-day. Almost at the opening of trading this morning Boston and Montana scored to 180¼, or 1¼ above yesterday's closing, against 172 at the end of last week, 164½ the last day of January, and 149 at the beginning of the year 1898. In all, some 20,000 shares of copper stocks were traded in during the morning, representing fifteen different stocks. Ashbed, an old-time member of the list, was restored to the list, and nearly 5,000 shares of it sold in the morning at from 8⅝ down to 8. Montana reacted to 177½, but regained the highest point in the late dealings. Calumet was up 3, at 519; Baltic rose 1¼, to 18½, thence receding to 12½, and selling at 12¾ later. Butte lost from 27¾, to 27, and Old Dominion from 29⅛, to 27¾, rallying to 28⅝. Centennial was up ⅞, to 10¾; Franklin, 1½, at 17, with reaction to 15; Osceola, ½, to 44. Parrot eased ⅝, to 23¼, but rallied to 23⅝. Tamarack gained 2, to 157, later touching 155½. Wolverine was up ½, at 22½. The general list was broad, but the copper shares naturally almost monopolized attention. Dominion Coal reacted 1¾, to 21. Pullman rose 2 more, to 189. United States Oil was up 1⅜, to 12⅝.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	224½
Boston & Lowell	222	224
Boston & Maine	168	170
Boston & Providence	270	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	118	118½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	..
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oregon Short Line	24½	25
West End	84½	84¾
West End pf.	..	105
Wisconsin Central	2	..
Wisconsin Central pf.	3½	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅛	1½
Arnold	9	9½
Atlantic	30¾	31½
Boston & Montana	179	180
Butte & Boston	26¾	27
Calumet & Hecla	516	520
Centennial	10⅝	10¾
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	8
Osceola	43½	43⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	115	116
Santa Ysabel	6¾	7¼
Tamarack	..	156
Tecumseh	8	8½
Wolverine	22	22¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	269	269⅝
Dominion Coal	21	21½
Dominion Coal pf.	105½	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70½	71¼
General Electric	37¾	38¼
General Electric pf.	90	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	.60	.70
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	187	187½
United States Oil	12⅝	13
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	24¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5¼	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28½	28⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus cons 7s	
5,000	125½
Alb & Sus con 6s	
5,000	117½
Am Tobacco Co scrip	
1,000	83
200	82
1,000	83
400	82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
20,000	86½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	35
7,000	33
At, T & S F gen 4s	
8,000	93⅝
28,000	93½
8,000	93⅜
7,000	93½
2,000	93⅝
10,000s20F	93½
1,000	93⅝
10,000s20F	93⅝
2,000	93⅜
500	94
500	94
10,000s20F	93½
10,000	93⅝
10,000s20F	93½
Adjustment 4s	
6,000	64¼
25,000	64⅛
150,000	64½
5,000	64⅝
2,000	64¼
60,000	64⅜
822,000	64½
10,000	64⅜
1,000	64¼
10,000	64⅜
25,000	64½
26,000	64⅛
50,000	64
42,000	63¾
500	64
5,000	63⅞
8,000	63¾
4,000	63⅞
86,000	63¾
10,000	63⅝
40,000	63½
17,000	63⅞
23,000	64
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
2,000	118½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
18,000	95¼
7,000	95¾
5,000	95½
2,000	95¾
10,000	95½
Canada So 1st 5s	
2,000	110½
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	117½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
23,000	91½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
2,000	42½
2,000	42¾
6,000	43
8,000	42½
Cent of N J 1st cons, 1899	
2,000	104¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
8,000	115¾
10,000	115⅞
10,000s20F	116
5,000	116¼
5,000	116½
5,000	116¾
11,000	117
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
36,000	83¾
44,000	83½
10,000	83⅝
81,000	83½
62,000	83⅝
25,000	83¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
1,000	108½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
2,000	99¾
1,000	99⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
5,000	108
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
5,000	106
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	
1,000	109
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s	
6,000	89
7,000	88½
8,000	88¾
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s	
12,000	105
Chi & N W reg gold 7s	
50,000	116⅝
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1909	
5,000	110½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
28,000	105¾
Registered	
10,000	105¾
C, St P, M & O cons	
1,000	137¼
Chi Term & Trans 4s	
2,000	87
8,000	86⅞
1,000	87¼
1,000	86⅞
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s	
1,000	111½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	
10,000	101¾
15,000	102
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
1,000s20F	99
Col Fuel & Iron 5s	
1,000	81
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid	
16,000	81¾
1,000	81½
4,000	81⅜
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	
2,000	83½
Den & R G Imp 5s	
2,000	92⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
9,000	95
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s	
5,000	70½
Detroit Gas Co 5s	
5,000	98½
5,000	98
5,000	99
2,000	99½
3,000	100
6,000	99
5,000	100
2,000	100½
5,000	101
Det, Mac & Mar L G	
7,000	17⅛
4,000	17¼
Dul, Red W & S 1st	
3,000	92¼
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s	
3,000	100
E T, V & G con 5s	
2,000	111
Erie 4s prior bonds	
66,000	92¾
2,000	92½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
40,000	74¼
10,000	74⅜
61,000	74½
20,000	74¼
33,000	74
82,000	74¼
5,000	74½
8,000	74¼
24,000	74½
Erie 1st con 7s	
2,000	147¾
Flint & P M 5s	
5,000	94½
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	
5,000	92¾
Ft W & D C 1st	
8,000	74
Galv, H & H 5s	
5,000	91½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
1,000	101
Jefferson R R 1st	
25,000	106
Kanawha & Mich 4s	
16,000	81½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
5,000	81½
5,000	81¾
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs	
28,000	114
1,000	113¾
28,000	114
40,000	114⅞
50,000	115
Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
2,000	125
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
10,000	90½
Lake Erie & West 1st	
4,000c	116
L S & M So Div bonds	
3,000	106½
L S & Mich So 3½s	
7,000	106¼
20,000s20F	106½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
5,000	122½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
8,000	91
10,000	91¼
8,000	91⅜
2,000	91½
60,000	90½
10,000	91
39,000	90¾
8,000	90½
10,000	90⅝
5,000	90¾
6,000	90½
5,000s10F	90½
9,000	90⅝
22,000	90½
15,000	90⅝
5,000	90¾
Louis & Nash cons	
2,000	103
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
8,000	97¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
2,000	119¼
Metropolitan Elev 2d	
4,000	105
Met St Ry gen 5s	
12,000	114
20,000	114¼
8,000	114½
5,000	114⅛
Mexican Int cons	
7,000	70⅝
5,000	70¾
5,000	71
5,000	71¼
5,000	71½
1,000	71¼
Mich Cent cons 7s	
7,000	115
Mil, L S & W ext 5s	
2,000	116½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	
4,000	116
Wis & Min Div	
1,000	115⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	90¼
1,000	90½
5,000	90⅝
27,000	90½
5,000	90
1,500	90⅝
Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	64¼
10,000	64
11,000	64¼
6,000	64
16,000	63¾
40,000	63½
2,000	63¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
20,000	84⅞
1,000	85
5,000	84½
Mo Pac 1st cons	
10,000	98
17,000	97¾
9,000s20F	97¾
10,000	97⅞
10,000	98
3,000	98¼
4,000	98
5,000	98½
3,000s5F	98½
Mo Pac trust 5s	
5,000	78¾
5,000	78½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
4,000	80
Morris & Essex 1st	
1,500	141½
Nash, C & St L con	
1,000	105
N Y Cent 1st reg	
10,000	117¼
N Y Cent deb 5s	
1,000	111¼
N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	107
N Y & Harl 1st coup	
1,000	108½
N Y & N E 7s	
1,000	119
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
9,000	102
7,000	102¼
N Y, O & W con 5s	
2,000	107½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
2,000	108⅝
2,000	108¼
Nor & W G M	
5,000s20	129
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
2,000	84¼
20,000	84
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
2,000	63
12,000	63½
30,000	63⅜
20,000	63
20,000	63⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
88,000	97⅛
20,000	97⅝
10,000s20F	97½
6,000	97⅝
1,000	97¾
3,000	97½
8,000	97⅝
63,000	97¾
Nor Pac 1st 6s	
4,000	119⅛
Nor Pac 1st reg	
10,000	119
Ohio Southern G M 4s	
1,000	14½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	112¾
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	
40,000	62
20,000	62½
5,000	62¼
10,000	62⅛
Oregon R & N 4s	
4,000	96¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
10,000	100
1,000	100⅛
4,000	100
Oregon S L inc A 5s	
5,000	68½
Inc B & col trust	
18,000	48¼
2,000	48
5,000	47⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s	
8,000	124⅝
8,000	124½
4,000	125
1,000	124¼
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s	
11,000	109
Peo & Eastern 1st	
4,000	77½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
8,000	113
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
5,000	108⅝
Pitts & West 1st 4s	
1,000	85
5,000	84¾
2,000	84½
Reading Co gen 4s	
4,000	86⅝
1,000	86½
6,000	86⅝
4,000	86⅜
5,000	86¼
Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000s3	84½
1,000	84¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	94⅜
1,000	94½
1,000	94
5,000	94¼
2,000	94⅜
1,000	94
5,000	94¼
2,000	94½
5,000	94⅜
St L & S F G M 6s	
2,000	119⅝
St L & S F 2d, Class A	
5,000	116
St L & S F 4s	
11,000	77
St L S W 1st	
2,000	76¾
6,000	76⅞
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
5,000	98½
Reduced to 4½s	
10,000	108
1,000s20F	108¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
3,000	61⅞
1,000	61½
35,000	61⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000s30F	87½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
4,000	97⅝
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
9,000	102⅝
4,000	102½
7,000	102½
So Pac of N M 1st	
8,000	107⅝
5,000	108
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
55,000	94½
5,000c	94
5,000s3	93⅞
8,000	94½
Standard R & T 6s	
4,000	57½
Standard R & T inc	
8,000	12
2,000	12⅝
10,000	12
11,000	12½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
10,000	86¼
1,000	86
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	101½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	33
30,000	32¾
52,000	33
10,000	32¾
28,000	32⅞
56,000	33
45,000	33¼
5,000	33⅜
11,000	33½
Union Pacific 4s	
2,000	95⅝
11,000	95½
47,000	95⅝
11,000	95¼
87,000	95⅛
10,000	95¼
4,000	95⅛
15,000	95¼
102,000	95¼
500	95⅜
83,000	95⅜
12,000	95½
1,000	95⅜
25,000	95¼
6,000	95⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	57¾
31,000	57⅞
35,000	57½
8,000	57⅝
U S Leather Co 6s	
1,000	115½
Virginia Mid G M	
1,000	105
Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000c	109½
3,000	109⅝
9,000c	109¾
1,000	109⅝
1,000	109⅞
36,000	110
3,000c	110
2,000	109⅝
Det & Chi ext	
5,000	104½
Wabash 2d 5s	
20,000	81½
12,000	81⅝
3,000	81½
8,000	81¾
20,000	82
24,000	82½
10,000	82¾
1,000	82¼
15,000	82½
West Shore gtd 4s	
21,000	110
Registered	
3,000c	109¾
W N Y & P 1st	
6,000	108½
10,000	108½
W N Y & P gen	
25,000	53⅞
41,000	54
1,000	54¼
W N Y & P inc	
20,000	15½
45,000	15⅞
5,000	15¾
20,000	15⅞
Wilkes & East 1st	
19,000	100⅝
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	45
10,000	44½
5,000c	44
5,000	44
6,000	44¼
32,000	44
Total sales	$4,848,100

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The entire local market was strong, with United Gas Improvement again in the lead. It advanced 1⅞, to 114, but subsequently reacted and lost the gain. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power shares looked up in sympathy. Choctaw preferred shares made a new high record, reaching 33 on heavy buying. The company's gross returns for the first week of February were $18,748, being an increase of $5,454. There was more heavy trading in Western New York and Pennsylvania, with a resulting advance to 4⅛. Over 6,000 shares changed hands. All the local tractions were about at their highest. Union advanced to 16¾, on rumors that no installment will be called this year. Local houses were heavy sellers of Metropolitan; some of the stock sold above 170 came from insiders. There is absolutely no truth in the report that the company will lease the Third Avenue at a guaranteed rental of 10 per cent.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24	..
Northern Pacific common t. c.	27	27¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66½	67
Pennsylvania	59¾	59½
Electric Storage	24	25
Electric Storage pf.	27	29
Reading t. c.	10⅝	10⅞
Reading 1st pf.	25⅞	25⅞
Reading 2d pf.	13⅜	18 18-16
St. Paul	95⅝	96
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅞	4
Metropolitan Railway	168	170
Philadelphia Traction	75	85½
Balto Cons.	24¼	24⅞
Union Traction	16⅝	16¾
Penn. H., L. & P.	22⅞	22⅞
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	58⅜	58¾
United Gas Improvement	112	112½
Welsbach Light	112	112¼
American R. E. L.	5	..
Marsden	7½	7⅝
Choctaw	10⅞	11
Choctaw pf.	32½	32¾
Reading G. 4s.	85	86½
Electric & P. 4s.	86	86½
Cons. T. C. Pitts	13⅞	14
Cons. T. C. Pitts. pf.	47⅞	48

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $9,204,217, of which $2,906,317 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $730,981 and the exports $1,258,840.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the features of the day's transactions were Third Avenue Railroad stock and Wagner Palace Car Company shares. The former rose sharply to 186 and the latter advanced from 171 to 177, with a subsequent reaction of a slight character. The advance in Wagner was attributed to rumors that the company was to be consolidated with Pullman's Palace Car Company, and, although no official confirmation of such a report could be obtained, it was insisted by parties interested in the company that the rise was fully warranted in view of the heavy dividends paid to stockholders.

The closing quotations of Thursday were changed in several of the natural and illuminating gas securities. Among the industrials Standard Oil continued in good demand, the price varying only slightly from that recorded on the previous day.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	185	187
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16¼	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex. div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	57	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	82¾	83¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96½	97
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103	103⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	42	43
Glucose, preferred, ex dividend	96½	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅛	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	89	91¼
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	25	25½
Malt preferred, ex div.	77	78
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	439	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	170	172
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	80
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53½	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The output of pig iron Feb. 1 was 229,823 tons weekly, the largest in the history of the business, but the reported buying of 130,000 tons Bessemer iron by the Carnegie Company, and 100,000 by another of the largest steel concerns, nevertheless means decision by the ablest manufacturers that the unprecedented output of pig will soon prove too small for the growing demand for finished products. The Illinois Steel Company has contracted for a million tons of Bessemer ore, and producers of other ranges count upon an advance in price. Bessemer pig rose to $10.15, and Gray Forge to $9 at Pittsburg, with finished products generally stronger, and in larger demand than ever at this season. Rail contracts already cover, it is said, more than last year's production, the railways buying earlier than usual. Bar contracts for cars, wagons, agricultural implements, and other manufactures are heavy at the West; structural contracts there are very numerous, and at the East large, with 60,000 tons estimated for New York buildings alone this year, while plate and sheet contracts for the season are unprecedented. The expected wire association also causes some increase in purchases.

"January was one of the biggest months in Connelsville coke output, 623,975 tons, and furnace continued at the same price. Tin rose to 14 cents, in spite of heavy shipments, and copper to 11 cents or better for lake, in spite of enormous American production. The shipments of boots and shoes from the East continue larger than ever, 11 per cent. over last year and 24 per cent. over 1892, with many heavy contracts just taken, though presumably at prices below makers' demands. Leather is in many grades sold so far ahead, while shoe manufacturers are also supplied so far ahead, that business is inactive, and hides at Chicago change scarcely at all, though sales of Texas were heavy. January receipts of cattle were 30,000 head, or 7 per cent. larger last year, but prices of sixteen grades average 6.5 per cent. higher than a year ago.

"The rise in cotton, 5-16ths for the week, results in part from better prospects for manufacture here and abroad, but only in part. Speculators became persuaded that efforts for a short crop this year would prove effective, and a heavy short interest covered. The actual movement shows no change of consequence, but prices of goods have a stronger tone, and foreign prospects are better. With the better tone prevailing, this manufacture should soon feel the heavy demand which other industries are meeting. Wool sales at the chief cities were only 5,303,200 pounds for the week, and 11,664,600 for two weeks, against 22,721,600 last year. Prices are still strong in spite of the general indifference of manufacturers, who seem to have secured ample supplies. For the better grades of woolen goods an advance averaging 17.5 per cent. from last year is readily maintained. The opening of works idle for years, in spite of the heavy production already assured, is a striking feature in this as in the iron and other industries, and implies heavier demands for products than are now met by the unprecedented output."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"A number of favorable circumstances and events present themselves this week. Perhaps the most notable of these are the renewed activity and confidence in the iron and steel market, accompanied by prompt and even rapid advances in several grades of crude pig iron and steel, and the advance in the price of raw cotton, long predicted but unrealized until this week. What might be regarded as a minor feature in the business situation, though at the same time conveying much that is hopeful to the interests involved, is a quite general improvement in distributive trade and demand in the Central West and in the South, where Spring trade is reported opening in good shape.

"Bank clearings continue to point to an immense business doing in the country at large, in a total aggregating for the week $1,434,000,000, less than 2 per cent. smaller than last week, 52 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week last year, 58 per cent. larger than this week in 1896, 74 per cent. larger than in 1895, 82 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 6.2 per cent. larger than this week in 1892.

"That the railroads are sharing to the full in the prosperity ruling throughout the country is proved by the returns of leading companies for the month of January. Good as the showing was for the last month of 1897, that for January is an even better one, and, with the sole exception of November, 1897, that for the month just closed in percentage and in the number of gains ranks as the best for any month since before the panic of 1893. The total earnings of 124 companies, operating over 99,000 miles of road, amount to $44,124,000, a gain over the same month of 1897 of 15 per cent., comparing with a gain of 13 per cent. in December, and of 21 per cent. in November over the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The good showing made by the Pacific roads, their earnings increasing 37 per cent. over January a year ago, is, of course, a partial reflection of the activity growing out of Klondike business, but it is to be noted that the grangers show a gain of 21 per cent., and the Southwestern system of more than 17 per cent. The trunk lines and the Central Western roads each report 13 per cent. increase. In spite of the depressed condition ruling in the cotton business at the South during the month, the Southern roads report a gain of 6 per cent. Large gains by individual roads are a feature of the month's returns, the Northern Pacific and the Illinois Central reporting the heaviest increases, but it is further to be noted that 102 out of 112 systems report gains of a larger or smaller amount as compared with last year, and also that the decreases are confined entirely to two groups, the Central Western and the Southern roads. Net earnings for December and for the calendar year 1897 make a very good showing. The gain in net earnings for December on leading roads was 18.8 per cent. on a gain in gross earnings of 12 per cent., while for the calendar year there is a gain shown of 10.6 per cent. in net on a gain in gross of only half that proportion.

"Wheat exports fall slightly below last week's reduced total, aggregating for the week 3,419,504 bushels, against 3,635,000 bushels last week, 2,051,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,718,000 bushels in 1896, 2,572,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,005,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a gain, amounting, as they do, to 4,508,000 bushels, against 4,104,000 bushels last week, 4,169,000 bushels in this week last year, 3,143,000 bushels in 1896, and 562,000 bushels in 1895."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Feb.	$123,446	$111,841	$111,800
From July 1	3,994,050	3,196,786	4,053,797
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
1st week Feb.	$59,114	$58,932	$54,365
From July 1	2,238,400	2,104,402	1,857,345
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,391
1st week Feb.	$385,000	$332,000	$353,000
From Jan. 1	2,058,000	1,645,000	1,827,796
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Feb.	$199,726	$193,926	$195,377
From July 1	7,164,911	6,470,702	6,289,967
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	522	521
1st week Feb.	$81,844	$86,891	$70,100
From July 1	2,007,666	1,726,842	2,590,553
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week Feb.	$96,614	$96,299	$78,878
From July 1	3,273,007	2,772,728	......
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week Feb.	$21,315	$19,366	......
From Jan. 1	112,391	128,870	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Feb.	$24,100	$19,669	$21,438
From July 1	931,546	705,143	......
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week Feb.	$33,806	$32,736	$32,688
From July 1	1,141,275	962,349	1,147,358
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Feb.	$67,009	$63,140	$57,635
From Jan. 1	341,840	314,660	353,908
LOUIS., EVANS. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
1st week Feb.	$28,408	$25,471	$24,708
From Jan. 1	146,429	123,508	134,568
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
1st week Feb.	$238,422	$250,850	$202,696
From Jan. 1	1,315,927	1,321,456	1,023,656
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Feb.	$111,239	$107,549	$85,075
From Jan. 1	575,052	497,726	489,464
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week Feb.	$35,078	$34,790	$34,582
From July 1	1,415,496	1,259,420	1,311,482
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week Feb.	$200,274	$230,984	$228,256
From July 1	8,269,239	7,739,556	7,094,714
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
1st week Feb.	$443,000	$389,000	$348,000
From Jan. 1	2,470,341	2,145,335	2,147,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Feb.	$24,000	$22,000	$8,000
From Jan. 1	124,748	100,556	71,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
1st week Feb.	$54,766	$56,335	$43,337
From July 1	2,506,747	2,429,930	2,346,463
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week Feb.	$183,043	$183,909	$192,770
From July 1	6,841,386	6,424,458	3,885,685
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week Feb.	$18,956	$20,578	$18,370
From Jan. 1	89,643	92,054	90,924
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week Feb.	$38,249	$42,552	$39,917
From July 1	1,757,697	1,534,659	1,356,622
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Feb.	$30,400	$30,900	$10,425
From July 1	781,147	545,122	......
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Feb.	$140,135	$119,638	$117,109
From Jan. 1	331,957	735,118	723,601
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week Feb.	$21,534	$16,674	$26,628
From July 1	845,746	728,287	892,162
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week Feb.	$74,612	$69,036	$67,018
From July 1	3,030,777	2,573,898	2,717,801

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for December—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$606,462	$546,291	$545,708
Op. expenses	400,371	357,897	373,990
Net earnings	206,091	188,395	171,718
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,488,997	3,172,024	3,450,796
Op. expenses	2,350,975	2,146,624	2,295,352
Net earnings	1,138,022	1,025,400	1,155,444
MANHATTAN ELEVATED for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,597,186	2,482,990	2,498,114
Op. expenses	1,358,085	1,347,390	1,408,202
Net earnings	1,239,101	1,135,600	1,089,912
Other income	45,625	42,500	65,603
Total income	1,284,726	1,178,100	1,155,515
Charges	774,855	806,839	846,390
Balance	509,871	371,261	309,125
Dividends	300,000	450,000	450,000
Surplus	209,871	*78,739	*140,875

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $100,706, and a profit and loss (surplus) of $4,562,975.

July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	$4,567,424	$4,443,488	$4,572,307
Op. expenses	2,622,791	2,606,836	2,727,331
Net earnings	1,944,633	1,836,652	1,844,976
Other income	102,292	93,194	139,940
Total	2,046,925	1,929,846	1,984,916
Fixed charges	1,381,944	1,410,842	1,613,180
Balance	664,981	519,004	371,736
Dividends	600,000	900,000	900,000
Surplus	64,981	*380,996	*528,264

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, CHI. & ST. L. for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,712,409	1,476,246	1,820,985
Op. expenses	1,233,010	1,037,427	1,318,874
Net earnings	479,399	438,819	502,111
Other income	2,773	1,852	3,475
Total income	482,172	440,671	505,586
Charges	291,178	314,752	296,187
Surplus	190,994	125,919	209,399

Cash on hand, $396,672; profit and loss, (surplus,) $264,139.

July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,259,978	2,822,251	......
Op. expenses	2,413,000	2,068,273	......
Net earnings	846,978	753,978	......
Other income	3,996	2,969	......
Total	850,974	756,947	......
Fixed charges	594,196	612,243	......
Surplus	256,778	144,704	......
UNION PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	1,441,062	1,175,593	1,142,431
Op. expenses	850,003	823,953	774,673
Net earnings	591,058	351,639	367,757
Year—			
Gross earnings	16,444,892	14,382,291	14,336,291
Op. expenses	10,267,732	9,074,850	8,837,321
Net earnings	6,177,159	5,307,440	5,498,969
CENTRAL BRANCH for December—			
Gross earnings	53,768	50,214	45,855
Op. expenses	29,971	20,674	27,085
Net earnings	23,797	29,539	18,769
Year—			
Gross earnings	612,665	445,921	344,770
Op. expenses	341,159	236,332	239,369
Net earnings	271,506	209,588	105,400
Leased lines for December—			
Gross earnings	43,548	33,622	27,703
Op. expenses	32,729	30,203	25,995
Net earnings	10,819	3,419	1,708
Year—			
Gross earnings	514,206	335,087	276,703
Op. expenses	419,410	356,460	320,454
Net earnings	94,796	*21,372	*43,751
UNION PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	1,728,687	1,402,977	......
Op. expenses	1,015,269	960,035	......
Net earnings	713,418	442,941	......
Year—			
Gross earnings	19,420,982	16,490,510	......
Op. expenses	12,193,908	10,689,534	......
Net earnings	7,227,074	5,800,976	......

*Deficit.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY.—Schedules of the American Gas Control Company of 853 Broadway show liabilities $15,962, nominal assets $16,676, and actual assets $6,855.

ALICE DAVIES.—Six deficiency judgments, aggregating $10,871, were docketed yesterday against Alice Davies, the largest being in favor of Haven's Relief Fund Society for $8,223. Four of the judgments, aggregating $2,648, were also entered against David T. Davies.

J. L. WEHRMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken charge of the place of business of John L. Wehrman, dealer in milk at 722 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, on an execution in favor of Catherine Schwab for $1,273, for milk sold to him and money loaned. The Sheriff was given an indemnity bond of $2,000 to go in on the execution.

PAIN'S SPECTACLE COMPANY.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Temporary Receiver Henry J. Pain permanent receiver of Pain's Spectacle Company of New York, in the suit brought by George Bleistein as President of the Courier Company of Buffalo. Mr. Pain was appointed receiver in June last, and has since collected together most of the property of the company, but has not converted all of it into cash nor made any distribution of any part of it to the creditors. The liabilities were $41,815.

J. RICHARDSON'S SONS.—Horace T. and Herbert J. Richardson, composing the firm of James Richardson's Sons, grocers, at 57 Vesey Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel F. Swinburne, giving a preference to the Irving National Bank for $950. The business was started thirty years ago by their father, James Richardson, who died in November, 1895, and the sons have carried on the business since then, having previously been in their father's employ. A statement made by the firm in December, 1895, claimed assets, $28,000; liabilities, $14,000. They had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. They have been doing only a moderate business for some time, and had to meet the active competition of stronger houses in the vicinity. At the store neither partner was there when the reporter called and the clerks declined to give any information. In the trade the failure was attributed to dull business, and allusion was made to the domestic troubles of Horace T. Richardson, whose suit for a separation from his wife is now before a referee.

Out of Town.

H. A. DIEMEL.—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against Henry A. Deimel of Herkimer, N. Y., for $2,641 in favor of Hays, Goldberg & Co. of this city. He indorsed two notes for Joseph Gehrman of Gloversville, and also guaranteed his account up to $1,000.

F. W. PACKARD & CO.—The shoe firm of F. W. Packard & Co. of Brockton, Mass., made an assignment yesterday to E. M. Low. The liabilities are believed to be about $20,000, but no definite figures are given. The business has been conducted for thirty-eight years.

R. Wesley Dunn of Maine Insolvent.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 11.—R. Wesley Dunn of this city has filed a petition in insolvency in the Augusta Probate Court. Mr. Dunn's paper is scattered among twenty National and savings banks of Maine. The total liabilities exceed $143,000. The assets are about $43,000 in the Petit Menan Land Company and $14,200 in stock in the United Machine Company of Oakland.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Feb. 11. The first name is that of the debtor:

BACHRACH, Isaac—F. Tausand	36
BARRETT, Henry J.—I. Kasner	95
BASH, Henry, and Arnold S. Rukeyser—The Mutual Real Estate Company	1,522
BERNSTEIN, Louis J.—M. Young	106
BERWALD, Herman—L. Michael and others	$670
BRIGGS, Gertrude—J. P. McHugh and another	247
CASSERLY, Mary—T. Kelly	110
CURTIS, Herbert N.—C. McBurney	142
DACRE, Arthur C.—J. D. Macdonald	29
DAVIDSON, George T.—C. Francis	982
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—Andrews Manufacturing Company	101
DAVIES, Alice—The Havens Relief Fund Society, (two judgments)	8,223
DAVIES, Alice and David T.—E. H. Platt	1,127
DAVIES, Alice and David T.—N. Winthrop	208
DAVIES, Alice and David T.—I. H. Platt and another, trustees	1,127
DAVIES, Alice and David T.—E. L. Winthrop	186
DEIMEL, Henry A.—I. M. Hays and others	2,641
DONLON, Thomas E.—J. Reilly	29
DUNPHY, Michael—The Bourbon County Distilling Company	120
ECCLESINE, Joseph B.—D. Schwartz	140
EICHNER, Nathan—The Bowery Bank of New York, costs	213
ELLISON, Guy R. P., and S. Harry, Mary E., and Alfred Van Horn—The C. Graham & Sons Company	2,753
FAIRCHILD, George W.—The Ives & Williams Company	79
FANCOURT, Emily—E. Turney	95
FISK, Archie C.—W. L. Beardsley and another, costs	81
FRANK, Isaac—Bradley & Currier Company, Limited	234
FEELY, Luke F.—Hugo Josephy	494
GAUSS, Edward, and Charles Heider—J. Zipf	73
GELLES, Morris—William J. Davidson	241
GREGORY, James—J. Klein	59
HAMILTON, William L.—W. F. Scott and others, executors, (deficiency)	2,944
HEATER, George, Jr.—C. Funck	135
HICKEY, Thomas—F. H. Von Waffenstein	24
*HIRSCHLAFF, Lucy—The John Kress Brewing Company	784
HOLLAND, Margaret and Keyron—W. L. Allen	12
HOROWITZ, Salo A.—E. P. Hatch	80
JAUSS, George—C. A. Sims and another	36
LAMSON, Marie L.—I. P. Miller	223
LEVENE, Joseph and Harry—Felix Thurnauer, executor	230
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—J. Simon	81
MASCIO, Nicdo—F. Cimmielo	198
MITTLER, Henry, and Israel Schwarzer—J. P. Cumming and another	336
MOONEY, Peter W.—R. Sandiford	111
McGOWN, Frank—Acme Manufacturing Company	88
McDUGAN, Peter—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	127
McCLOSKEY, Thomas, and Martin Lutjen—D. Meschendorf	132
NEUS, Henry—P. L. Ronalds, Jr., and another	733
O'NEILL, Peter J., administrator, &c.—M. Leahy	178
O'NEILL, Peter J.—M. Leahy	401
PALMER, John—J. L. Lyon	230
PRINCE, Herman—L. M. Schmidt	117
RAVITCH, Yetta—J. J. Nealis	25
RIEDERS, Joseph—H. Mandelbaum	46
ROCHE, Theodore M.—E. McD. Roche	2,265
RUGEN, Harry D.—Isaac Sommers & Co.	118
SCHATZKIN, Samuel—E. Sobel	77
SILVA, George W.—H. B. Poillon	191
STEIN, Gerson—W. Sheehan	44
STERNGLANZ, Marks—O. Goetz	322
SANDMAN, Joseph H.—H. Levy	469
SACCOMANO, Carmine, and Francesca Safone—M. del Gindice	502
SCHOONMAKER, Elmer—F. Hydorn	92
SELIGMAN, Isaac N. and Henry—R. Cunningham	2,809
SIMMONS, Jacob—M. Mayers	240
STAR UNION LINE—D. Shapiro	17
STEINWAY, Henry W. T.—Charles H. Steinway and others	2,579
STEINWAY, Henry W. T.—G. Candidus and others, costs	219
THORNBURGH, Edgar D.—W. Crawford	715
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Irene B. Roberts and another, executors, &c., costs	133
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—W. A. Chanler	8,779
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—P. Lahn	387
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. A. McBride	123
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—J. Berlinger, administrator	391
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—F. Hildebrandt	448
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—S. Silberstein	483
THE AMERICAN GAS CONTROL Company—The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company	330
VAN VOLKENBURGH, Sarah—J. Tonyes	641
WALKER, James—First National Bank of Fairhaven, Vt.	71
WILBUR, Rensselaer G.—R. O. Burr and another, (three judgments)	675

City of New York: J. Kortlang, $75.95; C. Voytits, $34.63; A. Parker, $18.67; A. Fennivessy, $32.43; C. H. Whitney, $24.05; H. Fennivessy, $28.03; F. Smith, $18.67; S. K. Simon, $31.10; A. O. Bogert, $39.47; O. R. Whitney, $29.67; O. Haag, $19.77; I. Bulson, $24.72; W. J. Carroll, $150; L. S. Marx, $150; C. J. MacGuire, $150.

SAVINGS BANK STATISTICS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, to-day issued a statement showing the condition of the savings banks of the State. The total resources of these institutions have increased $57,577,612 during the year. One year ago their total surplus was $93,653,237, and it is now $8,772,924 more than that amount. The amount of money on deposit in these institutions has been increased by $48,508,028 during the year and the number of depositors has increased from 1,736,968 to 1,805,280 during that period, a net increase of 68,312.

The condition of the savings banks is fully shown by the following totals: Total resources, $869,751,244; amount due depositors, $766,684,916; other liabilities, $640,165; surplus, $102,426,162; number of accounts opened and reopened during 1897, 341,060; number of accounts closed, 272,079; total number of deposits, 2,464,117; total number of payments to depositors, 2,130,772; amount deposited, not including interest credited, $217,565,059; amount withdrawn, $195,603,240; amount of interest credited and paid, $26,551,732; amount of salaries paid, $1,659,219; other expenses, $784,798.

RAPID TRANSIT ARGUMENTS

The Commissioners Ask the Appellate Division for a Rehearing.

WANT THE BOND REDUCED

Counsel for the Board Submit Briefs and Lawyers for Opposing Property Owners Reply.

Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, appeared before the Appellate Division of the Superme Court yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the notice they gave last week, and applied for a reargument of the motion for the confirmation of the report of the Supreme Court Commissioners in favor of an underground railroad, on certain questions, with the purpose of inducing the court to remove the stipulation requiring a bond or of having the amount of the bond reduced from $15,000,000.

With the petition of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which has been given in these columns, counsel submitted a brief in addition, which began by saying:

> The present application of the Rapid Transit Board involves, first, a formal application for a reargument, so far as concerns the requirement of a stipulation. The board asks the court not to require from it a stipulation as to the amount of the security under Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act. If the court, however, require the stipulation, then the board asks an extension of time in order that the result of the pending negotiations with the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company may be reached, and that the financial conditions related to the possibility and the amount of the bond may be better known, and, when known, submitted to the court. In case the court shall require the stipulation and shall not find itself able to give the board the time for which it asks, then the board asks the court to modify the terms of the requirement.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

The brief, after quoting from the authorities upon the question whether the Board has lawful power to make a stipulation, continues:

> The Appellate Division is not, in this matter, acting within its judicial authority; it may, indeed, be said with probable truth that its function here is not judicial at all. What it does is done under the express provision of the Constitution and the statute; and beyond their warrant it is respectfully submitted that it cannot go. No legislative permission, it is submitted, has been given this court or to any public body to take from the Rapid Transit Board by stipulation or otherwise its discretionary power within Section 34.

The petition of the Rapid Transit Board was opposed by George Zabriskie and Cephas Brainerd, Jr., representing property holders along the route of the proposed underground railroad. A memorandum submitted by Mr. Brainerd says, in part:

> The proposed reduction to $7,500,000 should not be granted. This enterprise is colossal and unique, and the reasoning in the paragraph (fols. 38-40 of the petition) does not apply. The factor of uncertainty is here very great, and its limits cannot be even approximately fixed. If the road costs $50,000,000 instead of $35,000,000, as the opponents claim it will, the $15,000,000 would be exhausted before the first car fare was paid; and if, after completion, the road is burdened with an annual deficit of more than $1,000,000, there will be a total loss to the city during the term of the lease of $35,000,000, against which it will have no security. The bond is the touchstone and reveals at once the incompleteness and visionary nature of the scheme. Unless the bond of $15,000,000 is furnished by the contractors who are to undertake the construction and operation of this road, the project ought to be abandoned.

Mr. Zabriskie's Argument.

Mr. Zabriskie, in the argument which he submitted to the court, said in part:

> It would be improper to stay these proceedings pending the application of the Manhattan Railway Company, in view of the relation of the Rapid Transit Board to that application. That board is now in position of asking this court to suspend these proceedings in which it is a party until, as judge, it shall have determined other proceedings to which the opposing property owners here are not a party; and of asking this court to give weight, in favor of the board, to a decision to be made by the board pending this proceeding. The plain inference is that it may so exercise its judicial discretion in the matter of the Manhattan Railway Company's application as to induce this court to render a decision more favorable to it.

Mr. Zabriskie also argued against any reduction of the bond. In reply to him, the brief of Messrs. Boardman and Shepard says:

> If the requirement as to the stipulation shall not be varied, and if the court shall determine that an order must now be entered, then the only order should be the final order providing that the report of the Commissioners is confirmed upon the filing of the stipulation by the Rapid Transit Board. The court clearly contemplated the possibility—and, more than that, the probability—that to safely make the stipulation might be impossible now, but might be possible hereafter. What the opinion of the Presiding Justice said was that, when the stipulation should be made, the report of the Commissioners would be confirmed.

John Sabine Smith submitted papers to the Appellate Division yesterday on a motion asking that the court's Commissioners on Rapid Transit be paid $15,000 each for their services. Those Commissioners are Mr. Smith, Arthur D. Williams, and George W. Young. They were sworn as such on July 20, 1897; held their first meeting on Aug. 9, and thereafter held some thirty sessions, making their report to the court on Nov. 6 in favor of the underground plan. The court took the papers submitted by Mr. Smith.

No time was fixed yesterday for the meeting of the conference committees of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Rapid Transit Commission, although Mr. Orr submitted two dates to Mr. Gould.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ACTION.

Underground Plan Approved—Some Elevated Extension Favored.

The Committee on Rapid Transit of the Real Estate Exchange made public yesterday its report on rapid transit, as follows:

> The Committee on Rapid Transit of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, wish to reaffirm the position of the Real Estate Exchange as heretofore repeatedly taken by asserting that it is our belief that true rapid transit can be obtained only by the construction of a four-track underground railroad, and we further suggest that the Rapid Transit Commissioners give consideration to the immediate necessity of granting some relief through the existing elevated railroads. We favor the extension of the Third Avenue elevated railroad to Bedford Park. Relating to compensation for any additional franchises, we feel that the interests of the city will be safely guarded at the hands of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. We are totally opposed to the erection of any elevated railroad structure on the Boulevard or on Broadway.

Frank R. Houghton, one of the members of the committee, said that the sentiment of the committee was that there could be no objection to an elevated railroad branch being constructed from the Brooklyn Bridge through Centre and Canal Streets to the west side. It was also thought that any West Street branch should not be built so as to prevent hereafter the construction of any marginal railway for passengers or freight along the water front.

SYRACUSE PRISON DELIVERY.

Eight Short-Term Men Escape—Two of Them Old Offenders.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 11.—Edward Alexander, George Wilson, Arthur Button, Daniel J. Russell, Martin Monihan, Frank Evans, James Goddard, and James De Young, short-term prisoners, escaped from the Onondaga County Penitentiary about midnight last night. They were locked in temporary quarters, and cut a hole through the roof directly over their bunks. They then tied their blankets together, forming a rope, by means of which they escaped into the prison yard, where they broke into a storehouse and changed their prison clothes for citizens' apparel, passing from there through a narrow alleyway and the broom shop to freedom. Their sentences were from thirty days to six months.

Alexander and Wilson had previously escaped from the State Industrial School at Rochester, but the local officers did not know this until to-day. The escape was discovered this morning by one of the keepers, who found the blanket rope on the ground, as it had broken off near the roof of the building. There were eighty-one other prisoners confined in the same section of the building.

New Banks Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Authority has been granted for the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, capital $100,000, and also for the organization of the Commercial National Bank of Santa Monica, Cal., capital $50,000.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Charles A. Hess, respondent, vs. New York Press Company, Limited, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alfred Gutwillig plaintiff, vs. Morris Weiderman et al., respondents; William H. Schmol et al., appellants.—Order reversed, and matter sent back to a new referee for a rehearing, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant to abide event.

Cecilia Toplitz and another, respondents, vs. Louis Bauer et al., impleaded, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Patrick F. Lyons, appellant, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Adelbert Kullman, appellant, vs. Henry D. Cox, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

David L. Einstein, appellant, vs. Joseph Levi et al., respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Central Trust Company, appellant, vs. George W. Folsom et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Annette B. Markoe, respondent, vs. Tiffany & Co., appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment to $1,094, and interest thereon from May 7, 1889; in which case, judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs of appeal.

Henry A. Gouge, appellant, vs. Margaret K. B. Gouge, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Julius Rothschild, respondent, vs. Samuel Mosbacher et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry S. Wood, plaintiff, vs. The Mayor, &c., defendant.—Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to defendant to abide event.

Lizzie Sellers, respondent, vs. Bridget Dempsey, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John Costello, an infant, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah A. Norton, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Kate Cullom, as administratrix, appellant, vs. John McKelvey et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Martin Fick, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Callman Rouse, appellant, vs. Leopold Haas et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellants, vs. John W. Sterling et al., respondents.—Order dismissing complaint affirmed, with costs.

The same, appellant, vs. the same, respondent.—Order denying resettlement affirmed, with costs.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellant, vs. Minnie Garson, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellant, vs. Minnie Garson, impleaded, respondent.—Order reversed, with costs.

In the matter of William J. Hardy and another.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and application granted.

Pauline S. Sperling, respondent, vs. Adolf Boll et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The Allentown Rolling Mills, appellant, vs. Thomas Dwyer, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. Koehler & Co., appellant, vs. Isaac Reinheimer, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Mary Kelly, an infant, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry J. S. Beston et al., respondents, vs. Rafala S. Beston, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John C. L. Hamilton, respondent, vs. Augusta T. Gillender, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Walter K. Freedman, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Arthur A. Hodges, appellant, vs. Leopold Friedheim, impleader, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John J. Watson et al., respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church vs. General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, with costs.

In the matter of Jennie Brush.—Decree reversed and petition for revocation of the letters of administration denied, with costs.

Lizzie Gallagher, as administrator, appellant, vs. Arthur McMillin and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

James W. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Frederick W. Rayner, defendant.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for defendant upon the direction below, with costs.

Henry F. Kirkham, appellant, vs. The Bank of America, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Bella Cardoner, administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Edward M. Backus and another, appellants, vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, respondent, vs. Albany Evening Journal, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, respondent, vs. Albany Evening Journal, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent indicated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal and $10 costs of motion to abide the final event.

Edward Jenkins, respondent, vs. Walter H. Warren et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to renew on payment of such costs and on additional papers.

Sydenham Kelly, respondent, vs. Caroline J. Ernest, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Edward C. Sheehy, respondent, vs. Bronx Gas and Electric Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Edgar T. Clark, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Russell Bradford vs. Ella R. Downs and another.—Motion denied.

Sigmund Murdt, as administrator, vs. Gertrude Glokner.—Motion granted.

James Keegan vs. John Smith, impleaded; Dennis McMahon vs. the same.—Motion granted certifying that a question of law is involved which ought to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

Maurice P. Jossaers vs. Alva S. Walker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Abbie Steiker vs. Ernst Plath.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Board of Education.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henrietta T. Blatchford vs. Willis S. Paine.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Mary Hughes vs. New York College of Dentistry.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Ernest Girardin, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Morris Lefkow, an infant, respondent, vs. Abraham Roosin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Lorenzo Howell, appellant, vs. Oscar H. La Grange et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

John C. Ross, respondent, vs. Robert H. Ingersoll and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry B. Harris, an infant, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. James McPike, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Pocantico Water Works Company vs. Joseph M. Low.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs.

Louis Ullman vs. Paul Salvin.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs to enable appellant to move in court below to open default.

Abbie E. Snelling, appellant, vs. Andrew B. Yetter, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Abbie E. Snelling, appellant, vs. Andrew B. Yetter, respondent.—Order reversed and order entered resettling the original order so as to read that the motion therein referred to was made upon the plaintiff's exception to the dismissal of the complaint, without costs of this appeal.

Isaac Sommers et al., appellants-respondents, vs. Leon Cottentine et al., appellants-respondents.—Judgments reversed as to defendants Beadleston & Woerz and Ditmar, and new trial ordered as to them before another referee, with costs to appellants to abide event; and judgments affirmed so far as the bill of sale and transfer of the merchandise and stock of goods from Cottentin to his wife and Drizal are concerned, with costs to plaintiff to be paid by Defendants Cottentin and Drizal.

Mary Paget et al., plaintiffs, vs. Ellen S. Melcher et al., defendants.—Motion for new trial denied and interlocutory judgment modified by adjudging that the legatees under the will of Henry Leiden Stevens took one undivided third in the personal property mentioned in the third and fourth clauses of the will of Paran Stevens, being the share which said Henry Leiden Stevens would have taken if he had survived the life tenant, with costs to all parties to be paid out of the fund.

Emma B. Young, respondent, vs. Richard K. Fox, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Pendleton vs. Johnson—Donald McLean. German Savings Bank vs. Purcell—Porte V. Ransom. Matter of Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company—Henry A. Peckham. Trotta vs. Valente—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Union Foundry and Machine Company vs. Bloomingdale—John A. Straley. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Black—Andrew S. Hammersley.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Sommer vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company—Horace Secor.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Erwin—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Surbridge—James J. Torrance.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Leopold Gusthal vs. Frieda Hart—Felix O. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—George Bleistein vs. Pain Spectacle Company—Henry J. Pain.

Wants to Name a County After Bryan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.—A bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Mount, Populist, proposes to change the name of Carlisle County to "William Jennings Bryan County."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Little Business in the Salesroom.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall, for $40,000, the four-story dwelling 345 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Isabelle Evesson, to Joseph Lichtenauer, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 121 West Forty-fourth Street, 17 by 70 by 100.

The same broker has also sold to Charles W. Graham, for about $42,250, the six-story flat, with stores, 151 East Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 98.9.

Rose & Putzel have sold for William Wetterer the block front on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The price is reported at about $200,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the estate of Mary Hahn the five-story brick tenement 175 Stanton Street, 25 by 100.

J. M. Williams has sold to William E. Finn, for $65,000, the five-story single flats 702 and 706 West End Avenue, 40 by 100.

Max Hart has sold the five-story store and loft buildings 9 and 13 Walker Street, 60 by 106.

John Towshend has sold to Albert Deutsch the plot One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, 75 by 100.

Robertson & Gammie have sold, to Christian Schultheis, who has resold, the five-story double flats 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100. In part payment Mr. Schultheis gave the plot extending through from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Eighth Street, 557 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 201.10.

Reynolds, Baumann & Callahan have sold the five-story flat northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 28 by 100.

J. D. Feldman has sold, to Hugh O'Reilly, the five-story brick flat 458 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Valentine Haas has purchased two five-story double flats on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

The Cook estate has sold the three-story dwelling 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

Case & Farley have sold, to Martha A. Collis, for about $6,500, the two-story dwelling 1,022 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 120.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to John A. Philbrick, for $116,650, the four five-story brick tenements 1,352 to 1,358 Fifth Avenue, 100.11 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Peter Moeller, Jr., trustee, for $8,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 99.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 181 East Eighty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25.5 by 87.2; Owen Costello of 359 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; R. Moeller, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 103 to 107 East Seventy-fourth Street, for three two-story brick stables, 25 by 96.2; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 503 Fifth Avenue, owners; A. M. Welch, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 128.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 22 by 90 and 27 by 90; Robertson & Grant of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street, owners; John Brandt, architect; cost, $35,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; William McDonald of 481 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Robert Glen, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 55; Peter Kirchof of 2,902 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $9,000.

Buckhout Street, south side, 141 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Rachael A. Blanchard, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Undercliff Avenue, west side, 246.11 feet south of Sedgwick Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; Charles D. Notl of Morris Heights, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 46 and 48 Division Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Albert Stevane, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 41 West Twentieth Street, to a six-story brick and frame residence; Church of the Holy Communion, owner; G. Atterbury of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 219 West Fifty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Luke Blake of 972 Sixth Avenue, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,600.

Nos. 111 and 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick store; Henry Omil of 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 392 feet north of Perot Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Grace D. Webster, owner; S. L. Berrian, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, 430, w s, 44.2 ft s of 81st St, 29x100; Edward Hirsh and another to Morris Neiman and another	2,000
ASH ST, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 25x94.1x25x94.3; William Hodgson to John A. Brigge	100
BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x90; Ferdinand Forsch to Margaret A. McCaffrey	100
BOULEVARD, e s, 52.2 ft s of 65th St, 26.2x96.9x25x89.5; Elizabeth S. Clark to Charles N. Taintor	1
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x70.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Martha L. Rutherfurd	8,550
CENTRAL AV, n w corner of Bassford Place, 100x100; James Buckout to Frederick Emanuel	7,750
CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x81.10x49.11x31.10; John G. Norris to Meyer L. Sire	1
CROTONA AV, w s, 153.6 ft e of Broad St, 50x93x50x90.9; Gesine Bencke to Helen Shonberg	1
HULL AV, n s, 279.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; George P. Andrae to Veronike Andrae	1,500
LOTS 122 and 123, map of Laconia Park; Sarah A. Briggs to Charles D. Shirmer	180
MARKET ST, 50, w s, 25x87.5; Jacob Korn to Abraham Siegel	1
PARK AV, s e corner of 58th St, 20x80; Edward M. Burghard to Oscar Kaufmann	275
PROSPECT TERRACE, n w corner of 13th St, 39x105; Salvatore Lesperges and wife to Pauline Huether	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 111.10x152.2x100.8x198.6; John Casey to the New York Investment and Improvement Company	100
SAMUEL ST, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 75.1x113.2; J. Addison Young to J. P. Morgan	2,900
SEDGWICK AV, w s, Villa Site G, on map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate; Charles Parsons, Jr., trustee, to Daniel H. Chamberlain	10
WEST ST, 122, e s, 30.3x54.7x14.2x49.2; Annie R. Gross to Goold H. Redmond	1
WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Henry Oppenheimer to George Daily and another	100
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, Lot 188, map of new village of Jerome, 25.9x112.4x25x108; Henry P. Griffin to Winslow E. Busby	4,900
WILKINS PLACE, e s, 181.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to John C. Eichelman	100
1ST AV, n e corner of 38th St, runs e 272.7 ft to topline of crib bulkhead x n 35.5x w 1.6x n 64.7x w 266.1 to e s of 1st Av x s 98.9; also 1st Av, s e corner of 39th St, 24.8x100; Henry A. Peck and another to James P. Dodd	210,000
3D AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 53d St, 20x80; John Loster to Wilhelmina Loster	1
7TH AV, s s, west part of Lot 956, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; William Ingram to Ann L. Ingram	1
11TH ST, n s, 371.8 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114; Salvatore Lasperges and wife to William Fischer and another	1
11TH ST, n s, 338.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114; Salvatore Lasperges and wife to Sophia Bolte	1
16TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 35x83, and also strip or lot in rear and adjoining; Nathalie Alexander to James W. Ellsworth	37,500
39TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 201.6 ft to stone bulkhead x s w 100x w 285.10 ft to avenue x n 49.4x e 100x n 49.4; Benjamin S. Peck to James P. Dodd	135,000
41ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Mary E. Hanlon to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	Nom.
41ST ST, 39, n s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 25x98.9; Jacob Anthony, Jr., to Henry T. Anthony	15,000
53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Varley William to Arthur S. Cox	1
58TH ST, s s, corner of Park Av, 20x80; Oscar Kaufmann to Hulda Wittner	30,000
72D ST, 224 East, 18x102.2; Michael Crowley to Elizabeth Crowley	1
85TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 114.6 ft to Boulevard x— to 86th St, x100.1x204.4; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to John Casey	100
86TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8; Roger Foster, referee, to Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors	4,000
99TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Stein to Lawrence C. Lommel	29,500
108TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Emanuel Hellner to Arabella Wyant	1
113TH ST, s s, 152.8 ft w of 5th Av, 17.9x100.11; Louis B. Jennings to Albert Wilson	17,000
115TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x100.11; Allen E. Churchill and wife to George I. Weiss	15,500
116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Peter B. Olney, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company	22,000
116TH ST, s s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Henrietta Hartmann to Bridget C. Sullivan	8,000
116TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Emanuel Hellner and another to Harris Fordinsky	100
142D ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Joseph W. Flynn to Peter Muller	12,000
161ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 16.8x141; Susie Gordon to William Harms	10
183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Josephine A. Smith to Edwin J. Crandall	1
183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Edwin J. Crandall to Carolyn W. Crandall	1

Recorded Leases.

ARENS, Henry, to Emil Nyitray; 42 Avenue C, 3 years	$540
ASSENHEIMER, Christian G., to Frank Antes; 1,848 Columbus Av, 8 years	780, 840
BARTELS, George H., to John Nichias; 400 10th Av, 5 years	420, 480
HASHAGEN, Charlotte F., to Frederick H. W. Schlesier and another; 186 Prince St and 129 Sullivan St, 5 years	1,600
MICHAELIS, Conrad, to Charles R. Saul; Columbus Av, s e corner of 67th St, 4½ years	10,000
MORGAN, John W., to Charles Bricks; Spring St, 335, n w corner of Washington St, 3 3-12 years	2,350
SATENSTEIN, Reuben, to Samuel Albert; 212 Broome St, 3 years	1,200
STEBBINS, Charles J., to Gustav A. Otto and another; 121 Chambers St, store, &c., 3 years	3,300
WORK, Charles A., to J. W. Morgan; Spring St, n w corner of Washington St, 20x100, 5 years	2,350

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMBAUST, Ferdinand, to Julie Godefrey; 166 East 4th St, 1 year	$400
BENNETT, Robert F., to Emma E. Moore; s s of 145th St, 165.6 and 149.6 ft e of Convent Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years	26,000
BENNETT, Robert F., to Tillie Peyser; s s of 145th St, 133.6 and 117.6 ft e of Convent Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years	26,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; Lots 112 and 113, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year	2,500
BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to G. De Witt Clocke; Lot 138, map of the village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 1 year	200
BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to Sarah A. Handy; Lot 138, map of the village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 3 years	3,500
BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to Elizabeth Sias; Lot 138, map of the village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 1 year	500
CASEY, John, to The New York Investment and Improvement Company; n s of 85th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years	37,500
CRANDALL, Edwin J., to Santiago P. Cahill; 573 West 183d St, 1 year	500
CLYMER, Ella M., to William H. Hewlett; w s of Kirkside Av, old line, 351.2 ft n of 196th St, 3 years	1,300
DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson to Henry Oppenheimer; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year	42,000
DAVIS, James and Mary A., to George K. Breit; 439 East 80th St, secures notes	400
DAVIS, James, and Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 192.2 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year	4,000
DESSOIR, Wilford, and wife to R. Anna Purdy; east one-half of Lot 513, map of the village of Wakefield, 24th Ward, 1 year	3,000
DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 1 year	4,500
DUNN, Peter, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2,046 2d Av, 1 year	10,500
FERNANDEZ, José, and Warren E. Dickerson to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; s s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years	1,000
FERNANDEZ, José, to Elmira M. Dickerson; s s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years	800
FORDINSKY, Harris, to William Herz; s s of 116th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	10,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Emanuel Hellner and another; s s of 116th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	20,000
HALLANAN, Annie and Michael, to Greenwich Savings Bank; s w s of 4th St, 20.6 ft s e of Barrow St, 1 year	5,000
KLUG, Theodore, and Charles Kaiser to Cremieux Benevolent Society; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 3 years	5,000
KRAUS, Joseph, to Abraham Cohn; s w corner of Avenue A and 71st St, installments	20,541
McCAFFREY, Margaret A. and John J., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; Anthony Av, s w corner of Bush St, secures contract	2,500
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Ferdinand Forsch; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, ½ year	21,000
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Ferdinand Forsch; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, ½ year	14,847
MEEHAN, Michael, to John F. Steeves; Lots 144 and 145, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; also e s of Trinity Av, 200 ft s of 156th St, 4 months	7,150
MORGAN, John P., to William J. McGuire; s w corner of Samuel St and Mohegan Av, 3 years	2,000
MULLER, Henry, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 159th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year	18,000
NELSON, Charles E., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 35th St, 142.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	32,000
ODELL, Mary J., to Elizabeth S. Clark; 984 6th Av, 5 years	28,000
ODELL, Mary J., to Elizabeth S. Clark; 982 6th Av, 5 years	27,000
ODELL, Mary J., to Sarah J. Mead; e s of 6th Av, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 3 years	12,000
ODELL, Mary J., to Sarah J. Mead; 978 6th Av, 3 years	12,000
ODELL, Mary J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 978 6th Av, 3 years	45,000
ODELL, Mary J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 980 6th Av, 3 years	25,000
OHL, Philip, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; s s of 30th St, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years	9,000
RIESENACKER, Regina and John, to Mary A. Ferris; Lots 285 and 286, Block H, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, (2 mortgages,) 3 and 5 years	2,800
ROMKEY, William and Catharine, to Charles D. Shirmer; Lots 122 and 123, map of Laconia Park, (installments)	175
ROMKEY, William and Catharine to Charles D. Shirmer; Lots 122 and 123, map of Laconia Park, 2 years	180
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s s of 148th St, 16.9 ft e of Bergen Av, ½ year	4,000
SCHLESINGER, Celia, to Henri Strasbourger; w s of Ridge St, 75 ft s of Delancey St, installments	3,000
SEITZ, Frank A., to Gertie A. Gorman and Irene S. Hunter; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 2 years	5,950
SIEGEL, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to Jacob Korn; 50 Market St	7,000
SHONBERG, Helen, to Gesine Beneke; n s of Crotona Av, 153.6 ft e of Broad St, 1 year	250
STOKES, Adele W. and Walter C., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 58th St, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year	30,000
SUESENS, Herman, and others, trustees, &c., to Actors' Fund of America; n e corner of Ann and Nassau Sts, 3 years	50,000
SULLIVAN, Bridget C., to Henrietta Hartmann; s s of 116th St, 244 ft w of Avenue A, ¼ year	1,500
TAINTOR, Charles N., to Elizabeth S. Clark; e s of Boulevard, 78.4 ft s of 75th St, 3 years	18,000
ZAHN, Rosa, to Bernhard Beinecke; 25 East 94th St, 1 year	8,000
SPRINGSTEEN, Joseph, to Josephine Blauvelt, administratrix, &c.; s s of Charles St, 67.6 ft w of Greenwich St, 2 years	450
WARREN, Helen E. and Robert, to Orange National Bank; 36 and 29 South St, ½ year	7,000
WILLSON, Kate E., to Melancthon W. Borland, trustee; n s of 38th St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years	10,000
WITTNER, Hulda, to Henrietta L. Warner; s e corner of Park Av and 58th St, 3 years	20,000

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Jenny A. Cornwell against Lewis K. Albro and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x63.6x irregular; Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c., against Elizabeth O'Toole and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris & Steele.

2D AV, 155; John H. Kearns against Marion Lathers and others, executors, &c., (specific performance, amended action;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 80x72.2 to centre of former Stuyvesant St x 50.6x— to beginning; Richard B. Tunstall, trustee, against John A. Foley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Baskerville.

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100.5; 117th St, s s, 276 ft w of 3d Av, 17x½ block; Naegle Av, centre line, 430 ft n e from centre line of Ellwood St, runs s w 284.4 ft to centre line of Hillside St, x n e 101.10x n w 270 ft to centre line of Naegle Av x100 ft to beginning; Cora Becker against Joseph M. Becker and others, (partition;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

49TH ST, 68 East; Thomas C. T. Crain against James Kearney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. D. Kenneson.

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 75x102.2; Charles M. Levy against George W. Bausher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Metzger.

99TH ST., 150 West; Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, against Laura Stevens and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

109TH ST., 318 East; Elizabeth R. Johnston against Matthew Coogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney B. Wright.

110TH ST, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; Gustav Falk against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

150TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; William Blumenauer against George Pickel and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, F. Schaeffer.

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, w s, 375 ft s of 184th St, 50x105.5; Church E. Gates & Co. against Lena Steinchuss, owner; J. Steinchuss, contractor	$87
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William T. Mookey against James D. Edwards, owner and contractor; Fleming & Kearney, contractors	615
ST. ANN'S AV, 690 to 696; Joseph Bologna against John McGavock, owner and contractor	85
WALES AV, Concord Av, 141st and 142d Sts, the block; Church E. Gates & Co. against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	45
WEST END AV, n e corner of 86th St, 125x150x irregular; the Glen Falls Terra Cotta and Brick Company against St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	18,000
5TH ST, n s, 104 ft e of Greene Av, 400x100; Adolf P. Grunfeld against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors	408
5TH ST, n s, 104 ft e of Greene Av, 400x100; New York Slate Works against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors	80
38TH ST, 102 East; James Murtaugh against Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham & Co., contractors	60
43D and 44th Sts, Madison and Vanderbilt Avs, the block; Frank L. and Lydia B. Froment against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Grace & Hyde Company and another, contractors	59
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Adolph Poper against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	21
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Abraham Lieberman against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	21
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Rubin Sank against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	33
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Harry Falk against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	14
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Moses Blumenfeld against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	29
142D ST, 310 and 312 West; George Brockmeier against Catherine Steers, owner; George Heeseman, contractor	62
144TH ST, 691-693 East; Herman Marsche against Agnes Murphy, as owner	59
150TH ST, 538 East; Adamant Manufacturing Company of America against George Pickel, owner and contractor	231

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT—CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x90; Ferdinand Forsch with Margaret A. McCaffrey, 10 payments	$21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRENNAN, May, to Harry Overington, (two assignments)	$4,000
CAMPBELL, William A., and another, executors, &c., to Harriet M. Campbell and another	Nom.
CRANE, William H., to Frederick A. Snow	Nom.
DOCTER, Carolyn, to Hannah A. Carll and others	2,500
DOWLEY, Francis D., referee, to James Fitzsimons	2,100
DOWLEY, Francis D., referee, to Elizabeth J. Haynes	1,000
GUNNISON, Frederic E., to Almon Gunnison	Nom.
GUNNISON, Frederic, to A. Z. Conrad	Nom.
HARTMANN, Henrietta, to Ludwig Terray	1,500
KORN, Henry, to Samuel Dodge and another	2,518
LICHTENSTEIN, Sarah, and others, executors, &c., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	Nom.
MACE, Malinda G., and others, executors, &c., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c., six assignments	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William H. Collins	6,500
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J. and Timothy J., to Herman Trittler	Omitted
OVERINGTON, Harry, to George E. Edwards	2,000
PURDY, Edward L., administrator, to Adelle Secor, trustee	5,029
RICHARDS, James and John M., trustees, &c., to John M. Richards, trustee, &c.	12,000
RICHARDS, James and John M., as executors, &c., to Louisa L. Richards	316
ROBINSON, Jeremiah P., and others, trustees, &c., to Isaac R. Robinson, trustee, &c., (two mortgages)	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alexander MacKenzie	Nom.
THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY to Gregory L. F. Fitzpatrick	Nom.
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Fanny Greenebaum	Nom.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Importers Object to Paying Jewelry Duty on Ornamental Glass and Metal Goods.

Under all tariffs there has been friction between importers and Customs officers over the classification of imported jewelry and articles similar in character to jewelry. A large number of protests against the local Appraiser's ruling on this class of merchandise are now on file in the office of the General Appraisers, and testimony was heard yesterday in several of these cases by the Board of Classification, Charles H. Ham, presiding. The chief protestants were B. Altman & Co., Stern Brothers, A. Bader & Co., and H. Sinauer, and the articles involved were glass and metallic ornaments for millinery purposes, jeweled belts, buckles, and hat pins.

It was claimed by the importers, through their counsel, Mr. W. Wickham Smith, that the merchandise in question was not jewelry, but that it comprised imitations of precious stones and manufactures of metals and glass. They asked that the imitations of precious stones be admitted at a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and that the manufactures of metals and glass be admitted at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The Government officers, however, took the ground that the greater part of the importations properly came under the head of jewelry, and assessed the duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. This action was based on Paragraph 434 of the Dingley tariff, which says: "Articles commonly known as jewelry and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this act, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 60 per cent. ad valorem."

George W. Mindel, the Government Examiner of Jewelry at this port, testified that he regarded articles of metal and glass specially designed for personal adornment as jewelry. A jeweled buckle for a belt or a pair of suspenders was a piece of jewelry. Evidence was introduced by the importers to show that the millinery ornaments, of which samples were displayed, were not commercially regarded as jewelry.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the jewelry paragraph in the new tariff act reads: "Articles commonly known as jewelry." In the law of 1894 the language was: "Articles commercially known as jewelry."

The watch-movement tariff protests which were on the docket for a hearing yesterday, were deferred by mutual consent of all the parties interested until the Board of Classification can find time to consider such cases separately from other matters.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,205, 17,138, 17,211.—Floor matting, from A. J. McClew & Co. and others, Kobe and Hiogo, December, 1897. Entered at various prices, advanced by addition of inland freight.

17,202.—Prepared vegetables, from A. Rousseau, Carpentras, Dec. 8, 1897. Truffer brossier, one-half boxes, first choice, entered at 3, advanced to 3.50f. per tin. Do, one-fourth boxes, first choice, entered at 1.50, advanced to 1.75f. per tin. Do, one-eighth boxes, first choice, entered at .80, advanced to .90f. per tin. Do, one-sixteenth boxes, first choice, entered at .50, advanced to .55f. per tin. Do, one-half boxes, second choice, entered at 2.50, advanced to 2.90f. per tin. Do, one-fourth boxes, second choice, entered at 1.25, advanced to 1.45f. per tin. Discount, 5 per cent.

4,363 O. P., Boston.—Scissors, razors, &c., from Alfred Vohs, Solingen, Dec. 11, 1897. Scissors, No. 1,315, 8¼ inches, entered at 3.70 marks per dozen. No advance. Do, No. 1,505, 4 inches, entered at 6.75 marks per dozen. No advance. Do, No. 1,600, 3 inches, entered at 6.90, advanced to 7.25 marks per dozen. Lamp scissors, No. 1,700, 5½ inches, entered at 5.10 marks per dozen. No advance. Razors, No. 36, 5-8 inches, entered at 12, advanced to 15 marks per dozen. Do, 6-8 inches, entered at 12, advanced to 12.60 marks per dozen. Do, No. 72, 5-8 inches, entered at 10.20, advanced to 11.20 marks per dozen. Do, No. 72, 6-8 inches, entered at 10.20, advanced to 11.20 marks per dozen. Similar goods similar prices. Add cases. Discount, 2 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,789, 16,870.—Wool dress goods, from Bardski & Osier, Gera, Dec. 10, 1897. 94-95 c-m, quality 643, designs A. to H., black, entered at .85, advanced to .87½ mark per meter. Add cases.

Contest Over a Stamford Estate.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—Papers were served to-day in a suit brought by John Davenport, as executor of the estate of his mother, Harriet G. Davenport, claiming $110,000 damages from his brother, James B. Davenport. All the real estate of James B. Davenport in this city has been attached. The suit is brought on account of the alleged failure of James B. Davenport, as trustee, to account for his mother's estate. Theodore Davenport, another brother, who was co-trustee of the mother's estate, is cited in the complaint as a co-defendant. The family is among the most prominent in the State.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.03 11-16
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	11.20

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Flour—Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring special, $5@$5.45; Spring patents, $4.60@$5; straights, $4.20@$4.50; bakers', $3.50@$3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 91@93c; No. 2 red, 98½c @$1; No. 2 corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 26¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, 32@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23½; N. W., $1.28½; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.82½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.60@$10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cut, loaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

The cotton market was active, and in the main decidedly stronger. Investment buyers took advantage of every weak interval to increase their lines. Business was increased to a considerable extent by a movement on the part of the smaller traders on both sides of the account to liquidate their interest in anticipation of to-day's holiday, with Sunday immediately following, to protract the danger from open accounts. The market opened steady with prices 1 point lower to 2 points higher, and pursued an irregular but generally upward course, at best showing an advance of 8@10 points, and closing steady at a net advance of 4@6 points. The total sales for the day reached 249,900 bales, and for the week 1,501,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.00	6.06	6.00	6.01@6.03
March	5.99	6.09	5.98	6.04@6.05
April	6.03	6.12	6.02	6.07@6.08
May	6.06	6.15	6.05	6.11@6.12
June	6.09	6.18	6.09	6.14@6.15
July	6.12	6.21	6.11	6.17@6.18
August	6.15	6.25	6.14	6.20@6.21
September	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.21@6.22
October	6.17	6.25	6.15	6.21@6.22
November	6.20	6.22	6.20	6.22@6.23
December	6.25	6.25	6.24	6.24@6.25

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: Mobile, 5 9-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. February, 319b; February-March, 319b; March-April, 319b; April-May, 319½s; May-June, 320b; June-July, 320½b; July-August, 321b; August-September, 321½s; September-October, 321½b; October-November, 322b; November-December, 322b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	102⅞
May	98 9-16	98 15-16	98¼	98⅝
July	90⅝	91	90⅜	90⅝
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	35⅝
May	34¾	34⅞	34 11-16	34⅞
July	..	..	..	35⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	100	100	100	100
May	97⅝	98⅜	97⅛	97⅞
July	85⅞	86¼	85⅝	85 13-16
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	28⅛
May	29 13-16	30⅛	29⅝	30 1-16
July	31	31¼	31	31 3-16
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	24⅞
May	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞
July	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23 11-16

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bulls obtained another strong hold on the market and forced the price of May wheat to a point within 1 cent of the dollar mark reached two weeks ago. There was an irregular trade all day with some recession near the close, which left final prices at about the opening figure and ⅝@⅞c higher. As was the case Thursday, the main factor of strength came from Liverpool, where prices showed an advance of ⅝@1d, the greatest improvement being in the March option. There is no question but that supplies at that point are much reduced and must be quickly replenished. The entire receipts for the past week have not been more than half the actual requirements. Continental markets were at first rather indifferent, but later followed the Liverpool strength with an advance of 15@25 points in Paris wheat and 25 points on flour. Antwerp wheat was quoted ¼f higher, this being the first change in some days. Argentine shipments were 672,000 bushels, which was less than expected. Gossip regarding the Leiter wheat was an important influence of the day, operating on the bull side, as it is generally believed now that a large quantity of this wheat has been disposed of.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—No. 1 Northern, 97c; No. 2 Spring, 92c; May, 97⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—February, 94½c; May, 94⅜c; July, 93⅛c; No. 1 hard, 95⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅛c.

DULUTH, Feb. 11.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 95¼c; May, 95¼c; July, 94c; rye, 48c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 30½@32c; track white, 32@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Western, 57¾@58c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—38@38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Barley—No. 2, 30@40c. Rye—48½c; May, 49⅝c. Flax—$1.24; Northwestern, $1.28½; May, $1.26; September, $1.15. Timothy—$2.80; February, $2.80; March, $2.85.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.85@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.60@$3.70; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.65@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 69@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 72½@77½c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 73c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grade, 37½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—First patents, $4.70@$4.80; second patents, $4.55@$4.65; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; 120 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7½c. Western, 16 lb, 6⅝c. Tallow, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅛@3⅝c. Lard—$5.30; city lard, $5; refined South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅛c; Western, 4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c bid; city lard, stearine, 5⅜c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Close: Pork—February, $10.60; May, $10.70; July, $10.72½. Lard—February, $5.02½; May, $5.10; July, $5.17½@$5.20. Ribs—February, $5.15; May, $5.17½@$5.20; July, $5.22½@$5.25.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland, cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market, after opening steady, with March 5 points lower and other months unchanged, ruled generally inactive and quite destitute of feature. Trading was local, and chiefly for the purpose of squaring accounts between the local contingent for a quiet holiday to-morrow. The fact that Sunday would add to the holiday stretch and expose open contracts to the risk of sensational happenings in the meantime added to the caution. The Hamburg and Havre cables were quite as good as expected, and these offset to a considerable extent the heavy receipts at Rio and Santos. The situation of the longs was helped by fair warehouse deliveries in this country. The only feature of the local market was the covering and transactions, for the entire session reached only 17,750 bags, with the market finally steady at net unchanged prices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, noon

14 CHOICE LOTS.

135th & 136th Streets.

Near Southern Boulevard, 23d Ward, N. Y. Lots finely located on sewered and graded streets, on line of Trolley Railroads and in rapid growing Manufacturing neighborhood.

75% ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.

Title Guaranteed free to each purchaser. Maps with James L. Wells, 59 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE BY The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. AND The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.

AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. APPLY TO BUREAU OF INVESTMENT OF THE Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

American Basement Dwellings. BY J. C. LYONS. FIVE-STORY; BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; all hardwood finish; mahogany, oak, birch, maple, ash; paneled ceilings; three tiled baths. 73d Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. LALOR & BERINGER, 621 Broadway, cor. Houston, or on premises.

BARGAIN—MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY PRIVATE residence on 75th St. near Madison Av.; all modern improvements; pantry extension, decorated, &c.

MUST BE SOLD.

Terms to suit. No agents. Address OWNER, Box 193 Times.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN MAY 1; three-story and basement brownstone residence; 108d St., between Park and Lexington Avs.; price, $8,500; mortgage to suit. Only genuine purchaser need address LIVINGSTON, Box 191 Times.

3-STORY FIRST-CLASS 18-FOOT HOUSE, 96TH St., near Columbus Av., $20,000. Others all prices. STEVENS, 98d St., cor. Columbus Av.

A QUICK BUYER GETS A BARGAIN! Irving Place, 26x116; 4-story; $32,000. BLAKESLEE BARNES, 59 Liberty St., Owner.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS—"SONORA."

FIREPROOF.

COR. PARK AVENUE AND 73D STREET. Ten rented this week; universally appreciated; electric elevator. LALOR & BERINGER, on premises or 621 Broadway, cor. Houston.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PIECE OF REAL ESTATE IN BOSTON, NEAR THE NEW SOUTH TERMINAL. COFFIN & TABER, 31 Milk St., Boston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

List of choice property for sale and to let at MONTCLAIR, N. J. Office open Lincoln's Birthday. CLARENCE B. TUBBS, Opp. D., L. & W. R. R. Station.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON & SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready. J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Libetry St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT.—Private houses and flats north of 110th St. We have applicants every day. Send particulars and we will find you tenants. T. W. SHORTWELL, 291 Lenox Av., cor. 125th St.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.50@5.60
March	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
June	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
July	..	..	..	5.75@5.85
August	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
September	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
October	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
November	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average, 8$000; receipts, 14,000 bags; stock, 882,000 bags. HAMBURG—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 5,000 bags. HAVRE—¼f lower; total sales, 26,000 bags; February, 36.25; March, 36.25; April, 36.50; May, 36.50; June, 36.75; July, 36.75; August, 37; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. RIO—No. 7, 7$975.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 degree test, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off-Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 23@26c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@46c; American, boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 34c; lard oil, choice, 43@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools based upon Wool Exchange official classifications are as follows: Port Phillip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine cross-bred, 27@29c; Cape, clothing, 18@20c; Cape, combing, 19@21c; Mont Primera, 22@24c; merino, 21@23c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3.20; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars, 34½c; machines, 34½@34¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Turpentine unchanged. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

METALS.

IRON—6.50@6.70c. LEAD—3.75@3.80c. TIN—13.95@14.05c. SPELTER—4.07½@4.15c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.60@$5.10; stags and oxen, $3@$4.50; bulls, $3@$3.65; dry cows, $2.25@$3.70; dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7.25; city-dressed veals, 10@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.60; lambs, $5.50@$6.05; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9c.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

GEORGE COLLINS'S FATAL GUN.

Hunter Killed at Verplanck Was Careless with His Weapon.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 11.—George Collins, the young hunter whose death at Verplanck was announced yesterday, lost his life in a peculiar manner. Young Collins had spent a large part of the day in killing rabbits with a companion named Darius Sherow. On returning with their gamebags over their shoulders they went in a creamery to get a drink of milk. The young men passed out on the platform used for loading trucks.

Collins stooped down to put a rabbit in his gamebag, and as he did so his gun, which was pointed toward his neck, was accidentally discharged. A full charge of buckshot entered his neck, severing the jugular vein. The young man fell immediately and his life ebbed away in a few minutes.

The body was brought to Moore's Mills in the evening and Coroner Bevier of Matteawan was notified. He held an inquest this afternoon, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. Sherow says that before approaching the creamery Collins cocked his gun to prepare for a dangerous dog which was approaching and forgot to put down the trigger.

A SPENDTHRIFT AT MONTICELLO.

"Andy" Wilson Gives Horses, Rubber Boots, and Other Presents Freely.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—"Andy" Wilson, a young man, drifted into this village a few weeks ago with money in every pocket and a bankbook under his arm. He came from New York City, where his mother, Mrs. Wilson, died a short time ago, leaving a fortune in property and money. Since that time he has lived like a King, lavishing his money upon every one for the asking.

If an acquaintance of fifteen minutes wants anything, from a cigar to a team of horses, all he has to do is to let Wilson know his desire, and it will be speedily gratified. A few days ago he took a team of horses and a large sleigh box, filled it with rubber boots, and drove out through Maplewood, a large farming district east of here, throwing out a pair at every farmer's door that he passed. James Hanigan, with whom he is boarding, admired a team of trotters the other day. Wilson immediately purchased them at the cost of $300 and presented them to Hanigan with his compliments.

Two days later he returned to Hanigan's hotel with a pretty pony turn-out for Hanigan's boy which cost him $125. The next day he purchased an iron gray road horse and gave it to one of Mr. Hanigan's near neighbors; he also gave "Bert" Harris, a village officer, a road horse. Many others are enjoying presents from Wilson in the form of silverware, clothes, and money.

HOTEL SUICIDE AT ALBANY.

The Victim Supposed to be Dr. Joseph C. Condict of New Brunswick, N. J.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A man who registered at the Merchants' Hotel last Sunday night as James Hart of New York, but who, from papers found in his clothes, is supposed to have been Joseph C. Condict of New Brunswick, N. J., committed suicide by inhaling gas from a tube which he had attached to a gas jet in his room on the fourth story. He was found at 12 o'clock to-day, lying on the bed wrapped up in the bedclothes, with the tube attached at one end to the gas jet and the other end in his mouth.

The Coroner found a valuable gold watch, a gold pin, a diamond stud, a Royal Arcanum pin, a gold locket, with a woman's picture in one side, and $89.88 in money. There was also a pledge card dated March 3, 1881, at Dover, N. J., and signed by Joseph W. Condict, stating that the signer's son, Joseph C., would abstain from the use of tobacco for six years, and would receive a gold watch if he kept the pledge.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 11.—The man who committed suicide by inhaling gas in his room at the Merchants' Hotel in Albany was undoubtedly Dr. J. C. Condict, a young dentist who disappeared from his home in New Brunswick last Saturday. Dr. Condict left Saturday afternoon while a number of patients were waiting for him in his office. There was no known reason for his act, as he was in good health and had no financial troubles. He spoke enthusiastically of his prospects to his wife while eating luncheon a few minutes previous to his departure.

The dentist was traced from New Brunswick to New York by detectives. There they lost track of him, and nothing further was heard of Dr. Condict until a New Brunswick man told Mrs. Condict that he had seen the doctor in Albany on Wednesday and had spoken to him. The man who brought this information said that the doctor did not seem to be in his right mind, and talked incoherently. As soon as this information was received Dr. E. C. Condict, a brother of the missing man, left for Albany with Detective Housell. Scarcely an hour after they departed a telephone message from Albany was received at a newspaper office stating that a man who had registered as James Hart of New York had committed suicide by inhaling gas, and that he was undoubtedly Dr. J. C. Condict.

Dr. Condict was thirty years of age and had lived in New Brunswick four years. He leaves a wife and a young child.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes of Station and Duties of Officers of the Subsistence Department—Capt. George B. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, will be relieved from duty at Denver, Col., by Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, who, in addition to his present duties as Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, will perform those of Purchasing Commissary at Denver. Capt. Davis, upon being thus relieved, will repair to Washington and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for assignment to duty in his office.

Second Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report to Col. Jacob F. Kent, Twenty-fourth Infantry, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Columbus, New York, by order dated July 14, 1897, is dissolved.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at the Armory Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, and First Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, Aide de Camp, recorder.

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, will report in person to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Army Retiring Board, convened at the Army Building, New York City, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Extension of Leaves of Absence—Second Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-second Infantry, ten days; Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, Department of the East, fifteen days.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. John McA. Palmer, from Company F to Company I; Second Lieut. Frank M. Savage, from Company I to Company F.

Transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry—First Lieut. George P. Ahern, from Company A to Company K; First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, from Company K to Company A.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone is ordered to be retired Feb. 10.

Chief Engineer E. Farmer is detached Feb. 24 and ordered home to wait orders.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard's orders of Jan. 13 are amended; he will make transfers to Paymaster Kerr, then obey orders.

Boatswain J. Sutton is ordered to the Vermont, Feb. 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Wilmington sailed from Grenada for La Guayra Feb. 10.

Machias arrived at Algiers Feb. 10.

Marietta sailed from Libertad for San José, Guatemala, Feb. 10.

Monterey arrived at San Diego Feb. 10.

Montgomery sailed from Santiago for Port Antonio Feb. 10.

Nashville sailed from Key West for Galveston Feb. 11.

Cushing sailed from Key West for Havana Feb. 11.

Vicksburg sailed from St. Thomas for St. Kitts Feb. 11.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Superintendent Payn of the New York State Insurance Department yesterday issued a license to the British-American Insurance Company to do business in this State. The company starts with $200,000 capital and $100,000 net surplus.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has referred the preparation of rules and requirements governing risks, which involve the acetylene gas hazard, to a prominent professor in a technical school, and in due time a complete manual on this subject will be issued by the board.

Gov. Lee of South Dakota has removed Insurance Commissioner Kipp because of serious dissatisfaction with his conduct of the office. Thomas Ayres has been appointed to succeed Kipp. The recent proposition for a united examination of the larger Eastern fire insurance companies by the Insurance Commissioners of several leading Western States, which failed of enactment, emanated from Commissioner Kipp.

The International Insurance Company of New York, capital $200,000, and surplus $50,000, was licensed yesterday to do business in this State.

In the Assembly yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Sears, amending the insurance law by providing that no certificate of authority to transact the business of insurance in this State shall be granted by the Superintendent of Insurance to any insurance corporation hereafter applying therefor, if such corporation has the same name as another corporation authorised to transact such business in this State at the time of granting such certificate, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive. The certificate of incorporation of a domestic insurance corporation hereafter organized shall contain a provision that the number of Directors shall in no case be less than the minimum number of the incorporators required under the existing law.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association has decided to recommend to the association at its regular meeting on Feb. 17 that rates be declared off on all risks, other than such individual risks, or classes of risks, with regard to which the conditions are such that rates can be easily maintained. Conferences will be held early in the week to determine these classes, and no risk is likely to be included on which the outside companies can secure the largest lines. The plan is to make these classes of risks elastic, so that their number may be increased, if any of the outside companies apply for admission, or decreased, provided any companies now in the association resign their membership. The Executive Committee will at its meeting, on next Wednesday, incorporate in its report the classes of risks which are to remain rated for the present, and submit the report in this form to the association meeting on the following day.

The insurance on the warehouses of W. T. Hoevler & Co. and the Union Storage Company, at Pittsburg, which were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, was in part distrubuted as follows: British America, $32,000; Royal, $30,500; Commercial Union of London, $30,000; Fire Association, $23,000; Magdeburg of Germany, $21,000; Phoenix, $20,500; Manchester of England, $19,500; Continental, $16,500; London and Lancashire, $16,000; Aetna of Hartford, $15,000; Imperial, $15,000; German American of New York, $13,500; American, $11,400; Hanover, $10,000; Philadelphia Underwriters, $10,000; Commercial Union of New York, $10,000; Atlas of London, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $9,000; National, $9,000; Home of New York, $8,850; Sun of London, $7,500; Victoria, $7,500; Allemania, $7,500; Lion, $7,500; Boston, $7,000; Union of England, $7,000; Armenia of Pittsburg, $6,500; Michigan of Detroit, $6,000; Assurance Company of America, $6,000; Buffalo, German, $5,000; Queen, $4,750; Commercial of Buffalo, $4,600; Union of Philadelphia, $4,500; Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $4,100; Connecticut, $4,000; Westchester, $4,000; Merchants of Providence, $4,000; Merchants of Providence, $2,500; total, $430,700. This represents about one-half of the insurance involved, and the property loss is estimated at nearly $1,600,000. There is little prospect of much salvage, the loss being nearly total. A meeting of the adjusters will probably be held in Pittsburg on Monday morning.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

Directly on beach front. Opens Saturday, Feb'ry 19th. American and European plan. First class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with Hot and Cold Sea or Fresh Water Baths. Opening Dance, Feb. 19th, in the new Winter Amusement Hall. Orchestra daily in the Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,

Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat. sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates. F. ALSFELT.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES,
564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

IVERS AND POND PIANOS.
An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or week; can do any kind of dessert. 161 West 23d St., third floor, Ellen Malumby.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By young girl, speaking French and German, as maid and seamstress or to take care of growing children; good references. M. Hill, 327 West 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman as competant laundress; by day or week; will do cooking or any other work; city reference. Peterson, 312 East 39th St., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; six feet high; strictly sober; thoroughly competent; lady can be seen. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Valets.

VALET.—Frenchman; speaking and corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; would travel. 822 6th Av., Ergen's Hair Store.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, IN A HOTEL; best city references. Stephen Laux, 367 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—LADY'S MAID.—For one lady; must be thoroughly competent and speak French. Apply, with city reference, from 12 to 2 o'clock, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

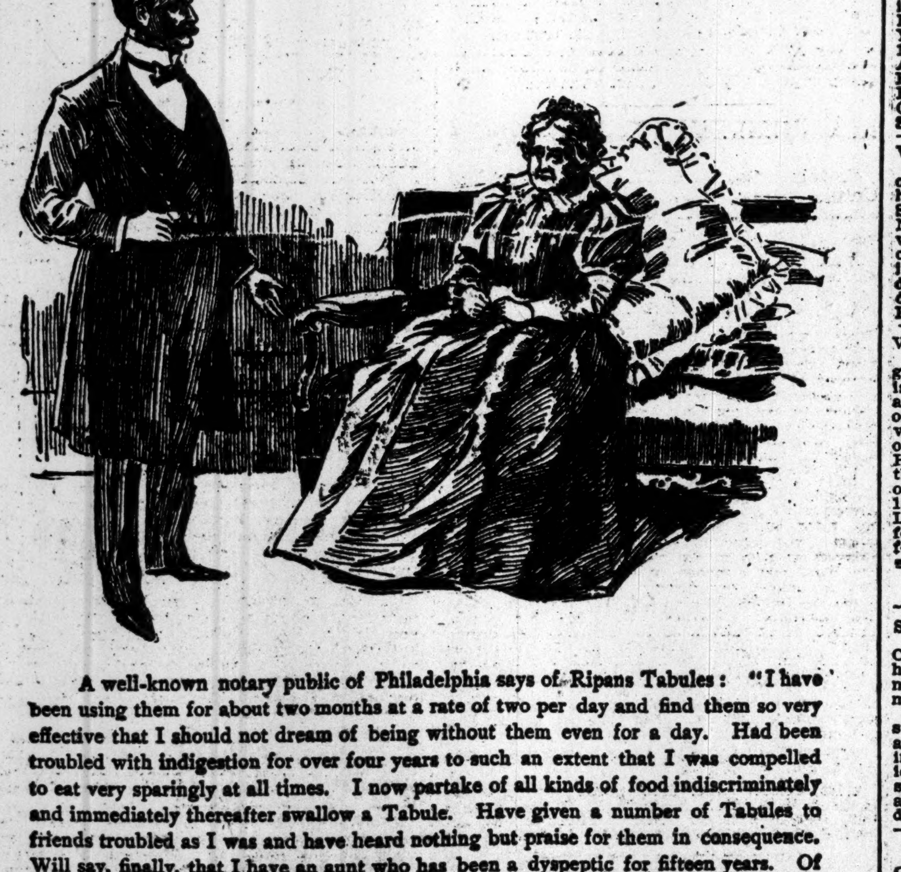
BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretzfield, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-1aw6wS



A well-known notary public of Philadelphia says of Ripans Tabules: "I have been using them for about two months at a rate of two per day and find them so very effective that I should not dream of being without them even for a day. Had been troubled with indigestion for over four years to such an extent that I was compelled to eat very sparingly at all times. I now partake of all kinds of food indiscriminately and immediately thereafter swallow a Tabule. Have given a number of Tabules to friends troubled as I was and have heard nothing but praise for them in consequence. Will say, finally, that I have an aunt who has been a dyspeptic for fifteen years. Of late she had been unable to eat even the smallest kind of a meal with any degree of comfort. She had tried numberless remedies (some of which I had procured for her) without obtaining relief. Sleepless nights and miserable days were all she had to look forward to. Ripans Tabules made a new woman of her (not a bloomer girl or woman's rights advocate, but in a physical sense). She never tires of thanking Dr. Sam (as she now dubs me) for her present relief from distress and her ability to sleep."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Carolina Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-1aw6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Hermine Schomens, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja20-1aw6wS&mh12

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance S. Patton, Richard Francis Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Brayton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-1aw6wS

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-1aw6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898.—Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.

ja15-1aw6wS

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York Feb. 18.
Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, $14.50
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C...Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do ......Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C...Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place. Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West......a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.........a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel.......a. p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a. p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a. p.
Ormond, The Ormond........a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway ... N. Y. 290 Washington St. ... Boston
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel.....a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole.......a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee......a. p.
Opens Jan. 8. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.........a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.........a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1up, ap. $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)...St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.........The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (a. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4up
Utica, N. Y.........The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.......Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL......March 9
NEW YORK......Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS......March 16
PARIS...........March 2 | NEW YORK.....March 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNL'ND. Feb. 16 | NOORDLAND...March 2
BERLIN.........Feb. 23 | FRIESLAND....March 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.
La Normandie...Feb. 19 | La Gascogne....March 12
La Champagne...Feb. 26 | La Normandie...March 19
La Bretagne.....March 5 | La Champagne. March 26
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria, March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK.......................February 12
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

KLONDIKE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Solid Trains. Finest Steamers. Fast Time.
Weekly sailings from Vancouver and Victoria to WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, and DYEA.
Money saved by purchasing outfits in Canada.
Only Direct route to the Cariboo and Kootenay Gold Fields.
Fast time to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.
E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A.,
353 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.........Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING...............March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.........................April 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12 | Comanche, Fri., Feb. 18
Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15 | Algonquin, Mon., Feb. 21
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) §5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville (via Cincinnati), [illegible]
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, [illegible]
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—[illegible]
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, [illegible]
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona; East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:30 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:25 A. M., 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:20 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.). Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.).
Long Branch, Asbury Park (Interlaken, Sundays), Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station), [illegible]
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1374 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. on and after Jan. 31, 1898.
[illegible]
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
[illegible]
FOR LAKEWOOD.
[illegible]
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, [illegible]
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, [illegible]
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
[illegible]
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
[illegible]
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
[illegible]
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
[illegible]
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and foot of West 23d St.:
[illegible]
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE DEATH OF OLD TOM

Heart Disease Carries Off the Proprietor of a Famous Down-Town Chop House.

A RELIC OF OLD NEW YORK

The Place Rich in Historic Associations—Charlotte Temple's Home—Five Generations of Astors Have Eaten There.

"Old Tom's," a famous little ale and chop house in Thames Street, near Trinity Church, was closed yesterday, and a notice on the door announced the death of Thomas J. Holahan, its proprietor. Although another Holahan gave to this quaint and historic public house the name it has borne for three-score of years, the man whose life has just ended was the only "Old Tom" known to the present generation, and he was widely and cordially esteemed. Unassuming in manner, even tempered, industrious, of unquestioned probity, and a most agreeable caterer, he was personally known and liked by many hundreds of down-town business men.

The news of his death caused a pang of sorrow to every one of the regular patrons of this ancient establishment. There were many who turned disappointedly away from the closed doors yesterday who for a score of years had eaten their luncheons there with the regularity of clockwork. Since the present building was erected this place had not been closed except on Sundays and holidays. The fact that Mr. Holahan was in poor health had been known to most of his patrons for a month or more, but there was no intimation that his illness was of a dangerous character until a few days ago the announcement was made that he had been obliged to take to his bed.

His apartments were over the restaurant. There his wife died about seven years ago, leaving four daughters. Mr. Holahan's death occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from heart failure. He was born in this city about sixty years ago and he took up the restaurant business under the direction of his father and assumed the proprietorship of "Old Tom's" when the elder Holahan died.

A Quiet and Sociable Air.

With its sanded floor, its primitive wooden tables, its quaint old pictures, its homelike cooking, and bounteous service, its spick and span cleanliness, and its Knickerbocker tobies brimming with good ale drawn from the cask in the cellar, this noted public house always retained its wholesome, old-fashioned character. Its patronage being of a permanent nature, a quiet sociability has usually pervaded the place. Until recently "Old Tom" himself, rotund, affable, and alert, has presided, white aproned and often in his shirt sleeves, over the midday service.

A wealth of historic recollections cling about "Old Tom's." For nearly 100 years a public house had stood on or near the site of the present building at Thames and Temple Street. This building was erected about a quarter of a century ago, while the cobweb-lined alehouse of the original "Old Tom" was yet standing on an adjoining lot. The old house became rickety and unsafe and had to be torn down. When the parent chop house was established in this locality the City Hotel stood where the Boreel Building now stands. In the rear of the old hotel was the chop house. The original building was erected before the Revolution and is said to have been the residence of Charlotte Temple. After her death William Wake converted the lower part of the place into an ale and porter house. He conducted the establishment until his death in 1811, when it became the property of William Reynolds, who retired in 1834 and was succeeded by the Messrs. Nunns & Lee. Four years thereafter Thomas Holahan became the proprietor, and the place took the name it now bears. It has enjoyed an extraordinary popularity throughout its long career, and seems to have steadfastly maintained a reputation as a place for "good eating and good drinking."

Some Famous Patrons.

It was in this historic chop house that Alexander Hamilton took his last meal before departing for Weehawken to meet Aaron Burr. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison are counted among the early patrons of the place, and it was the regular resort of Fitz-Greene Halleck, N. P. Willis, George Morris, Edgar Allan Poe, Burton, Thomas Hamblin, the elder Wallack, John Brougham, and other celebrities of American literature and the stage.

Old New York merchants by the score ate their chops, smoked their pipes, and drank their ale in "Old Tom's." John Jacob Astor, the founder of that family in this country, was a loyal patron of the old chop house, and he inculcated a love for the place in the breasts of his descendants. Five generations of the Astor family have stretched their legs under the substantial tables of this historic chop house. William B. Astor lunched there regularly in company with Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, and other noted New Yorkers of that period. John Jacob Astor the second was a frequent patron of the place, and his son, William Waldorf Astor, seemed to have imbibed his great-grandfather's fondness for the place. It is not many years ago since William Waldorf Astor took his young sons to "Old Tom's," and proudly said to the man who died yesterday morning, "This makes the fifth generation of my family that has patronized this old chop house."

W. W. Astor's Description.

A faithful description of "Old Tom's," as it has been for the past quarter of a century, appears in a little volume entitled "The Referee—An Annual Magazine Conducted Under the Auspices of the Happy Family—1876." The authorship of the following pen picture of the place has been attributed—and doubtless correctly so—to William Waldorf Astor:

> On entering the visitor finds himself in an irregularly shaped room with dark, wainscoted walls, relieved here and there by an old print or engraving. On the left is a table laden with delicately mottled steaks and chops, shining kidneys, glistening fish, a bursting cauliflower or two, besides other uncooked articles, the mere sight of which whets one's appetite to a degree. From rows of hooks hang shiny old pewters and a large number of fat brown tobies. And if there be any one not familiar with the latter vessel, let him proceed forthwith to Tom's and call for a toby of ale with his steak.
>
> Standing behind the bar, or moving sedately about to see to the welfare of his guests, is Old Tom himself, whose genial, healthy appearance and well-filled paunch are a walking advertisement of the excellence of his goods. The wonderful way in which he keeps the run in his mind of the different things that forty or fifty people are ordering and eating and the astonishing correctness with which with his voice pitched always in the same key he names the items and the price of any finished repast show what extraordinary feats the memory of man is capable of performing.

Gen. Grant was an occasional patron of "Old Tom's," as also were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, Chester A. Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, and Thurlow Weed. Grover Cleveland has lunched there, and among the patrons of to-day might be named a large proportion of the prominent business men down town. For a while Richard Croker was a daily partaker of the satisfying hospitality of "Old Tom's."

Police Witnesses Missing.

Judge Newburger was forced to adjourn Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning because the police witnesses in thirteen cases on the list for trial were absent. The Judge was indignant over the absence of these witnesses. "I am very much astonished," he said, "that the calendar of this court should break down when there were thirteen cases supposed to be ready for trial to-day. Citizen witnesses should not be obliged to come down to this court day after day, when policemen, who are in the pay of the city, do not attend when the cases are called in which they are subpoenaed." District Attorney Gardiner was as indignant as Judge Newburger over the matter. He said he would see to it that subpoenas were honored as long as he was District Attorney.

Would Aid an Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 toward the support of an aged couple until they can gain admittance to a home. They are worthy people in great need, have no relatives able to help them sufficiently, and their working days are over. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

Simpson Denies that He at Any Time Conspired with Noonan to Secure the Release of Boczkowski.

The Noonan-Simpson bribery case was resumed yesterday before Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, formerly editor of The Jersey City Journal; Warren Dixon, Assistant United States District Attorney; Dr. Cornelius McNeil, David W. Laurence, Mayor Edward Hoos, Henry W. Devitt, Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Allan L. McDermott, foreman of the present Grand Jury, and Dr. John W. Dougherty testified that Mr. Noonan's reputation was irreproachable.

Alexander Simpson was then recalled. He gave further details of his meeting with Beck, Pidgeon, and Buttner. He was asked if he said that he must have his share of the money at once, as Noonan, if he got it, would "blow it all in," and said that he had never used such an expression. He had never conspired with Noonan then or at any other time to secure the release of Boczkowski for $300 or any other sum, nor had he ever made any arrangements with Noonan looking to the release of Boczkowski. There was no plan to deceive or trick the court.

On cross-examination Simpson testified that the day Noonan accompanied him to New York he became intoxicated shortly after reaching the Star Hotel, the place kept by Buttner. He took no part in the conversation with Beck, Pidgeon, and Buttner while Boczkowski's case was under discussion.

Hugh Dugan, County Collector; James G. Hasking, cashier of the Second National Bank; John Mullins, City Controller George R. Hough, Richard C. Washburne, President of the Hudson County National Bank, all testified that Mr. Noonan bore a good character.

Hugh D. Lee of Brooklyn testified that he would not believe Louis J. Beck under oath. A. Roseberry Gardner of the Salvation Army gave similar testimony.

After other witnesses had been heard, Joseph M. Noonan was called. He testified that he first met Beck and Pidgeon in his office on Dec. 1. They came in and introduced themselves. They said they were interested in a Pole who had been arrested for embezzlement. They wanted to know how his case stood, and witness told them. They asked what they should do about it, and he told them to employ a lawyer. They asked him to recommend somebody, and he suggested Simpson, as he had heard some one say that Simpson had already been consulted by some one connected with the case.

When they left, witness went with them to Brown's and then pointed out Simpson's office to them. He said that neither then nor at any other time did he tell them that the Pole could be released for $1,000 or any other amount, though he did at one time say that Simpson had told him he expected $1,000. The day of the interview at Engel's he simply introduced Mr. Simpson as the lawyer he had mentioned. He left Simpson, Beck, and Pidgeon at one table and he went to another. He took no part in the talk about Boczkowski's case, and never said that if it was worth $300 it was worth $500. He denied that he borrowed $10 of Beck. He had two ten-dollar bills with him and several smaller bills. They went to the Hotel Renard, where they had several drinks, and then he went to bed.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

CAMPAIGN FOR LOWER RATES.

Merchants Now Demand Concessions from Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and New England Associations.

Now that the Merchants' Association has obtained rates from the roads composing the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations—which roads cover the territory as far west as Chicago and St. Louis and as far south as the Ohio River and Baltimore and Washington—it is moving aggressively forward in the work of obtaining similar concessions from the Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and New England Passenger Associations.

The Western Association embraces the roads west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis. The Southwestern Association embraces the roads west and southwest of St. Louis. Ever since the trans-Missouri decision by the Supreme Court last Spring the Southwestern Association has been in a disorganized state, and the individual lines in it are at liberty to make any arrangements they please. The Southeastern Association takes in all of the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. The New England Passenger Association, as its name indicates, embraces all the roads in the New England group of States.

It was learned yesterday that there is to be a general meeting in Washington on Monday of all the General Passenger Agents of the country, for the purpose of taking united action in favor of the passage of the Anti-Scalping bill, which is now before Congress, and which has been favorably reported to that body by both the Senate and House Committees on Inter-State Commerce. A representative of the Merchants' Association will be on hand to interview the members of the New England and Southeastern Passenger Associations, the General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern lines, and the members of the Western Passenger Association, including its Chairman.

SIEGEL BLACKBALLING CASE.

J. C. Ward's Suit Against the Up-Town Association to be Tried Again.

A suit against the Up-Town Association, based on the blackballing of Henry Siegel, has come before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, and an opinion was yesterday handed down by the court.

On Nov. 13, 1895, Mr. Siegel's name was proposed for membership by a Mr. Bristol and seconded by J. Carleton Ward. The Board of Directors failed to pass on the name for nearly two months, and it remained on the bulletin until Jan. 8, 1896, when it was voted upon and blackballed.

Mr. Bristol became angry, and declared that the blackballing seemed dictated by jealousy of Mr. Siegel, who was then establishing his business in this city. He wrote on the proposal book, "Mr. Siegel blackballed on Jan. 8, 1896. Do not buy more crockery from a certain man."

Mr. Bristol then issued a circular to the members demanding a special meeting of the club. He protested against the action of the Directory, and called attention to Mr. Siegel's high standing as a business man. New York business men, the circular declared, should be glad to have such a business established here. Among other things, the circular called attention to the length of time during which the name was "hung up."

Instead of calling a special meeting, the Directors summoned Bristol and Ward before them and expelled them. Ward sued for reinstatement, and in March asked for a writ of mandamus. The application was denied, but the Appellate Division in the First Department reversed the order, and directed that there be a jury trial. The case was tried before a jury in 1897 and decided against Ward. He then appealed to the Appellate Division in the Second Department, which yesterday ordered a new trial. Presiding Justice Goodrich wrote the opinion.

Owned Real Estate, but Begged.

Mrs. Mary Mashen, sixty-two years old, who keeps a boarding house and is possessed of considerable means, was sentenced to five days in the Workhouse at Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of begging. She was found soliciting alms from house to house by Court Policeman Jones.

Shortly after she was removed to the prison, pending her transfer to the Island, two young men, who said they were her sons, applied to Magistrate Olmsted for her release. They said she had no need to beg, as she owned real estate and was comfortably situated, but had a mania for begging. They promised that if she were released they would try to break her of the habit, but the Magistrate held that as she was a professional beggar his sentence should stand.

Howard Gould and Stock Exchange.

The application of Howard Gould for membership has been posted on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. It will be acted on in a fortnight. If Mr. Gould is elected, he will purchase a seat. The price of one is about $19,750.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will cure the worst colds; but that is no reason for letting "a slight cold" run on. The safest plan is to use remedy now.—Adv.

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

First Meeting of the Executive Committee Held—Several Plans Discussed.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Charter Day Celebration General Committee was held yesterday at the committee's headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting was called to order by W. D'H. Washington, Chairman of the General Committee. Col. John J. Garnett, Secretary of the General Committee, acted as Secretary. Mr. Washington was nominated as permanent Chairman, but he urged that some more prominent citizen should take the place, and action was waived until the next meeting. It was announced by the Secretary that not a single declination had been received from the appointees on the Executive Committee and the General Committee.

At the request of the Chairman opinions were expressed as to the character and length of the celebration. The general opinion was that the celebration should last three days, but that it must begin on Charter Day, May 4, which this year falls on Tuesday. This matter was referred to the Committee on Plan and Scope.

It was resolved to request the clergy of all the churches in New York to announce the celebration and its patriotic character to their congregations. In like manner the Superintendents of all public schools are to be requested to make a similar announcement, so that through the pupils the news of the celebration may be disseminated throughout the community. It was decided that the committee should go to Albany next Wednesday to obtain the sanction of the Legislature, so that it can raise a fund sufficient for the purpose of the celebration.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE NAMED.

Prominent Men Who Will Help Prepare for the Celebration.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced the members of the committee he has appointed to take part in the preparations for a celebration of the charter of consolidation. The list includes some of the best-known residents of the various boroughs, among them being ex-Mayors Daniel F. Tiemann, A. Oakey Hall, Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, William R. Grace, Franklin Edson, Abram S. Hewitt, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas F. Gilroy, William L. Strong, John W. Hunter, Frederick A. Schroeder, Seth Low, Daniel D. Whitney, Alfred C. Chapin, David A. Boody, Charles A. Schieren, Frederick W. Wurster, and Patrick J. Gleason, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishops Potter, Littlejohn, and McDonnell, the Rev. Drs. Henry van Dyke, Lyman Abbott, David J. Burrell, W. C. P. Rhoades, Gustav Gottheil, and Robert Collyer.

Richard T. Wilson, J. S. T. Stranahan, Andrew H. Green, Richard Croker, Silas B. Dutcher, Thomas C. Platt, William C. Whitney, Benjamin F. Tracy, Timothy L. Woodruff, Alexander E. Orr, John Sloane, Chauncey M. Depew, James C. Carter, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. James McLeer, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. Alexis C. Smith, Roswell P. Flower, Hermann Oelrichs, Frederic R. Coudert, John Jacob Astor, Robert B. Roosevelt, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, August Belmont, J. Edward Simmons, Collis P. Huntington, Elbridge T. Gerry, Henry B. Hyde, John A. McCall, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles B. Alexander, George G. Williams, Calvin S. Brice, Perry Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, George J. Gould, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles R. Flint, Morris K. Jesup, Levi P. Morton, Isidor Straus, James M. Constable, Controller Bird S. Coler, Henry W. Cannon, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Darwin R. James, and Nathan Straus.

EDWARD O'SHEA'S ADMISSIONS.

He Says He Drank Whisky Offered by E. J. Ratcliffe.

Edward O'Shea, who has been Night Deputy Warden of the Tombs Prison, at his trial before Commissioner of Correction Lantry yesterday on the charges preferred by Warden Fallon, admitted that on the night of Dec. 17, in the Warden's office at the prison, he drank whisky offered to him by Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, and a party of the latter's friends. Such action is a misdemeanor, the penalty being a fine of $250, or a year's imprisonment, or both.

O'Shea further admitted that he had frequently left the main inside gates of the prison unlocked, and had sometimes left the key in the lock. When asked on cross-examination if he thought this increased the chances of prisoners escaping, he replied, that he thought it did not. He said that Warden Fallon had once reprimanded him for leaving keys in doors.

O'Shea was asked about Iasigi, the Turkish Consul who was imprisoned in the Tombs. O'Shea said he had been on intimate terms with Iasigi, but indignantly denied that he had ever received money from the prisoner. He admitted that while he was a deputy under Warden Van De Carr three escapes from the prison occurred.

On the way to his trial O'Shea lost in the street his papers showing his war record. They have not yet been recovered.

J. J. ASTOR'S TAX ASSESSMENT.

A Reduction of $1,750,000 on His Personal Estate.

John Jacob Astor made an affidavit to the Tax Department yesterday that his entire personal property on Jan. 1 was worth only $1,020,000, and that he was liable at that time for $785,000 on the Astoria Hotel. For years Mr. Astor has paid taxes on an assessment of $250,000, and he told President Feitner of the Tax Department he was content to continue paying on that basis, although his personal estate clear of debt on Jan. 1 was only $235,000.

The Tax Commissioners last year put Mr. Astor's assessment at $2,000,000, the same amount that is laid on the personal estate of William Waldorf Astor. After Mr. Astor had made his sworn statement yesterday President Feitner reduced the assessment to $250,000, the amount upon which he said he was willing to pay. The reduction of $1,750,000 is the largest made on an individual personal assessment in the history of the department.

Board of Estimate Allowances.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment announced these allowances yesterday: Board of Education for January, $605,237.12; Kings County Volunteer Firemen, for Washington birthday celebration, $1,500; Department of Lighting and Supplies for elevators and other repairs to the old General Sessions Building, $15,000. The building is to be used by the City Court. The Board of Estimate has made no reference as yet to the budgets of the different Departments of Education. It will wait until the Central Board is organized, on Feb. 21. The allowance made yesterday is for salaries, &c., some days overdue. The members of the New York board hold that the Board of Estimate has no power to interfere with the budget approved by Mayor Strong's board.

A Woman Court Official.

Miss Martha Partington, who was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck as a city official, is Assistant Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn. She lives at 248 Fifteenth Street in that borough. The appointment was made by Judges Fitzgerald, Forker, Devenny, Courtney, and Fleming. The appointment is only a temporary one, though it may be made permanent, and the salary is to be fixed by the court. Miss Partington is a stenographer, and has for several years had an office in the Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn. She is well known to Brooklyn lawyers through her work in reference cases.

Suit Against Croker Dismissed.

The City Record yesterday, among a long list of like items from the office of the Corporation Counsel, announced the discontinuance of the suit brought by the Mayor, &c., against Richard Croker in 1890. The suit was for $12,068.45, fees received by Mr. Croker when City Chamberlain. Similar suits were brought against T. C. T. Crain, for $5,405.01; against W. M. Ivins, for $87,809.76, and against H. B. Laidlaw, for $5,448.01. The point raised was the right of the Chamberlain, who drew $25,000 salary, to retain the fees paid.

Bureau of Licenses Organized.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday organized the Bureau of Licenses, under the provisions of the charter, to take the place of and do the work formerly done by the Mayor's Marshal. David J. Roche was appointed to take charge of the Bureau at $2,800 salary, George W. Brown, deputy, at $2,000, and Joseph W. Keller, cashier, at $1,700. The Bureau will issue theatrical and concert licenses as well as those formerly issued by the Mayor's Marshal.

EDITH LOCKLEY ARRESTED

The American Estates Association Recovers Its Books from the Defaulter's Wife.

THE WOMAN THEN SET FREE

She Was Preparing to Move When Detectives Acted—They Had Watched Her for Weeks—Accounts Found to be Straight.

Edith Lockley, the wife of Joseph Lockley, the defaulting confidential clerk of the American Estates Association of 152 Broadway, was arrested yesterday at 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by Detectives Aloncle and Casey, on the charge of having in her possession the books and papers of the association, which were stolen by her husband at the same time that he robbed his employers of $7,000 by means of raised and forged checks. The books and papers were found in two trunks, which the woman was moving, with her furniture, from the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street House.

When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court she was discharged by Magistrate Simms on her plea that she intended returning the books to Mr. Reilly, the manager of the association.

Since Lockley disappeared on Dec. 30 Capt. McClusky's men have worked unremittingly to trace Mrs. Lockley. They discovered that on Dec. 24 when he left his flat in Flatbush he hired a van to bring his furniture to New York. In this city it was transferred to another van, and when the latter van was found the detectives learned that the stuff had been taken to 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Lockley had hired a flat there under the name of Brown and told the janitor that he was a traveling man, who would be in town only a few months in the year.

Detectives Found Her.

The detectives watched the house and were rewarded some days later when Mrs. Lockley, or Brown, as she was then known, made her appearance. One of the detectives followed her and found that she was living in the house with Henry Lockley, the defaulter's brother, at 243 West Twenty-first Street. Twice thereafter Mrs. Lockley went to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street flat, and yesterday the detectives learned that she had sold her furniture and effects and would move them out. The van arrived at noon, and besides the furniture several trunks were loaded into it. Then the detectives stepped up and arrested the woman, who was superintending the moving. She at first denied that she was Mrs. Lockley, but finally admitted her identity and said the books of the association were in the trunks. She and the trunks were at once taken to Police Headquarters.

Meantime Mr. Reilly had been approached by a third party, and overtures were made to him for the return of the books and papers if he would agree to drop all prosecution of Joseph Lockley. Mr. Reilly told Capt. McClusky about this, and was guided by his advice. On Wednesday Henry Lockley, the fugitive's brother, sent a letter to the go-between, in which he said that no more negotiations were to be made and that the law should find the defaulter if it could. This letter was shown to Reilly and its contents made known to Capt. McClusky, who then saw the necessity for immediate action, which was hastened when Mrs. Lockley tried to move the books.

The Books All Right.

Mr. Reilly, after an examination of the books, said that there was nothing wrong with them and that Lockley had defrauded the association only by the forged checks.

In the Centre Street Court the woman was cool and collected. She said that after her husband's disappearance she searched his pockets and found a receipt for the rent of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street apartments. She found the furniture and trunks there. She said she was about to take the furniture to her brother-in-law's house, and intended to return the books to Mr. Reilly, she having but lately learned the nature of the contents of the trunks. It was pointed out that this did not tally with the efforts made to get a promise of immunity for the return of the books, but Mrs. Lockley was not held responsible for these negotiations.

Lockley disappeared on Dec. 30, and it was then discovered that he had raised a check for $50, which he had received for his salary, to $5,600. He had the check certified by the bank on which it was drawn, and deposited it in an up-town bank. Several days later he drew out all the money and disappeared. It was found that he had raised other of his salary checks to $500, $600, and $700 in previous months, but as he kept the accounts this was not discovered.

THE TRIAL OF BARCIA.

Alleged Blood-Seeking Italians Kept from the Courtroom to Prevent Trouble.

It looked for a time as if there would be bloodshed in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. The case of Peter Barcia, charged with murder, was on trial, and the corridor was crowded with Italians, who, according to rumor, had come there with the intention of attacking some person or persons interested in the case. Just as court convened Assistant District Attorney McIntyre addressed Justice Fursman, saying:

"Your Honor, there is a big crowd of Italians in the corridor outside of this court, and I have been told that they are all armed with knives and stilettos. They look as if they might mean mischief. I am satisfied the Italians out there intend to kill some one interested in this trial, and I think it would be good judgment on your Honor's part to exclude all of them from the courtroom.

"During the proceedings in this court yesterday, Mrs. Frank Cassata, the wife of the man whom Barcia is charged with murdering, tried to get at the prisoner as he was being led back to the Tombs. I am informed and believe that the woman was armed with a dagger, with which she intended to kill Barcia. There is no doubt in my mind that some secret society, composed of Italians, is interested in this case, and there is danger of trouble. Detectives who have been on duty in the corridor outside have told me that at the least calculation the crowd numbers 100 men. They all look as if they were intent on murder. There's blood in their eyes."

Justice Fursman, on the strength of these statements, ordered the court officers to allow none of the Italians in the room.

The missing witness in the case, Samuel W. Jackson, was found by a policeman yesterday morning in an intoxicated condition, and was sent to the House of Detention. An affidavit was made by an Italian that two other witnesses in the case had threatened to run away, and they, too, were arrested and sent to the House of Detention. They are Giralamo Greco and Leonardo Cuccia, who were with Barcia at the time of the killing of Frank Cassata.

A YOUNG WIFE'S BAD BURNS.

Mrs. Hossack Stepped on a Match and Is Now Dying.

Mrs. Alexander Hossack of 119 Avenue E, Jersey City, was lying at the point of death last night from injuries received by her dress taking fire. She was walking across the parlor Sunday night when she stepped on a match. It ignited and set fire to her dress.

She was seriously burned, but it was not thought until yesterday that her hurts were mortal. Then the attending physician said she could not recover. Mrs. Hossack had only been married three months.

Gas Companies United.

The Central Trust Company, through President Frederic P. Olcott, declared yesterday that the new plan of union of the Equitable Gas Light Company and the New York and East River Gas Company was operative. The companies become the New Amsterdam Gas Company, capitalized at $34,000,000, authorized. The distribution of new securities was on the following bases: Each share Equitable stock—$150 in new consolidated mortgage bonds, $75 new preferred stock, $75 in new common stock; each share of East River preferred—$120 in new bonds; East River common—$100 new preferred, $40 new common.

It is
ROYAL
Baking Powder
that makes the
Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cake and Doughnut

LEGAL NOTES.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order secured by Edward C. Sheehy, in his suit as a taxpayer, restraining the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks and the Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control from issuing a permit to the Bronx Gas and Electric Company to excavate, erect poles, or string electric wires in Pelham Bay Park, one of the public parks of this city, and also restraining the gas company from doing such acts. The court holds, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the plaintiff's complaint does not state a cause of action, because there is no allegation or statement of any fact from which it can be inferred that the defendants, as Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks or as Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control, have granted, threatened, or intend to grant any permission, license, or franchise to the gas company to do the acts of which he complains. "Here no acts, legal or illegal, honest or fraudulent, on the part of the officials sought to be restrained are alleged," Justice McLaughlin said, "and it requires neither authorities nor arguments to show that an action cannot be maintained to restrain a public official, who has neither done, threatened, nor intends to do any act whatever; as well might an action be maintained to restrain or suppress a nuisance before the nuisance had been created, threatened, or attempted."

FREEMAN TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.—The conviction of Walter K. Freeman in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court about a year ago for the crime of rape in the second degree was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Barrett, all the other Justices concurring. The charge against the defendant was improper intimacy, about five years ago, between him and Sarah E. Work, a girl under the age of sixteen years. The ground of reversal was that evidence had been improperly admitted on the trial that Freeman and this girl had, about four months subsequent to the specific offense, lived together in a flat at 330 West Thirty-sixth Street, in this city. Justice Barrett says that the question how far, in an indictment for such a specific offense, subsequent acts of a similar character between the same parties are admissible in support of the principal charge does not seem to have been directly passed upon in this State. Subsequent acts, the Court says, may be consequential, but they also may be original. "If the latter, they simply prove an independent offense, and are clearly inadmissible. Care should always be taken not to prejudice the accused by lightly admitting evidence of this character. The connection between the subsequent offense and the antecedent should not be doubtful, much less vague and shadowy. The sequence should be legitimate, not forced. It should, indeed, fairly be made to appear that the subsequent offense is in some way connected with the antecedent act, and that its tendency is either to establish that act, or to corroborate the prosecutrix with regard thereto."

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Emma B. Young's judgment, on a verdict given in her favor in the Supreme Court, in this city, for $25,000, in her suit against Richard K. Fox for damages because of a libelous article published in The National Police Gazette, in October, 1889, was unanimously affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division. The defense was that the publication complained of was a fair and true report of the facts in connection with the plaintiff's visit to a hotel in Paterson, N. J., and that the article was not published maliciously or with any intent to injure the plaintiff, but was published by the defendant as a matter of news of general interest to the public, in the belief that it was true. Justice O'Brien, in an elaborate opinion, after holding that the trial Judge was right in saying that the article was libelous per se, says it must be regarded as the settled law laid down in the later cases, that punitive damages are not limited to cases of actual malice, but may be awarded for a libel recklessly or carelessly published, as well as for one induced by personal ill will. The jury having decided that the article was not essentially accurate or true, they were entitled to award punitive damages if they found that the publication was made carelessly or recklessly. The circumstances, the court held, preceding the actual publication were such that the jury were entitled to conclude, as they did, that the publication was so made. "It must be remembered," Justice O'Brien says, "that this was not a daily newspaper, receiving the information over the wires, or hastily gathered and turned in by a reporter, without there being much opportunity for investigation as to its truth; but, in anticipation of the publication, the defendant caused 'dodgers' or circulars to be distributed in the community in which the plaintiff lived, calling the attention of the people to the fact that such a publication was about to be issued, thus showing that the publication was deliberate and that the opportunity for inquiring into the truth of the account intended to be published was afforded."

MIRIAM OSBORN'S ESTATE.—The Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed an order dismissing the complaint of Leila O. Henriques and another, claiming to be heirs at law of Miriam A. Osborn, against John W. Sterling and others, to partition certain real estate. The rights of the plaintiffs, who are sisters of Mrs. Osborn, are based upon the claim that the latter's will was procured by fraud and undue influence, or that some of its provisions were invalid. The complaint was dismissed because of failure of plaintiffs, after long delay, to serve the summons upon some of the defendants. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says it appears on the face of the complaint that plaintiffs are not Mrs. Osborn's heirs at law, she having left a son, Howell Osborn, who, if the will were entirely invalid, would take all, under the statute. The plaintiffs claimed that Mrs. Osborn, having a son living, there was an invalid disposition of portions of her estate, she having unlawfully given more than one-half of her property in trust, to benevolent societies, including the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home Association, and to Yale College. These portions of the estate, it was asserted, would fall within the residuary clause, which Howell Osborn could not take, his right to it being made conditional upon certain things, which conditions were not complied with. "While the void provisions of a will," Justice Patterson says, "may be resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the testator with reference to the right of any person to take under other provisions of the will, no authority has been cited or principle suggested by which they can be resorted to for the purpose of preventing the operation of the statute of descents, and to institute collateral, for direct heirship. There being intestacy as to the unlawfully devised realty, it descended to Howell Osborn, and the plaintiffs have no claim to it as heirs at law." The Court also affirmed an order striking out part of the plaintiffs' reply to an answer interposed by Minnie Garson, one of the defendants, who was one of the legatees under the will of Mrs. Osborn. This answer set up, among other things, that Howell Osborn, now deceased, by his will gave all his residuary estate, including that which he derived from his mother, to trustees, Minnie Garson being beneficiary for life of such trusts, under certain conditions. The Court holds that the imputation of motives, in the reply, for the institution of the suit to establish the will of Howell Osborn, had nothing whatever to do with the effect of the judgment in the other action.

SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.—A judgment secured by John J. Walton and others, composing the firm of Hunter, Walton & Co., against the city, for $4,287, for butter furnished to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and delivered at Ward's Island for the use of the public institutions, between January and April, 1896, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, upon the ground that no contract to furnish the butter was made, after public letting, to the lowest bidder, as required by the Consolidation act. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, said: "In order that a contract for supplies furnished to the City of New York should impose a liability upon the city, the contract must be made as prescribed by the statute; and unless a contract as prescribed by the statute is made, the municipal corporation has not contracted, and it is not liable for acts done by its officers in excess of the authority conferred upon them by law. As before stated, the provision is a limitation upon the power of the department, or its officers, to make a contract binding upon the municipal corporation; and a contract for any supplies needful for any particular purpose furnished for the corporation, which involves the expenditure of more than $1,000, must be founded on sealed bids or proposals, and in compliance with public notice duly advertised in The City Record." Justice Ingraham added that if a department of the City Government could order, without public letting, the supplies necessary for the department for each day, because such order did not exceed $1,000, this provision would be nullified. "If the plaintiff's contention is right, every particle of supplies needed for all of those institutions could have been ordered by the Commissioner at such price as he pleased, upon such terms as he pleased, of such quality as he pleased, without competition, without public letting, in violation of the Consolidation act, simply by placing the articles needed in several orders, seeing to it that no one order exceeded $1,000." Justices Barrett and Rumsey concurred with Justice Ingraham, but Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissented. "The defendant," Justice McLaughlin said, "has received and used the plaintiff's property; it has not paid for it; it concedes that it was of the value claimed, and it also appears that a necessity existed for its use. It is not even suggested that the butter was ordered, furnished, or used, with the intent on the part of any one to evade the statute. This statute was never designed to enable the city to do an act which, if done by an individual, would be dishonest."

Mud, rain, slush, or snow deal death blows to trousers, no matter how carefully you may nurse them.
Are yours sick?
Trousers that will blend with almost any coat and waistcoat; $4 to $10.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DOCK BOARD AFFAIRS.

Plans for Two New Piers Approved—Salaries Cut.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday approved plans submitted by Chief Engineer Bensel for a new pier, foot of West Thirty-fourth Street on the North River, which is to be 700 feet long and 100 feet wide. The Hamburg-American Line is an applicant for the lease of this pier, it being understood to be the company's purpose to dock its express steamers there instead of in Hoboken as at present. Plans were also approved for a pier 795 feet long by 60 feet wide, at the foot of East Twentieth Street on the East River.

The Commissioners yesterday began a paring down process in expenses, though the victims are said to believe that it means a "freezing out" of present incumbents to make room for Tammany men. The salaries of a number of minor officers were reduced.

Found Dead in His Chair.

William Bockwood, sixty-five years old, of Prince's Bay, Richmond, failed to report at the W. S. White Dental Works yesterday for work. At noon a friend went to his home, where Bockwood had lived alone since the death of his wife, and knocked at the door. There was no response. The visitor peered in at a window and saw Bockwood sitting in a chair with a newspaper in his hand. The house was entered, and it was found that the old man had been dead for many hours. Heart disease is thought to have caused death.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50 and $2.
"Rich with Glee."—Tribune.
Wycherly's famous old comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS ADA REHAN
as PEGGY; Previous to which
Subtleties of Jealousy.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Next Tuesday: LILLI TSE will be acted with "The Country Girl"

DALY'S Special Announcement.
ANNUAL LENTEN ILLUSTRATED MATINEES.
MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with MR. BURTON HOLMES (whom MR. JOHN L. STODDARD has introduced as his legitimate successor) for a series of LENTEN ILLUSTRATED LECTURES similar in style to Stoddard's famous series (yet entirely novel in subject, treatment and illustration).
Mr. Holmes's lectures will begin Thursday, Feb. 24. There will be three courses; five lectures in each course.
COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock.
The subjects will be: 1—The Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan.
Send for an illustrated circular with full description and further particulars. Address Box Office, Daly's Theatre. Course tickets, $5. Same secured seats each lecture. Orders may be sent in now. Sale of seats begins Monday, Feb. 14.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th & 3d Av.
JOE HART and CARRIE DE MAR, JAMES THORNTON, LAURA BIGGAR, LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK CUSHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, RIALTA, Alburtus & Bartram, The McDonough Trio; The Fansons, Vanler & Barton, Bigger & Dreher; others. Afts., 15c., 25c.
Noon-day opening. Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Brilliant success of Miss
MINNIE SELIGMAN.
Supported by a first-class company in GILBERT'S "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."
BERT COOTE AND CO. in "Supper for Two"; GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, Minstrels; MRS. ALICE SHAW and her daughters; LIVING PICTURES. 40 OTHER STARS. BIG BILL! Sat., (Lincoln Birthday.) Open 9:30 A. M.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38 St. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Opera in English. 7th Successful Week.
LAST MATINEE. MARTHA. LAST EVENING.
2 P.M. 25c. Evenings, 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2.
Next week, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PINAFORE

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-day at 2.
Last Night E. E. RICE'S The Girl from Paris
NEXT WEEK, MR. JOHN DREW

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Last 2 Weeks.
Holiday Matinée To-day, (Lincoln's Birthday.)
MAY IRWIN IN SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
The 13th Annual Exhibition of the
ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
THIS (SAT.) MAT....."Barber of Seville."
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MOND. EVG., FEB. 14......"Die Walkure."
Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Rothmuhl, Fischer, Rains. Conductor Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 16....."Les Huguenots."
Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase of prices for this performance.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow Eve. at 8:15.
FOURTH SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Under direction Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Melba (her last concert appearance in New York this season.) and Staudigl; MM. Ibos and Bispham; Mr. David Mannes. New York Symphony Orchestra, Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Programme: Lacombe, Marche Tzigane; Lalo, Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys" (Orchestra)—Wagner—Wilhelmj, Preislied from "Meistersinger;" Popper, Les Papillon (Mr. Mannes)—Somervell, Go, Heart, Into the Lamp of Light; Drink to Me Only (Mr. Bispham)—Gluck, air from "Orpheus" (Mme. Staudigl)—Halevy, air, "La Juive" (M. Ibos)—Donizetti, Mad Scene from "Lucia," by request (Mme. Melba)—Liszt, Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 1 (Orchestra)—Saint-Saens Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet D'Omphale" (Orchestra)—Damrosch, "Danny Deever" (Barrack Room Ballad by Rudyard Kipling) accompanied by the composer (Mr. Bispham)—Massenet, "Sevillana" (Mme. Melba)—Flegier, Les Stances (M. Ibos)—Ganne, Polka Mazurka, "La Czarina," (Orchestra.)
Seats, 50 cents to $1.50; box seats, $2; admission, 50 cents. On sale at box office, Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

Metropolitan Opera House. Special. Thurs. Ev., Feb. 17, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
SOLOIST, Mr. C. M. Loeffler.
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; C. M. LOEFFLER, Divertimento for Violin and Orchestra in A minor (first time); Mrs. H. H. A. BEACH, Symphony in E minor, "Gaelic," (first time); BERLIOZ, Minuet, Waltz and March from the "Damnation of Faust"; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade," (first time.)
TICKETS AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)
Soloist:
M. POL. PLANCON.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Symphony N. 111, E flat (Eroica); HAYDN, Aria, "Creation"; RICHARD STRAUSS, Serenade for Wind Instruments; SAINT SAENS, Aimons-nous; SCHUBERT, L'Enfer; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Serenade de "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Finale (Liebestod), "Tristan und Isolde." Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes, $12. At box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

The Hampton Singers' Meeting at
MADISON SQ. GARDEN CONCERT HALL,
February 12th, at 8:15,
in the interest of Negro Industrial Education. The Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses by Booker T. Washington, President C. C. Hall, Robert C. Ogden, and Dr. H. B. Frissell. The address of Dr. Frissell will be illustrated with stereopticon views. The Hampton Singers will sing Plantation Melodies. The public is invited; no tickets required.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.
New Group To-Day—"MOTHERLESS."
Hungarian Band Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
Cinematograph Exhibits the Oberammergau
PASSION PLAY Aft. at 3 Evg. at 9
A prominent lawyer says in The Mail and Express: "After the exhibition was over I left feeling like living a better life, becoming a better man, trying to follow the teachings of One whom I now know as I never knew before."

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION
CHARITY BALL AND BANQUET
WALDORF-ASTORIA
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Boxes and tickets can be procured of Sol. B. Solomon, Treasurer, 97 5th Av., corner 17th St.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St...Begins 8:15.
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
3d week in New York, 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
Tues. Mat., Princess and the Butterfly.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Championship Hockey Match to-night at 8:15 o'clock. Montclair vs. St. Nicholas.

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. Henry Miller "Heartsease."
To-morrow NIGHT ANTON FUERST'S MILITARY BAND. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Seat sale open.
Next week, Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
NAUTCH DANCERS.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission, 50c. Matinée To-day.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION
JULIE MACKEY, REMENYI, AND OTHERS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. EVGS., 8:30.
WM. H. CRANE MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15
In His New Romantic Comedy, A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenirs—100th Performance Feb. 15.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. To-day and Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée To-day.
THE BIG HIT.
The New Farce, OH! SUSANNAH!

5th Av. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Wed. (special) and Sat. Mats. at 2.
Modjeska and JOSEPH HAWORTH Sat. Mat. & Evening in MARY STUART.
Next Week: Modjeska in REPERTOIRE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Matinées To-day and Wed.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

MANHATTAN. BROADWAY & 33D STREET.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. Way Down East. MATINEE TO-DAY.

Lincoln Day Mat. TO-DAY! CASINO! Exquisite, Costly Souvenirs! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl! 75th Night! March 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-d'y, 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d m'th, & unusual success of The Highwayman.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2:15
LAST 2 WEEKS.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Second Week of the Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, Last times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat. and eve., last times. The great laughing success, "Aschermittwoch," (Ash Wed'y.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d & 8th Av. Lincoln Day Mat. to-day. To-night— "Cumberland '61." Next week— "NEVER AGAIN."

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. IN GAY NEW YORK.
Next week—Mr. Robert Hilliard, A New Yorker.

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

Copyrighted. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898. Sixteen Pages.

Contents.

Editorial Articles.
- Memoirs and Reminiscences.
- Napoleana and Their Justification.
- An Ideal Poet.

Special Articles.
- Impartial Civil War Histories; The Hour for Them at Hand. By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.
- Some English Memories. By MRS. SHERWOOD.
- Prices for Paintings Since the War.
- St. Valentine's Day.
- The Imp of the Press Once More.
- Bright's Birmingham Speech.
- Ashburnham Books in America.

Reviews.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton's "Eighty Years and More."
- Hugo's Letters.—Second Article.
- Duffy's "My Life in Two Hemispheres."
- Thomson's "Life and Correspondences."
- Max Müller's "Auld Lang Syne."
- Ingersoll's "Wild Neighbors."
- Stephen Phillips's "Poems."
- Spears's "History of Our Navy."
- Lomax's "Sir Henry Layard."
- Clarke's "The Cid Campeador."
- Power's "William Harvey."
- Paget's "John Hunter."
- Bates's "American Literature."

Authors at Home.—XVII.
- George W. Cable in Northampton.

Literary Letter from London.
- By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

Literary Letter from Paris.

Literary and Art Letter from Boston.

Books Worth Reading Again.—IV.
- Anne Ayres's "Life and Work of Dr. Muhlenberg."

In the Art World.

Books and Authors.
- Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Letters to the Editor.
- The Finest Woman in Fiction—Grant Allen—Children's Books—Sienkiewicz—Mme. Roland's Macaulay—Meredith—Short Stories—Plato—Browning—Appreciation.

Books Received.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Memoirs and Reminiscences.

The earliest among the noteworthy books of the fast-approaching Spring season are memoirs, letters, and reminiscences. Many columns of to-day's issue of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART are taken up with notices of the advance guard of these books—six in number. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's recollections, covering eighty years, easily come first in this array, because of the surprise they will afford the public, having been almost unheralded; because of the impressive and protracted public career of the author; because of her inflexible devotion to and sincerity in a cause long unpopular, and because, moreover, Mrs. Stanton is an American.

Max Muller's book, if not altogether new, will come to most readers in that light. Published, in part at least, in the pages of a foreign periodical, and copiously noticed in these columns during the past year, in many ways it is a striking book. No dry-as-dust Orientalist wrote this volume. A strong-souled, sound-minded, eminently human man shines forth in these delightful reminiscences of a boyhood spent in Germany, a manhood spent in Oxford, a career which embraces recollections of Goethe and Lowell, of Tennyson and Gladstone, of Pusey and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Hugo's letters deepen the interest of the first volume published last year. From poverty we find him advanced to independence, with money enough to support his wife and children were he to die, and then, with a revolution overturning France once more, we see him an exile in Brussels and Guernsey, where he is living on 1,200f. a year, mourning the death of John Brown and the crisis in the republic—ever vital and human in all that he writes, strong in purpose, fixed in his ideals. It is only a few weeks since, in Audubon's "Journals," we saw, with the same precision, another man superior to the slings and arrows of fortune, and who, in failure and want, found the stepping stones on which to rise to higher things.

Following as these works do the "Memoir of Tennyson," they remind us again how rich is literature in this class of writing, and how each year makes the world richer still. Nothing in books attracts more strongly the best minds; certainly not fiction, not the history of nations, not the books of difficult travel and dangerous adventure in far-off lands. Men find nothing so interesting as the individual lives of their fellows. Thus the "Diary" of Pepys holds sway where Dryden fails. Cowper's "Letters" are found better reading than Cowper's verse. Boswell is cherished where Johnson's own writings are neglected, and even the splendid "Letters" of Lowell promise to afford delight in that remote time when Lowell's verse shall have become an unfamiliar source of pleasure.

The reminiscences of Mrs. Stanton remind us how much women have done to increase the delights men take in memoirs. We have recently pointed out to readers who needed the information what a store of pleasure lies ready for them in Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends," and how sweet and beneficent a life is unfolded in the recollections of Mary Cowden Clarke. A year ago readers saw in Mrs. Sherwood's "An Epistle to Posterity" how wide a range of experience had been possible to an American woman, with recollections going back to a childhood when she sat on a box with Daniel Webster, riding from a railway station to Marshfield, and embracing Rome and Paris, England and Switzerland. Ere long we hope to assure them what profit and charm lie in a book few of them can have read, the "Letters" of Dorothy Osborne, and may eventually invite them to the biography of one of the sweetest and bravest of New England women as described in the memoir of Louisa M. Alcott.

But the pity of it all is that so many noble and exalted lives remain and must remain unrecorded—those full and resolute souls which have kept the world strong and made life beautiful, of whom the records are lost and even the very names forgotten beyond recall.

Napoleana and Their Justification.

Possibly there are readers who would like an explanation of this renaissance of the Napoleonic period; certainly there are none who will demand an apology, for the vast amount of literature that has been published in the last few years under the general title of Napoleana surely has no political significance. That this review and others continue to augment the already large amount of matter on one of the most interesting topics of history is not particularly because Napoleon stood as the man of the first great French Empire, but because his name has identified with it what in war, literature, art, and every phase of culture served to create a new period of civilization, and because the men who chronicle these things are worth listening to even for their own worth.

All that refers to the Corsican has become the most careful subject of research and study, but nothing so stamps its imprint upon the present mind as the story of that final catastrophe in which were engulfed not only a myriad of individual ambitions and aspirations, but the vanquished Caesar and the empire he had founded—this empire with all its veritable creations in science, art, culture, and politics henceforth to remain a mere memory. This appalling fall bore with it no lasting stain to the almost supernatural prestige of that extraordinary man.

This is what explains the curiosity and quick interest with which one gathers and reads all publications on the subject, especially the intimate memoirs which trace the character and reveal the very emotions of this dramatic epoch and the central figure which symbolizes it. Not only does the fascination hold in being permitted to penetrate into the public life of Napoleon, but into all that is domestic and intime; not only in his creation of kings and forcing sovereigns of ancient lineage to be his vassals, but in what he said in so doing and how he said it. From the throne of France, through Russia, the Isle of Elba, from Elba through "the hundred days" to the fatal field of Waterloo, and thence to the dismal fogs of the ocean isle of St. Helena, the men who saw him, who heard him speak, who watched him in action and in repose, have sent down through the century their records of all that passed, which in these later days are visualized and made real by the cravings of the imagination that seem almost insatiable. Nothing that he said, nothing that he did, has remained indifferent for history. The man is so immeasurably great, his works are so prodigious, that the colossal figure of both seem to augment as the eulogizing of that gigantic epoch of the past goes on.

All modern criticism as to personality, all weighing of saving clauses, all military hypotheses of what might have been are out of date, for we are enabled to see the man to-day with the eyes of his contemporaries. Judgment will be revived, of course, when all chronicles have spent themselves; but this renaissance is not the opportunity for it. People crave now only the felicity of impressions. They are fortunate to be able to indulge in them. Every epoch is not as rich with chronicles.

And more than all this—at the close of a century signalized with eager development in all the useful sciences and arts, in all that pertains to the solidarite humaine, it can do the future no harm to turn to that other epoch of unstinted development whose energies tended toward the apotheosis of one man, and to become intimately acquainted with that grave, fateful personality and with all that it stood for, lost, and achieved. This alone would seem to justify the Napoleana.

Impartial Civil War Histories.

The Hour for Them at Hand—Only the Man for It Wanted.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Chandler Harris.
Editor of The Atlanta Constitution, author of "Uncle Remus; His Songs and His Sayings," &c.

Quite recently there has been a discussion in the newspapers over the suggestion that the time has now arrived for the production of a history of our common country, including the civil war, which shall be fair, impartial, and truthful, and thus commend itself to reasonable people in all quarters of the Republic. This discussion was participated in by the leading newspapers of all parties and of all sections, and the unanimous opinion was, not only that such a history is a necessity, but that the time has arrived when it may be written.

News of this discussion must have reached Great Britain through other than the ordinary channels of communication, else Prof. Goldwin Smith possesses in a very high degree that fatal gift of otherwise intelligent Englishmen which enables them to misconceive and misinterpret every event and movement in the American Republic, and which impels them to turn the map of the United States upside down. For, in a recent number of Literature, Prof. Smith is credited with the statement that "a trial now awaits the American historian in his judicial character which it will not be very easy for a native writer to meet," the reason being that "the South is demanding a version of the history of the civil war rectified in its interest and fitted to be taught in its schools."

It will be observed that the "trial" which our native writers will find it hard to meet is not a desire that they shall be fair and just and truthful, but a demand from the South that history shall be "rectified in its interest." To breathe on Prof. Smith's candle is to snuff it out. The only suggestion that has come from the South is a sort of petition that the history of the civil war shall be impartially written, and the facts be set down without partisan bias. The suggestion is both modest and patriotic.

To further illuminate this matter, it is necessary to say that the discussion which has lately taken place, having originated at the North, is without doubt the result of a very peculiar episode in which Mr. John Bach McMaster, himself a historian, is credited with playing a leading part, though, for one, the writer hereof is willing to give him the benefit of the doubt. It seems that certain politicians attached to the Grand Army of the Republic (for the politicians on both sides have made the veterans' organization their prey) conceived the idea that the school histories of the war current at the North are not absolute enough to suit their tastes. Forthwith they began to agitate the matter, and the upshot of it (according to the New York newspapers) was that Mr. John Bach McMaster, author of a work entitled, "A History of the People of the United States," was offered a certain sum of money to prepare a school history of the war sufficiently peppered with hot epithets and salted with partisanship to satisfy the curious rancor of the spirits that began the agitation.

The offer was accepted, (so the story goes,) and Mr. McMaster gave the politicians of the Grand Army a work calculated to make the rebels shake in their shoes if they were alive and engaged in the old business. One New York newspaper credits Mr. McMaster with boasting that he had not spared Robert E. Lee, having fitly characterized the man who could take an oath to support the Government and then perjure himself by taking up arms to destroy it. The whole story about Mr. McMaster is hard to believe, and this part of it hardest of all. For it is impossible that a man who undertakes to write history should be ignorant of the fact that the Southern people, those who favored the Union as a matter of policy, and those who were in favor of secession, believed that the Federal Union was a compact, from which a State could withdraw as it had entered, and by the same machinery. That theory in some shape or other had been the bone of contention between opposing parties from the foundation of the Government. Men were born and bred in this theory or the opposing one. The theories took the shape of convictions that could not be shaken. Hence, when Virginia and other States adopted the ordinance of secession Robert Lee felt absolved from his oath. He had sworn to support the Government of the United States, and the States were no longer united. Public opinion both North and South unites in paying homage to Lee's character as a man, just as both North and South pay homage to the genius, character, and motives of Abraham Lincoln.

Therefore, there is the best reason in the world for disbelieving these statements about the partisan pliability of Mr. McMaster. No conscientious historian could by any possibility lend himself to such a scheme.

[illegible] very good purpose, [illegible] as [illegible] one could have done, the supreme folly of feeding the minds of the children of the Republic on the husks of rancor that had its day, its victories and its defeats more than a generation ago.

Think of it! There are men over forty years old to-day who do not remember the war, or remember it only as a vague dream of the earliest days. A whole generation has passed away, and its place been taken by those who know of the war only by written and oral records. The veterans on both sides—the men who really met on the battlefield—have long passed the age when prejudice or partisanship plays an active part. It is preposterous, therefore, to suppose that a just and an impartial history of the war, showing the different interpretations of the organic law that finally gave rise to the issue which precipitated the conflict, would not be warmly welcomed on both sides.

Such a history would be criticised by the irreconcilables, perhaps, but it would be gladly approved and adopted by the great body of the people, who, whatever their political views may be, are chiefly interested in preserving the truth, and in promoting and perpetuating the genuine American spirit. It is impossible to-day to find any Southern man who will not agree that Abraham Lincoln was one of the most remarkable men the country has produced, combining in his nature and character the typical American of all sections, and in his motives the highest and most ideal impulses of patriotism.

It can ruffle no Southerner's feelings to be told that Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas were great commanders. It can stir no sane Northerner's bile to hear that Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and Forrest were great Generals. No Northern man can doubt the sincerity of the South's convictions, for men do not face death for beliefs lightly held.

What, then, is all the pother about? Why should there be any difficulty in securing an American history of the American civil war, written by an American whose methods and purposes are, as were those of Lincoln, above and beyond sectionalism and partisan rancor? Let it be admitted at once that such historians are rare in any land. We can write impartially about the Dutch war or the conquest of Mexico, and with rare beauty and felicity about new France. But where is the historian who is able to rise superior to his environment and write judicially and dispassionately an account of the civil war?

I know of but two. One has long been preparing himself for some such work, and his latest, "Virginia and Her Neighbors," is the latest development of a method at once scholarly, candid, and philosophical. The other is the author of "A History of Political Parties in the United States," in three volumes—a work as remarkable for its broad views and its lack of all bias as it is for its clear, vigorous diction. One is Prof. John Fiske of Harvard, the other is Prof. J. P. Gordy, a name which probably very few readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART have ever heard, for the reason that his work was obscurely published.

These two are to-day our real historians. And yet it seems that there should be found among those who make it their business to prepare school books at least one writer ambitious enough to link his name with a history of the civil war which shall meet with the approval of the intelligence and patriotism of all sections.

It is impossible to believe that any sane person, North or South, can take comfort in futile attempts to convey error, or to prevent the truth, or to cater to partisanship and sectional rancor, knowing that such attempts cannot possibly prosper. In this American community of ours there is every reason why those who differ should be as lenient toward one another's convictions as possible, not that error may be promoted, but that the truth may be found in good fellowship and friendly feeling.

The South has no illusions about slavery—certainly not the democratic South; and it is perfectly well known that the war was not prosecuted for the purpose of freeing the negroes. During the war there never was a time up to 1864 that the South could not have preserved slavery by laying down its arms. But it deliberately sacrificed its property in defense of its interpretation of the Federal compact. There were hundreds of thousands of men in the South who preferred the Union to secession, not because they doubted the right of a State to secede, but because they thought separation a fatal policy, as, indeed, it turned out to be.

These and a thousand other considerations bearing upon the war may be fairly set forth by a competent historian without causing a ripple of discontent among the people of either section. The motives of both sides may have the amplest justice done them without changing results and without evading the truth. And the historian who is inflamed with the importance of his mission and impressed with the responsibilities he assumes in undertaking to convey the truth to youthful minds can hardly err in his efforts to glorify American valor, American manhood, and American magnanimity.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2, 1898.

Dr. N. E. Jones's "The Squirrel Hunters of Ohio; or, Glimpses of Pioneer Life," is published by the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati. It is a pleasantly written record of former days in Ohio, and educational, social, political, ministerial, and legal reminiscences are presented.

The Week in the Art World.

[illegible] Stewart Sale—Exhibitions and Notes.

The week which closes to-day in the art world has been too much crowded with incidents and events to make it either pleasurable or satisfactory. The average art lover cannot be hurried in his study of pictures, and dislikes the feeling of being forced to run from one display to another with insufficient time to digest any one thoroughly. The various artists and dealers who have held and are holding exhibitions this week have seemingly failed to recognise this, and their displays have therefore not received the amount of attention and notice either from press or public that would have been otherwise accorded them. Our art season in New York grows shorter every year, and we crowd exhibitions and art displays of various kinds into a few weeks that ought to be extended over a period of several months. There ought to be some sort of conference between the leading artists and dealers before the beginning of the next art season to discuss the question of apportioning times for exhibitions. If any consensus of opinion could be had upon this matter the art season might be made more pleasurable and advantageous to all, and its exhibitions would become more of an advantage than now, when they are crowded into the same days or weeks.

This week brought two exhibitions with following sales of fair collections of modern American and foreign pictures at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries and the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, the opening of Knoedler's new gallery, with a special exhibition of an early and rarely fine Corot, one of the hundred masterpieces shown in Paris in 1892; of a number of surprisingly good miniatures by W. J. Baer, and a score of portraits recently completed by M. Chartran; a display of the original illustrations for the stories of the Revolution by Henry Cabot Lodge and Capt. Mahan at the Avery Galleries; an exhibition of 149 paintings by Carleton Wiggins at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, to be sold at auction there on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next; a display of early English pictures at the Tooth Gallery; the annual monthly exhibition of the Union League Club, made up of a number of reproductions of antique bronzes by Signor Angelo del Neros, and the private and press views of the annual Architectural League exhibition. Together with these, there were continued exhibitions at various galleries of portraits by Boldini, Madrazo, de la Gandara, and other portrait painters, of a number of canvases by the well-known American painter Julian Rix at the Schaus Gallery, and of a number of water colors by the Baroness Helga von Cramm at the Wunderlich Gallery.

The echoes of the Stewart sale are still resounding, but they begin to die away with the near approach of the great Fuller-Dana sale on Feb. 25, 26, and 27. The press view of the Fuller-Dana pictures and of the Dana porcelains will be held at the American Art Galleries on Wednesday afternoon next, Feb. 16, and the private view will take place there the same evening. The Fuller pictures, which are for the most part unusually fine examples of the early English and the Barbizon school, should bring high figures. The Barbizon pictures sold at the Stewart sale for surprisingly large amounts, and they were not particularly notable examples. Among the Fuller pictures is the famous Troyon "Cattle at Pasturage," a canvas thirty-five and a half by forty-five inches, and which was sold at the Seclatran sale in Paris for $9,000. Mr. Fuller also owns the equally famous Rousseau "Charcoal Burner's Hut," which was in the first exhibition of 100 masterpieces shown in Paris in 1883. This canvas is probably the most important example of Rousseau, next to "Le Givre," in the Walters Gallery at Baltimore, in existence. The scene it a little clearing in the forest of Fontainebleau. On the left is a fine group of old oaks, with knotty trunks, whose dense foliage stands out in delicate silhouette against the fine tones of the sky, and near them is a tree with a lightning-blasted trunk. In the middle distance is a small charcoal burner's hut, at whose door there is a seated figure of a woman, her head and shoulders covered with a white hood brilliantly lit. On the right and left are gray rocks covered with vegetation, already turning yellow at Autumn's approach. A little pool of water draining off to the right occupies the middle foreground. The sky is an Autumn one of cold blue, with scattered white clouds rosy hued near the horizon, where they are warmed by the rays of the declining sun. No more forceful, direct, and satisfactory rendering of a simple forest landscape subject has ever been painted.

The offering for sale at auction of ten paintings attributed to the Barbizon painters at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms this week as from the estate of one Sherod C. Ball of Newark, N. J.; the discovery by a Newark newspaper that the only person of that name is living and knew nothing about the pictures, the taking of the pictures out of the sale and the placing of the responsibility by Mr. Norman of this false entry upon George W. Carmer, a well-known New York picture dealer, was an incident of the week, that not only produced wide discussion, but emphasized the exceedingly loose manner in which auction sales of pictures in this city are often conducted. In this particular instance, Mr. Norman, the manager of the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, does not appear to have been to blame. He received, he states, the paintings in good faith from Mr. Carmer, with whom he has had dealings for fifteen years, but was careful to catalogue them by themselves. It now remains for Mr. Carmer to explain how he came to use the name of Mr. Ball, who he says is his intimate friend, [illegible], and why he attempted to deceive [illegible] Mr. Norman, to [illegible] pictures which he claimed to belong to an estate which does not exist. His explanation to a Newark newspaper that he did not give the name of the estate in which the pictures really belonged "on account of the desire of his patrons not to be known in the transaction," is a damaging one. Too many pictures are constantly offered for sale as belonging to this or that person or estate, which are probably the property of dealers and of doubtful authenticity.

Resuming the review of the pictures now shown at the American Water Color Society exhibition at the Academy of Design, which was begun last week with those of the North Gallery, those in the East and South Galleries come next in order. In the former gallery Henry B. Snell has a good study of naval architecture in "Her Majesty's Ship Renown," and Charles Warren Eaton gives us a charming reminiscence of Mauve in "The Day Is Done." W. Merrit Post shows a tender little landscape in "The Declining Year." There are rich color and good feeling in E. J. Hoklag's "Fishing Boats—Venice," and delightful color in C. C. Cooper's "Regatta Day—Venice." Alice Preble Tucker de Haas has three good marines, which show marked advance in her work, and Walter L. Palmer's "Moonlight on the Hudson" has his curious and characteristic delicate color. A. T. Van Laer's "Wet Day" is charming in sentiment and soft and delightful in tone, and C. C. Curran's "Scheherezade," a single figure study, is gracefully drawn, easy in pose, and has rich color. Other notable pictures in this gallery are H. A. Hallett's "Ebbing Tide," Bruce Crane's "Winter Fields," with a purple sky, very effective, but rarely seen in nature; G. W. Edward's lovely sunlit interior, with charmingly drawn Dutch maiden, "Breakfast at the Blue Grate—Edam," and G. R. Barse, Jr.'s, delicately and deliciously colored landscape, "The End of the Day."

The South Gallery has not this year, as usual, the majority of the best pictures in the exhibition, although it contains its fair share. C. Harry Eaton's clear-aired "The Brook" has a Corot motive and has been awarded the Evans prize, which had been wrongly given in the first place to Albert Herter's figure piece "Sorrow," which, having been painted abroad, was not eligible for competition. R. M. Shurtleff has a characteristic canvas, a forest scene, "The Open Woods." Childe Hassam's "Sky and Rooftops—Paris," is thoroughly characteristic and well painted, and there is good drawing and a well-told story in I. A. Josephi's "A Summer Afternoon." C. Morgan McIlhenny gives us another Mauve in his landscape, with sheep, "Morning." The pearly light and lovely sentiment of Horatio Walker's "Milking—A Summer Morning," make the canvas very attractive. J. F. Murphy's "Rain" is strong and good, as is also his "Mill Race." The figures in Helen M. Turner's "Midsummer Afternoon" are stiff, but the canvas has good color and sentiment. F. K. M. Rehn's "Early Moonlight—Cape Ann"; Henry P. Smith's "Old Homestead in Springtime," W. L. Lathrop's "A Brook," O. S. Parson's "Felice," Henry B. Snell's "A Passing Sail," Carlton T Chatman's "Quiet Day in an Old New England Harbor," W. L. Sontagg, Jr.'s, "Cold Day," F. K. M. Rehn't "Bermuda," W. C. Fitler's "Fading Day," George M. Maynard's "Doris, Daughter of Ocean," Thomas Moran's "In the Big Horn Mountains," D. W. Tryon's "Early Spring," H. Bolton Jones's "Winter," Bruce Crane's "Winter Time," and Henry Farrer's "Close of an October Day" are all good and worthy of their painters. Henry B. Snell's "Wreck of the Jason" is an exceptionally good picture, with a remarkably strong effect of yellow sunlight on the doomed ship impaled upon the reef. It seems a pity that Charles C. Curran should have marred the effect of his charming little figure, "Pomona," by his large picture, "The Dance of the Dryads"—a decorative canvas, with a color scheme, not altogether successful, of green, purple, and pink, and a number of stiff and badly drawn figures.

Franz Hanfstaengl of New York will soon publish in twelve parts a work entitled, "Pictures in the National Gallery, London." The entire work will contain 100 full-page photogravures, printed on the finest plate paper, with 80 text illustrations, and Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, Curator of the National Gallery, will furnish a full descriptive, critical, and historical text. The paintings selected for illustration are of special merit. The prints have been taken by the direct process of photogravure, and in this particular form of process reproduction the publishers are considered to have no rivals. By the aid of "The Pictures in the National Gallery, London," a complete study may be made of the art work of the Renaissance.

On the west front of the Doge's Palace, in Venice, there was a gap. Originally there stood here a monument, consisting of the figure of the Doge Gritti, with the winged lion. When the Venetian Republic was declared a century ago there was rioting and the monument was destroyed. In 1886 the Italian Government opened a competition among native artists, and offered a prize for the best reproduction of the missing monument. The award was given to a young Venetian sculptor, Urbano Bottasso. His work is now finished, and will be put in position some time toward the close of March, and with certain jubilee festivities commemorating the revolution which gave freedom to Venice.

The Art Institute of Chicago presents a varied programme for this year. Up to April 20 there will be four exhibitions: Feb. 1 to Feb. 27—Annual exhibition of works of artists of Chicago and vicinity; Feb. 24 to March 14—Annual exhibition of the Society of Western Artists, a collection exhibited successively at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and Indianapolis; About March 22—Annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club; About April 20—Annual exhibition of American water colors.

Wild Animals.

Ernest Ingersoll's Volume Dealing with Familiar Creatures.*

"Down past my window," writes Mr. Ingersoll, "as I sit writing beside it, falls a twig from the black oak at the corner of the house." Well, once an apple fell, and from the descending pippin, so the fable goes, Newton worked out the laws of gravity. Now a falling twig in Summertime, to the unobservant, would be meaningless, but to a naturalist it is an event abnormal, and he is intent to know or to learn the reason for it. "What was the cause?"

Mr. Ingersoll jumped out of the window, saw a leaf-nipping squirrel, and caught him in the act, for the little creature was collecting leaves, sticks, and twigs, and depositing them in a convenient notch of a tall oak. The squirrels were acquaintances. They usually were at home, a pair of them, in a hole in a decayed tree trunk, but Summer had come, and it was hot, and maybe the squirrels were vermin infested, and so to this leafy abode of their own recent manufacture they had moved.

Our Northern gray squirrels have many related species and an extended habitat. "As spry as a squirrel" is a proverb, but, as gymnasts do they ever have a fall? Mr. Ingersoll says they have, but then they alight "right side up, like a cat," and seem none the worse for the accident. They are parachute-like creatures, the perfect case being that of the flying squirrel, and Prof. Cope thinks their peculiar development began long ago, for he found a fossil Allomys, a representative "of the flying squirrel type as far back as the Jurassic."

We derive the name squirrel—French "esquirel," or the generic "sciurus"—from Greek words, "meaning a creature which sits under the shadow of its tail." Hence the negro's name for the creature, "shade-tail." There has been wonderment and even doubt as to the enormous quantities of squirrels said to have been found in the various States a century or more ago. Mr. Ingersoll thinks these stories were not exaggerated. The felling of the woods accounts in measure for their greater scarcity to-day. "Godman says that the gray squirrel was a fearful scourge to Colonial farmers, and that Pennsylvania paid £8,000 in bounties for their scalps in 1749 alone. This meant the destruction of 640,000 within a comparatively small district."

There is no reason to suppose that the squirrel ever hibernates. He can stand all weathers. One curious trait of the creature is the burying of its food in the ground. "Hopping about in the grass until they have chosen a place, a hole, perhaps two inches deep, is hastily scraped out, the nut is pushed to the bottom, and covered up." This is done in the Fall, and not in the Summer. The wonder comes how the little creatures can remember the hiding places, but they "seem to know precisely the spot in the grass where each nut is buried, and I have seen them hundreds of times, when the snow was more than a foot deep, wade floundering through it straight to a certain point, dive down perhaps clear out of sight, and in a moment emerge with the nut in their jaws." Is this memory or scent?

The puma has been much written about, and the question has been mooted as to whether "the American lion" is or is not the friend of man. The probability is that the puma is not, except under peculiar circumstances, overaggressive, but the majority of the stories about the puma's friendliness, derivable from South America, we think, are mythical. Mr. Ingersoll's account of the puma is thorough, and many curious facts are recorded.

An excellent chapter and one of general interest is that one entitled "The Service of Tails." The author says "the large part the tail plays in expression of brute emotions, from furious anger to extravagant joy, is familiar"; he has been struck with the want of expression as far as the tail was concerned when dogs about Indian camps were met with. "It was rare that any of the dogs were made pets of, and they had never been led to show that welcome and gratitude and joy which are so plainly expressed by the flexible tails of terriers and poodles and collies of our houses."

The coyote ought to have three syllables given it, and not to be pronounced ki-yot, as it is derived from the Nahuatl word "coyotl." Just as the shark, the coyote is born hungry, and from this famished condition arises its cunning, impudence, and audacity. It resorts to strategy to secure its prey; the little wolves hunt in packs and form relays. The coyote is so full of craft that traps fail in securing him. As a pet, when very young, he is fairly amenable, but we think he can hardly be trusted.

The "fretful porcupine" does not throw or shoot or project its spines. Naturalists have been writing that over and over again for years, but the old silly story still lingers. Our American porcupines are much better armed than the European ones, the quills being more numerous and larger. The spines are needle pointed and "minutely but strongly barbed." They stick into whatever touches them, and are then withdrawn from the skin of the creature. "Thus any animal that leaps upon or bites a porcupine finds its paws, shoulders, and mouth full of attached quills, which so divert its attention for some time to come that it rarely notices the escape of its would-be victim." It uses its tail and strikes with it, and on that caudal appendage are the stiffest, the strongest, quills. Darwin in his book on "Expression" describes the porcupine, and tells how they "rattle their quills and vibrate them when angered, * * * a peculiar, continuous sound."

The distribution of the porcupine is wide. It is still found in Greece, Italy, Sicily, in the Malayan region, in Australia, and in West Africa. Our common porcupine (Erethizon dorsatus) once had the widest range, and reached northward "nearly or quite to the limit of forest growth, having been reported from the Mackenzie Valley." There is another American species, (E. expixanthus,) which is yellow haired, and its habitat is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast as far south as the Mexican border.

One cannot consider a skunk "calmly," though Mr. Ingersoll very properly says that we should do so. When the word "skunk" is mentioned the first thought in everybody's mind is of "the animal's extraordinary ability of getting himself into bad odor." Mr. Burroughs simply writes: "I have come near stepping upon him, and was much the more disturbed of the two." Our Northern skunk has a very bad scientific name. Its disgusting odor is in a measure rubbed in, since it is dubbed "Mephistis mephitica." There are other varieties, as the M. macrura and estor, but the fragrance is about the same. All the mustelidae are evil smelling. In the skunk the fetid liquid is contained in two capsules imbedded in the muscles beneath the tail, and the creature, when irritated, converts its apparatus into a syringe, and forces the contents of the capsules into a "thin spurt or double jet which may reach a dozen feet." The nauseating fluid is yellow in color, somewhat phosphorescent, intensely acid, and so acrid as to affect the mucous membrane. Its volatility is extraordinary; a drop will scent the air for a mile around. You can't wash out the smell, though chloride of lime will destroy it. When dogs get the skunk discharge full in the face they howl with pain, and it is probable that their eyes are most affected. Mr. Fred Mather tells of a highly intelligent dog of his who always fought skunks, but went for them blind, "with his eyes shut." Yet the skunk is a cleanly animal, and Mr. Ingersoll writes that a skunk's den "is as nearly odorless as is that of any wild musteline animal." Men who make a business of trapping and breeding skunks (for their skins are fairly valuable) "seem to have little fear of them, so long as they approach them quickly and handle them gently."

The intelligence of the horse is a question always under dispute. Naturalists will not call him "the noble-hearted friend of man," but only his slave. Some of the best trainers declare that the horse is the dullest of animals, having but one faculty, memory. Loyal, a great authority, states that certain breeds are more easily taught than others, as the Arabians.

The badger, the woodchuck, and the raccoon Mr. Ingersoll describes, and "Wild Neighbors" is a very pleasant volume, based, as it is, on a sound knowledge of natural history, and written in a happy manner.

---

*WILD NEIGHBORS. Outdoor Studies in the United States. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Stephen Phillips's Poem.*

The fantastic poet and writer, Richard Le Gallienne, who recently arrived in New York from England, in an interview given out on the day he reached these shores, gave as his opinion that Stephen Phillips was the most promising of the younger English poets at present. Mr. Le Gallienne has done some fairly good verse writing himself, and has been sufficiently written about to be known in literary circles everywhere. Should his opinion as to Phillips be considered as wanting in weight, if unsupported, we have the added testimony of the last London "Academy," which has crowned this volume. His "Christ in Hades," with some accompanying lyrics, which appeared in London last year, drew the attention of the English literary world to his verse, and now comes the first complete collection of his poetical work published by John Lane of London and New York, under the title "Poems by Stephen Phillips." Mr. Phillips is a melodious singer. He seems to have been influenced in the substance of his work more by Swinburne and in its subject by Rossetti. His volume opens with a long poem with the gruesome title of "The Woman with the Dead Soul," the meaning of which is sufficiently hidden to make it attractive to the followers of the Pre-Raphaelite cult. The poem contains some fine passages, as for example, the following:

"Slowly she was aware her soul had died
Within her body; for no more it cried,
Vexed her no more; and now monotonous life
Easily passed; she was exempt from strife;
And from her soul was willing to be freed,
She could not keep what she could never feed;
And she was well; above or bliss or care;
Hunger and thirst were her emotions bare.
For the great stars consented and withdrew,
And music and the moon, greenness and dew.
Yet for a time more heavily and slow
She walked, and indolently worked, as though
About with her she could not help but bring
Within her busy body the dead thing."

The second poem of Mr. Phillips is more cheerful in subject and more delicate in treatment. Its subject is the myth of Marpessa, who, having been given by Zeus her choice between the God Apollo and the mortal Idas, with true feminine contrariness chose the latter. There are descriptive passages in this poem almost worthy of Tennyson, and it will greatly enhance the poet's reputation. Here is one:

"So when the long day that glideth without cloud,
The Summer day was at her blue deep hour
Of lilies musical with busy bliss,
When every light trembled as with excess,
And heat was frail, and every bush and flower
Was drooping in the glory overcome;
They three together met: on the one side,
Fresh from diffusing light on all the world,
Apollo; on the other, without sleep,
Idas, and in the midst Marpessa stood."

Here is a graceful rendering of an old idea:

"What is the love of men that women seek it?
In its beginning pale with cruelty,
But having sipped of beauty, negligent,
And full of languor and distaste."

Apollo's plea to Marpessa is also both strong and beautiful:

"We two in heaven dancing, Babylon
Shall flash and murmur, and cry from under us,
And Nineveh catch fire and at our feet
Be hurled with her inhabitants, and all
Adoring Asia kindle and hugely bloom:
We two in heaven running, continents
Shall lighten, ocean unto ocean flash,
And rapidly laugh till all this world is warm.
Or since thou art a woman, thou shalt have
More tender tasks; to steal upon the sea,
A long expected bliss to tossing men,
Or build upon the evening sky some wished
And glorious metropolis of cloud.
Thou shalt persuade the harvest and bring on
The deeper green; or silently attend
The fiery funeral of foliage old,
Connive with Time serene and the good hours.
Or—for I know thy heart—a dearer toil,
To lure into the air a face long sick,
To gild the brow that from its dead looks up;
To shine on the unforgiven of this world;
With slow, sweet surgery restore the brain
And to dispel shadows and shadowy fear."

Marpessa rejects the god's pleadings and sings very sweetly of the mortal joys of life. She says in one place:

"The half of music I have heard men say
Is to have grieved; when comes the lovely wail
Over the mind; old men have told it me,
Subdued after long life by simple sounds,
The mourner is the favorite of the moon
And the departing sun his glory owes
To the eternal thoughts of creatures brief."

The poem ends with the departure of Apollo to heaven, leaving Marpessa with Idas. The poems of the "Lily" and "To Milton Blind" are good and strong.

---

*POEMS. By Stephen Phillips. 8vo. John Lane: The Bodley Head. London and New York. 1898.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

By Maria Louise Pool

The Red-Bridge Neighborhood. A Novel. Illustrated by CLIFFORD CARLETON. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

Miss Pool's remarkable dramatic power and habit of working up to a climax have never been more plainly shown than in this strong story of life in rural New England. Apart from the engrossing interest of the narrative, an interest never suffered for an instant to flag, there are involved certain psychological problems which are treated with singular breadth and force. The development of character—upward towards nobility in the case of the heroine, downward to increasing evil in that of the two misers with whom her lot is cast—is indicated with a realism as pitiless as it is inevitable. Nevertheless there are gleams which relieve the darkness, and the novel belongs to a group of New England stories, unique in sustained strength and thrilling in intensity, while appealing to every reader by their evident truth to every-day life.

By W. E. Norris

The Fight for the Crown. A Novel. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Mr. Norris's latest novel is a story of love and politics in what has come to be known as the "smart set" in English society. The narrative is told with all the deft humor, sprightliness of dialogue, and subtle analysis of character for which Mr. Norris is noted. In marked contrast to the clever, cynical people thus introduced is the character of Nora, the beautiful young Irish girl who is the central figure of the story, and whose singular charm has been portrayed by the author with a skilful touch. Taken all in all, this is doubtless Mr. Norris's best work, and those who read "Clarissa Furiosa" will realize the significance of these words.

By Maurus Jokai

The Lion of Janina; Or, The Last Days of the Janissaries. A Turkish Novel. Translated by R. NISBET BAIN. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

In "The Lion of Janina" Maurus Jókai has performed one of those literary miracles that come to us only at long intervals. In depicting his hero, Ali Pasha, as cruel and as crafty an Oriental as ever lived, he has drawn him in such a picturesque manner, and touched so lovingly and charmingly the very few and slight phases of his character that were above reproach, that he compels our admiration in spite of ourselves. That the old Turk was a representative man of his time, and that his time developed all that was hard and cruel in a people that had scarcely a taste of civilization, there was nevertheless in him a spark of the divine fire which, fanned by Jókai, bursts into a flame that so illumines his scant and almost negative virtues, that we are almost blinded to the barbarous side of the man, who, perhaps, had but one friend in the world—the blue-eyed, sylph-like little maid, Eminah, who became his wife.

By Maxwell Gray

Ribstone Pippins. A Country Tale. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 00.

The author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" is in no need of an introduction to the reading public, and although in this charming idyl of love in the Devon countryside she has followed a different vein from that of her former famous novel, her style has lost nothing of its power and charm. This is a dainty and yet forceful piece of work, strongly stamped with individuality—a book that cannot fail to meet with a warm welcome.

By Walter Frith

The Sack of Monte Carlo. An Adventure of To-Day. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Mr. Frith, in search of adventurous situations, has not thought it necessary to hark back beyond the present day, or to take for the scene of his story any out-of-the-way and unfamiliar locality. The scheme of this "adventure" is as daring as it is novel, and yet, if not possible, it is at least made to seem eminently so. There is no lack of humor to relieve the more serious complications which arise in connection with the project, and the book as a whole is a rare combination of dashing adventure and skilful pleasantry.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

Reminiscences

[illegible]

I.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Book.*

"Don't you think that the best thing a woman can do is to perform well her part in the rôle of wife and mother? My wife has presented me with eight beautiful children; is not this a better lifework than that of exercising the right of suffrage?" It was a rude man who thus addressed Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and he was not an Adonis, because the lady describes him as being dwarfish and having crooked legs. Since the man was impertinent, Mrs. Stanton's reply was personal: "Slowly viewing him from head to foot, I remarked, 'I have met few men in my life worth repeating eight times.'"

The reminiscences of Mrs. Stanton are by no means given up to the history of her lifework. An earnest reformer was she, but the volume shows the delight she felt in being an excellent housekeeper and how, as the mother of a large family, she cared for her children. Mrs. Stanton has shown that some women can advance the social conditions of their own sex and yet be good wives and mothers. We need not thrash over the vexed subject, which, after all, seems to us a purely physical one, as to the place women are to occupy in the world, but let us simply follow out the life of the writer of this interesting volume and show how her mind was early directed toward the emancipation of women.

Mrs. Stanton was born in 1815 in Johnstown, N. Y., and sprang from good stock. Her mother was Margaret Livingston, whose father, Col. James Livingston, was the officer who at West Point fired the shot into the Vulture which led to that vessel going down the river and André's journey near Tarrytown, where he was captured. Daniel Cady was a distinguished lawyer and Judge in the State of New York. Mrs. Cady is described as having "the military idea of government." Though the love of Elizabeth Cady for both parents was strong, it is evident that the father had the girl's more devout affection. She writes: "Our parents were as kind, indulgent, and considerate as the Puritan ideas of those days permitted, but fear rather than love of God and parents alike predominated." Mrs. Stanton thinks that she could not have been more than four years old when a sister was born, and she heard some friends remark "What a pity it is she's a girl!" In her early childhood Elizabeth Cady must have heard too frequently that dire word "No" and the suppression that negative implies. In the service of the family there was a Scotch nurse, "something of a philosopher and a stern Presbyterian." Once the nurse said to her:

> "'Child, what are you thinking about; are you planning some new form of mischief?' 'No, Mary,' I replied, 'I was wondering why it was that everything we like to do is a sin, and that everything we dislike is commanded by God, or some one on earth. I am so tired of that everlasting No! No! No! At school, at home, everywhere it is No! Even at church all the commandments begin Thou shalt not. I suppose God will say No! to all we like in the next world just as we do here.'"

When Mrs. Stanton was eleven years old her brother died. He had just been graduated from Union College. There were six children in the Cady family, but he was the only son. The grief of the father was pitiful. Recalling her childhood, she remembers climbing on her father's knee and his putting his arm around her, and she wondering what could be said or done to fill the void in his breast. Then the father heaved a deep sigh and said:

> "Oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy!" Throwing my arms around his neck, I replied: "I will try to be all my brother was."
>
> Then and there I resolved that I would not give so much time as heretofore to play, but would study and strive to be at the head of all my classes and thus delight my father's heart. All that day and far into the night I pondered the problem of boyhood. I thought that the chief thing to be done in order to equal boys was to be learned and courageous. So I decided to study Greek and learn to manage a horse. Having formed this conclusion I fell asleep. My resolutions, unlike many such made at night, did not vanish with the coming light. I rose early and hastened to put them into execution. They were resolutions never to be forgotten, destined to mold my character anew. As soon as I was dressed I hastened to our good pastor, the Rev. Simon Hosack, who was always early at work in his garden.
>
> "Doctor," said I, "which do you like best, boys or girls?"
>
> "Why, girls, to be sure; I would not give a girl like you for all the boys in Christendom."
>
> "My father," I replied, "prefers boys; he wishes I was one, and I intend to be as near like one as possible. I am going to ride on horseback and study Greek. Will you give me a Greek lesson now, doctor? I want to begin at once."
>
> "Yes, child," said he, throwing down his hoe; "come into my library, and we will begin without delay."

Then it was that it struck the child that a girl weighed less in the scale of being than a boy, and there came the first feeling of revolt. She determined to work hard, hoping that some day her fa- [illegible] them. He was pleased; he kissed her, but exclaimed with a sigh, "Ah, you should have been a boy!" Then her joy was turned to sadness. Mrs. Stanton tells of the religious services of her childhood and the gloom connected with everything associated with the name of religion, the church, the parsonage, the graveyard, and the solemn, tolling bell. "There were sermons over an hour long":

> Years later the introduction of stoves, a violoncello, Wesley's hymns, and a choir split the church in twain. These old Scotch Presbyterians were opposed to all innovations that would afford their people paths of flowery ease on the road to heaven. So, when the thermometer was 20° below zero on the Johnstown hills, 400 feet above the Mohawk Valley, we trudged along through the snow, footstoves in hand, to the cold hospitalities of the "Lord's house," there to be chilled to the very core by listening to sermons on "predestination," "justification by faith," and "eternal damnation."

At her father's office were law students, and Elizabeth often went there and heard clients stating their cases. She talked with the budding attorneys, and then began her interest in the laws regarding women:

> In our Scotch neighborhood many men still retained the old feudal ideas of women and property. Fathers, at their death, would will the bulk of their property to the eldest son, with the proviso that the mother was to have a home with him. Hence, it was not unusual for the mother who had brought all the property into the family to be made an unhappy dependent on the bounty of an uncongenial daughter-in-law and a dissipated son. The tears and complaints of the women who came to my father for legal advice touched my heart, and early drew my attention to the injustice and cruelty of the laws. As the practice of the law was my father's business, I could not exactly understand why he could not alleviate the sufferings of these women. So, in order to enlighten me, he would take down his books and show me the inexorable statutes. The students, observing my interest, would amuse themselves by reading to me all the worst laws they could find, over which I would laugh and cry by turns. One Christmas morning I went into the office to show them, among other of my presents, a new coral necklace and bracelets. They all admired the jewelry, and then began to tease me with hypothetical cases of future ownership. "Now," said Henry Bayard, "if in due time you should be my wife, those ornaments would be mine; I could take them and lock them up, and you could never wear them except with my permission. I could even exchange them for a box of cigars, and you could watch them evaporate in smoke."

Her mind was sorely perplexed. Then Elizabeth thought over a comic plan to defeat the laws respecting women:

> So when, from time to time, my attention was called to these odious laws, I would mark them with a pencil, and becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of taking some active measures against these unjust provisions, I resolved to seize the first opportunity, when alone in the office, to cut every one of them out of the books, supposing my father and his library were the beginning and the end of the law. However, this mutilation of his volumes was never accomplished, for dear old Flora Campbell, to whom I confided my plan for the amelioration of the wrongs of my unhappy sex, warned my father of what I proposed to do. Without letting me know that he had discovered my secret, he explained to me one evening how laws were made, the large number of lawyers and libraries there were all over the State, and that if his library should burn it would make no difference in woman's condition. "When you are grown up and able to prepare a speech," said he, "you must go down to Albany and talk to the legislators; tell them all you have seen in the office, the sufferings of these Scotchwomen robbed of their inheritance, and left dependent on their unworthy sons, and if you can persuade them to pass new laws, the old ones will be a dead letter." Thus was the future object of my life foreshadowed and my duty plainly outlined by him who was most opposed to my public career when, in due time, I entered upon it.

At sixteen Mrs. Stanton was a student in the Johnstown Academy with a class of boys, and her memories of those days are happily told. For recreation she rode, played chess, and was "continually squabbling with the law students over the rights of women." They would hurl at her extracts from the English classics, backed up by the Bible. "In fact," she writes, "it seemed to me that every book taught the 'divinely ordained' headship of man; but my mind never yielded to such heresies." A study of these extracts shows how early in Mrs. Stanton's life her ideas were turned toward the enfranchisement of her sex, and what was her preparation toward the understanding of the subject.

In 1840 the author of these reminiscences married Mr. Henry B. Stanton. She saw him first as a speaker at Peterborough, when addressing an anti-slavery meeting. She says of her husband as an orator: "He was not so smooth and eloquent as Phillips, but he could make his audience both laugh and cry; the latter Phillips said he never could do." Mr. Stanton was a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, and immediately after the marriage the two sailed for England. The convention met June 12, 1840, in Freemasons' Hall, London. Those delegates representing associations of women were rejected. "Women, according to English prejudices at that time, were excluded by Scriptural texts from sharing equal dignity and authority with men in all reform associations." Then debate at once arose. The clergymen in attendance were the most bitter of opponents and were in an agony "lest women should do or say something to shock the heavenly hosts." The matter ended rather [illegible] in the gallery, and [illegible] "After battling so many long years for the liberties of African slaves I can take no part in a convention that strikes down the most sacred rights of all women."

Mrs. Stanton tells of meeting Lady Byron. A Col. Miller, from Vermont, who was one of the delegates, was with Lord Byron in the Greek war of independence, and Lady Byron had expressed the wish to see him, so that "her daughter might know something of her father's last days." "It was a sad interview, arranged chiefly for the daughter's satisfaction, though Lady Byron listened with a painful interest. * * * Lady Byron had a quiet, reserved manner, a sad face, and a low, plaintive voice, like one who had known deep sorrow."

Mrs. Stanton's later life, her many labors, her successes, her failures, are well known, but she has secured more victories than defeats. No two women have done as much to bring serious attention to woman's legal status in the United States as Mrs. Stanton and her fast friend, Miss Anthony.

The lady's many adventures, her resignation, the perfect equanimity with which she has met many rebuffs, her adaptiveness, and, above all, her courage and steadfastness, are the salient points discoverable in these reminiscences. In the concluding chapter she tells most gracefully of her eightieth birthday, and she still asks for justice, liberty, and equality in the Church as well as in the State, for she believes that with "the exaltation of womanhood would come new Life, Light, and Liberty to mankind."

II.

Max Muller's Work.*

How came it about that the Right Honorable Professor F. Max Müller left his Sanscrit, his Rig Veda, his Sungod, his mythology, his "travaux forcés," as he humorously calls them, and wrote this delightful volume, full of the memories of the past? Rest and recreation Prof. Max Müller wanted, and so he sought a holiday at some English watering place, and he was without books, but there were paper, ink, and a pen; these were not foresworn, and so there happened the jotting down of some of the recollections of his former years. Before his eyes "passed but a small portion of the panorama of his life," and in his brief introduction he touchingly writes:

> "As we grow old it is our fate to lose our friends, but the friends we have lost are often nearer to us than those who remain. Will they never be quite near to us again? Stars meet stars after thousands of years, and are we not of more value than many a star?"

Here is a surprise, and we own, with some knowledge of Max Müller's life and works, that we had never suspected that he was musical, not in the sense of appreciating music, but he is, or was, once thoroughly well grounded in music. His musical education began so early that he does not remember even passing through its drudgery. "As long as I can remember I could play, and I was destined to be a musician till I went to the university and Mendelssohn advised me to keep to Latin and Greek."

Recalling his musical memories, the author says, "there was not an air or symphony of Beethoven's I could not have hummed from beginning to end," and he adds:

> "Much of that humming repertorio has remained with me for life, though I cannot always tell now where an allegro or adagio comes from. It comes without being called, I cannot drive it away when I want to be quiet. I hum the bass, I whistle the piccolo, I draw out the notes from the violoncello, I blow the trumpet, in fact I often feel like Queen Bess, 'And she shall have music wherever she goes.'"

Think of the début of the Professor of Sanskrit who at twelve played a concerto of Mozart on the piano with the accompaniment of a full orchestra! and he even "ventured while at Leipsic to play sometimes at public concerts in the neighborhood." Music, Max Müller writes, was often a help to him in his pilgrimage through life. Perhaps he might have followed his musical bent, but there was deafness in the family. His mother and his grandmother were deaf; there were uncles and cousins whose hearing was gone, and that misfortune he was fearful he might inherit. The chapter entitled "Musical Recollections" is delightful and replete with reminiscences of the masters of the first fifty years of the present century. The Mendelssohns he knew intimately, both Felix and his sister Fanny, and he was an eye witness of the loves of Schumann and Clara Wieck. "Many a time have I watched young Schumann walking alone in the neighborhood of Leipsic, being unexpectedly met by a young lady, both [illegible]

Max Müller presents many reminiscences of [illegible] Kerner. Heine he did not know, but he saw him once in the streets of Paris.

> "One afternoon I and my friend were sitting on the Boulevard, near the Rue Richelieu, sipping a cup of coffee. 'Look there,' he said, 'there comes Heine!' I jumped up to see; my friend stopped him and told him who I was. It was a sad sight. He was bent down, and dragged himself slowly along; his spare grayish hair was hanging round his emaciated face; there was no light in his eyes. He lifted one of his paralyzed eyelids with his hand and looked at me. For a time, like the blue sky breaking from behind gray October clouds, there passed a friendly expression across his face, as if he thought of days long gone by. Then he moved on, mumbling a line from Goethe, in a deep, broken, and yet clear voice, as if appealing for sympathy:
>
> "'Das Maulthier sucht im Düstern seinen Weg.'"

There is no more liberal defender of Heine than is Max Müller. "Few poets," he writes, "have been so viciously maligned as Heine." In 1847 he settled in England. At once his pleasant manners and his general erudition made him many friends. Most emphatic is his defense of Froude:

> "Few of his critics have given him credit for what he did at Simancas and at the Record Office in London. I have seen him at work, morning and evening, among piles of notes and extracts. I know how the pages which are such pleasant, light reading were written again and again till he was satisfied. Often I had to confess to him that I never copied what I had once written, and he was outspoken enough to tell me, 'But you ought; and you will never write good English if you don't.' He learned Spanish, French, and German so as to be able to read new and old books in these languages. He always kept up his classical reading, and translated, as far as I remember, several Greek texts from beginning to end. To these he afterward referred, and quoted from them without always, as he ought, going back again to the original Greek."

As to the attacks on Froude he writes:

> "In the case of Froude we must remember that, whatever he wrote, he had to meet not a single critic only, but a whole army. As far as one could see, a kind of association had been formed for the suppression of his 'History.' Those who were behind the scenes know how certain of his rivals and enemies actually banded themselves together as if against a common enemy. Now, I remember seeing in Fraser's Magazine, then edited by Froude, a review of Green's 'History of the English People,' with pages and pages of mistakes in names, in dates, in facts. Yet the same writers who delighted in picking holes in Froude's 'History' from week to week, from month to month, from year to year, kept up a constant chorus of applause for Green's 'History of the English People'—no doubt rightly so; but why not mete the same measure to others also?"

As to the man himself:

> "Froude was not only the most fascinating lecturer, but the most charming companion and friend. His conversation was like his writings. It never tired one, it never made one feel his superiority. His store of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and though in his old age they were sometimes repeated, they were always pleasant to listen to. He enjoyed them so thoroughly himself, he chuckled over them, he covered his eyes as if half ashamed of telling them."

With Kingsley, Max Müller was on intimate terms. It was overwork that shortened Kingsley's days. Whoever would have thought that Kingsley had an imperfection of speech? That never was perceptible in his lectures. Max Müller says:

> "Kingsley was a great martyr to stammering. It often was torture to him in a lively conversation to keep us all waiting till his thoughts could break through again. In church, however, whether he was reading or speaking extempore, there was no sign of stammering; apparently there was no effort to overcome it. But when we walked home from church he would say: 'Oh, let me stammer now; you won't mind it.'"

When Thackeray was writing "Esmond" Max Müller made his acquaintance. Thackeray seemed to have been prophetic in regard to Max Müller.

> Thackeray from his treasures of wit and sarcasm poured out anecdote after anecdote; he used plenty of vinegar and cayenne pepper, but there was always a flavor of kindliness and good nature, even in his most cutting remarks. I saw more of him when he came to Oxford to lecture on the Four Georges, and when he stood for Parliament and was defeated by Cardwell and Charles Neate. After one of his lectures, when I expressed my delight with his brilliant success, "Wait, wait," he said, "the time will come when you will lecture at Oxford." At that time my English was still very crumbly; there was no idea of my staying on in England, still less of my ever becoming a professor at Oxford.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was Max Müller's guest at Oxford:

> We discussed the greatest and the smallest questions, and on every one he had some wise and telling remarks to pour out. I remember one long conversation while we were sitting in an old wainscoted room at All Souls', ornamented with the arms of former fellows. It had been at first the library of the college, then one of the fellow's rooms, and lastly a lecture room. We were deep in the old question of the true relation between the divine and the human in man, and here again, as on all other questions, everything seemed to be clear and evident to his mind. Perhaps I ought not to repeat what he said to me when we parted: "I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation." We understood each other, and wondered how it was that men so often misunderstood one another. I told him that it was the badness of our language; he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right. With him again good-bye was good-bye for life, and at such moments one wonders indeed how kindred souls became separated, and one feels startled and repelled at the thought that, such as they were on earth, they can never meet again.

As we all know, Max Müller differed in some respects from Darwin in the latter's theory of evolution. The Oxford professor believed that no animal, except man, had ever made a step toward the generalization of percepts and toward roots, the real elements of language. The point taken then was a purely philological one:

---

*EIGHTY YEARS AND MORE. (1815-97.) Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. New York: European Publishing Company.

*AULD LANG SYNE. By the Right Hon. Professor F. Max Muller, author of "The Science of Language." With a portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

> He (Darwin) listened most attentively, without making any objections; but before he shook hands and left me, he said in the kindest way: "You are a dangerous man." I ventured to reply, "There can be no danger in our search for truth," and left the room.

Some time afterward this amusing letter was received by Max Müller:

> Down, Beckenham, Kent,
> 15th Oct., 1875.
>
> My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for so kindly sending me your essay, which I am sure will interest me much. With respect to our differences, though some of your remarks have been rather stinging, they have all been made so gracefully, I declare that I am like the man in the story who boasted that he had been soundly horsewhipped by a Duke.
>
> Pray believe me,
> Yours very sincerely,
> CHARLES DARWIN.

"Auld Lang Syne" makes capital reading, full of incident and anecdote, and all is told in the happiest manner. Max Müller's topics are not special, but of general interest, and what above all is singularly conspicuous is his liberality, that special freedom in religious thought for which England is to-day so conspicuous.

III.

Holmes and Lowell Late in Life*

Nothing can be happier or truer than the description of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes which Arthur Handly Marks gives in this volume. He saw him in London in May, 1886. If only space permitted we should have liked to produce the whole of three pages. Mr. Marks writes:

> "He is quite old. He has passed threescore and, perhaps, has added ten. He appears to have grown old gently; the snows of age came not down in a storm, but sifted softly on his head. Among the wrinkles of the patriarch he preserved the smile of youth. * * * His eyebrows are unusual; they are bushy and long, and project from his brow with a twirl not unlike mustaches; they look fierce; they have refused to put on the livery of age; they are grizzled brown in color. His hazel eyes are bright and quick. Years ago, when I first began to delight in the quaint puns and the other delicacies served at the Breakfast Table of the witty philosopher, I knew that his eye had just a twinkle as I now observed—a gleam which may be either humorous or pathetic, the glance of laughter's dart or the sheen of the rising tear."

Here comes in an etching in words which for fineness of lines and daintiness of conception is of singular merit:

> "Around his eyes are collected those merry wrinkles which show that during the long life in which he had made so many people laugh, he had laughed not a little himself. These wrinkles, converging in his eyes like minute channels, seemed to drain into them all the expression of his face, and this accounts for their brightness. * * * I never saw before such a sympathetic expression, * * * and combining all the features, I am able to recognize the face of the poet, which is greater than either the man, the wit, or the philosopher, for the whole is more than any of its parts. * * * I took my final leave and retired, feeling that I had been talking to some good boy's grandfather."

There have been many pen-and-ink portraits of Oliver Wendell Holmes, but none quite as good as this. When Mr. Marks was going abroad in 1886, having been attached to the English consulate, he met on board ship Mr. Lowell. Willis, Poe, Sumner, became the topics. Lowell said that Poe "was a man of a very vicious nature, perfectly depraved in his personal character." As to Sumner, Mr. Marks seems to think that Lowell was not on the best terms with him.

> "I gathered from him that Sumner was extremely conceited—oppressively so. On one occasion he (Lowell) was at a dinner at which Sumner was present, and Sumner was relating some of his European reminiscences, when several began to talk at the other end of the table, and Sumner interrupted them with: 'I say, down there, you had better listen to this; this is historical.' I asked him what he considered the cause of Sumner's phenomenal social success in England. At once he replied, 'The letters of introduction he bore from Judge Story.' Ticknor was our greatest social success abroad. * * * I asked him if he did not think that Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of the 'Culprit Fay,' (a favorite of mine,) was not much neglected by this generation. With a smile he shook his head. I immediately suspected that this might come from the well-known hatred and contempt the Bostonians have for everything Knickerbocker, and so changed the topic of conversation."

When in England Mr. Marks visited Stoke-Newington, and here "Eddie Poe" went to school and was a pupil of a Dr. Busby. That was more than three-quarters of a century ago. There was an old burial ground at Stoke-Newington, and Mr. Marks's thoughts returned to Poe:

> "What had been the effects of this solemn neighborhood upon his childish mind? The stiff, white-ruffled, unapproachable doctor; his prison school, and streets every day as quiet as Sunday, the only walkers on them being demure Quaker lassies, with their bonnets circled about their faces, or their staid-faced fathers in white cravats and trousers buttoned below the knee; the yew trees and the church hard by; no laughter, no sound of merriment—could any boy live a year of the superstitious period of his life a close neighbor of thousands of graves and not feel the effects forever afterward? What must have been its influence on a poet's childhood? No doubt that every ghoul whom Poe afterward pictured arose before him from Abney Park burial ground."

Here we have, then, the effects of the subconscious self affecting the poet's after life. In a most sympathetic preface Bishop Thomas F. Gallor tells the story of the life of Arthur Handly Marks, a very remarkable young man, who, born at La Grange, Ga., in 1864, died in Tennessee when he was twenty-eight years old. A student of the University of the South, at Sewanee, he endeared himself to his fellows and professors. In 1884 he went to Baltimore, taking a special course at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1885 he entered upon the study of the law in his father's office at Nashville. The year after he was assigned to the consulate at London, and was transferred at his request to Berlin.

The title of the volume, "Igerne," is taken from a fantastic story of a wood nymph, and is possibly among the author's early productions. The sketches of his sightseeing in England are remarkable for their freshness, vigor, keen observation, and appreciation of values. Mr. Marks had, too, a nice literary taste, and he peoples the London of to-day with the ghosts of the past. As an orator Mr. Marks seems to have possessed genuine talents.

IV.

Hugo's Letters Again.

The publication of the second series of the letters of Victor Hugo, of which an extended advance notice was given in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of last week, has been unavoidably delayed until Feb. 26. Meanwhile, we are permitted by the publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to make a few further extracts from them.

All Americans acquainted with the history of the Bostonian abolitionists are familiar with the name of Mrs. Maria Chapman, the cousin of Wendell Phillips, the editor of Harriet Martineau's "Autobiography," and the heroine of "The Martyr Age." The Westminster Review paper written by Miss Martineau and used by the abolitionists as a tract. Among the many persons to whom Mrs. Chapman made appeal for help in "the cause" was Victor Hugo, and this was his answer:

> 12th May, 1851.
>
> Madam: You are good enough to believe that a word from me in this sacred cause of emancipation may have some influence on the great American people whom I love so deeply, and whose destinies are, in my opinion, linked to the mission of France. You wish me to make my voice heard. I do it at once, and will do so on every occasion. * * * I agree with you that it is impossible that the United States of America should not within a certain time before long give up slavery. Slavery in such a country! Was there ever such a monstrous contradiction? It is barbarism installed in the very heart of a society the whole of which is the affirmation of civilization. Liberty in chains, blasphemy proceeding from the altar, the negro's fetters riveted to the pedestal of Washington's statue! It is unheard of. I go further: it is impossible. It is a phenomenon which will disappear of itself. The light of the nineteenth century is sufficient to dissolve it.
>
> What! Slavery legalized in the illustrious Nation which for the last sixty years has demonstrated progress by its advance and liberty by its prosperity? Slavery in the United States! It is the duty of this great Republic to set this bad example no longer. It is a disgrace, and she is not one of those that hang the head! It is not for young nations to harbor slavery when old ones are discarding it. What! Slavery is to quit Turkey and remain in America! The Pashas are turning it out, and the country of Franklin is to adopt it! No, a thousand times no!
>
> There is an inflexible logic which develops more or less slowly, which fashions, which rectifies—after a mysterious pattern of which great minds have a glimpse and which is the ideal of civilization—mankind, facts, laws, manners, peoples; or, to express it better, under human institutions there are divine ones. Let all generous hearts take courage!
>
> The United States must either give up slavery or give up liberty! They will not give up liberty! They must either give up slavery or the Gospel. They will not give up the Gospel!

Hugo wrote from Brussels in February, 1852:

> All kinds of attentions are showered on me here. There is no "people" at present in Belgium; only a bourgeoisie. It hated us democrats before it knew us. The Jesuit papers, which abound here, had made bogies of us. Now these worthy men look on us with respect. They are furious at my banishment, which I take quite easily. The other day a city magistrate was reading me the paper in the restaurant. All at once he cried out "Expulsion!" and gave the table a blow with his fist which broke his jug of beer. Just now I was taking my early cup of chocolate, as usual, at the Café des Mille Colonnes. A young man comes up to me and says: "I am a painter, Sir, and I have come to ask a favor of you." "What is it?" "The permission to sketch, from your room, the view of the Grande Place, and to offer you the picture." And he added: "There are only two names in the world—Kossuth and Victor Hugo."
>
> Similar scenes occur every day. I shall be obliged, on account of this, to breakfast at another café. I attract a crowd there, and that bothers me.
>
> The Burgomaster comes to see me occasionally. The other day he said to me: "I am at your disposal. What can I do for you?" "One thing." "What is it?" "Not whitewash the front of your Hôtel de Ville." "But it looks better white." "No, it is better black." "Well, you are an authority. I promise you that the front shall not be whitewashed. But is there anything I can do for yourself?" "One thing." "What is it?" "Blacken the belfry." (They have restored it not badly, but it is white.) "Goodness! blacken the belfry! but it looks better white." "No, it is better black." "Very well; I will speak to the Town Councilors, and it shall be done. I will tell them it is for you."

While in Bingen on the Rhine Hugo wrote:

> "On the 14th of September M. Jules Janin, author, and M. Victor Hugo, id., passed through Bingen." The names are entered there in the visitors' book of the Victoria Hotel by Jules Janin himself, whose handwriting I think I recognized. M. Victor Hugo, the landlord informs me, did not look very like his portraits, and had mustaches. The two gentlemen were in high spirits, and had three charming ladies with them. They made all the excursions in the neighborhood. Their arrival upset the whole town. They were very good fellows, however. The landlord asked me if I knew them. I said yes, slightly, but only by name. Now strangers are shown their names written in the visitors' book. It has made quite a stir in the little Roman town of Bingen, which, however, was once visited by Charlemagne. As for me, I travel quite incognito and unrecognized, and I am glad of it.

While at Mayence he wrote of things that happened to poets:

> I am at Mayence, a place which has been French, which will become French again one day—which still is so in heart and mind, and will be until it is marked thus on the map by the red or blue line of the frontier. Just now I was at my window overlooking the Rhine. I was listening vaguely to the noise of the water mills moored to the old sunken piles of Charlemagne's bridge, and thinking of the great things which Napoleon did here, when from a neighboring window a woman's voice, a sweet voice, wafted me snatches of the charming lines:
>
> "J'aime qu'un russe soit russe,
> Et qu'un anglais soit anglais;
> Si l'on est prussien en Prusse,
> En France, soyons français.
>
> • • • • • • •
>
> Mes amis! mes amis!
> Soyons de notre pays!
>
> • • • • • • •
>
> Qui s'écriait a Pavie
> Tout est perdu fors l'honneur?
>
> • • • • • • •
>
> Consolons par ce mot-la
> Ceux que le nombre accabla."
>
> These noble lines of yours, heard in this way and in this spot, touched me deeply. I send you the fragments as they were borne to me on the breeze. They brought tears to my eyes, and I felt irresistibly impelled to write to you. My heart was sad in a place where a Frenchman ought not to be a foreigner, where a white soldier and a blue soldier, i. e., Austria and Prussia, mount guard in front of the citadel defended in '94 by our people in Mayence, and enlarged by Napoleon in 1807. Your lines have gladdened my heart. This song of a woman is the protest of a whole people. I thought you would like to know that the Rhine re-echoes with your voice, and that the town of Frauenlob sings the songs of Béranger.

Writing to Théophile Gautier in 1845, Hugo thus comments on the storm aroused by certain published remarks of his in defense of beard wearing, published a few years earlier:

> Another man, foreseeing, as he foresaw it, the storm about to break over his head, might, perhaps, have preferred repose to glory, and thrown the pages into the fire. He, seeing them written, thought they were to the point and worth publishing, and like an honest man who takes a serious step, he signed them. But, whatever may have been his expectation, the event surpassed it. The matter was even more serious than he had supposed. You shoot at a sparrow and kill a partridge. He imagined he had only made a profession of faith. He had issued a proclamation. When this audacious and shameless declaration appeared, you recollect, my friend, what a grand hubbub there was! what a frightful battle! what a glorious row! what a magnificent uproar! The war of the chins against the beards broke out. For twelve long months the noise in the papers was deafening.
>
> Every question—the Greek question, the Balkans question, the Neapolitan question, the Eastern question, the Spanish question—disappeared in a flood of pamphlets and articles, under the beard question. A few young artists, painters, sculptors, and musicians, intrepid and intelligent pioneers of every idea, had the courage to put the theory into practice, and left off shaving. Then came a fresh deluge of prose, verse, satire, ballads, couplets, and caricatures. The rain turned into hail. When the bearded ones passed by on the boulevards or the street crossings women turned away their heads, old men raised their eyes to heaven, the street urchins hooted the man with a beard. There were pen duels and sword duels. Fighting exasperated the combatants; their bile rose, and for the space of a whole year they sneezed epigrams, as Piron says. Providence was severely taken to task for having invented beards. The man adorned with this appendage was called a goat. The beard was declared to be ugly, foolish, dirty, filthy, foul, repulsive, ridiculous, unpatriotic, Jewish, frightful, abominable, hideous, and, what was then the ne plus ultra of abuse, romantic!

V.

Letters of Burns and Beethoven.*

The sub-title of this book, "George Thomson, the Friend of Burns," can, we think, be hardly sustained, because the word "friend" has really, in this case, no personal meaning. There was a pleasant business relationship between Burns and Thomson, as will be presently explained, but, as a publisher, Thomson, so it seems evident, was only once in the poet's presence.

George Thomson, born in 1757, was a well-educated Scotchman with a strong liking for music. He occupied the position of clerk on the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Art and Manufacture in Edinburgh. Having a certain amount of leisure, he cultivated his musical taste, and entertained the grand idea of collecting and publishing a series of Scottish, Irish, and Welsh songs, with their airs. Thomson's means were small, and that may be the reason why his publication was unsuccessful. He was often hard put for money. Toward the close of his life, and he lived until he was ninety-four, he was obliged to sell his rights and his collection for a small sum. Thomson, who was a perfectly honest man, had decidedly good taste, and even nice judgment, as to music.

His correspondence with Burns is interesting. He wanted Robbie's poems, and was really willing to pay for them, that is, in a moderate way, and in trying to get all he could for his money he did not differ from the publisher of to-day. Prof. Wilson has cast obloquy on Thomson for his bargaining with Burns, but we think without any just foundation. Wilson wrote about Thomson and "a five-pound note" which the publisher was to remit to Burns when it "was convenient" in this way:

> "'Burns, with a very proper feeling, retained the trifle, but forbade the repetition of it, and everybody must see at a glance that such a man could not have done otherwise—for it would have been most degrading, indeed, had he shown himself ready to accept a five-pound note when it might happen to suit the convenience of an editor. His domicile was not in Grub-street."

Thomson was poor, and did all he could. A letter of his to Burns is as follows:

> "We shall esteem your poetical assistance a particular favor, besides paying any reasonable price you shall please to demand for it. Profit is quite a secondary consideration with us, and we are resolved to spare neither pains nor expense on the publication."

There never was anything sordid about Burns. He was satisfied with Thomson's proposal, for he wrote: "As to remuneration, you may think my songs either above or below price." That reply of the poet's might have been taken by some publishers past and even present as indifference to a payment of money for services rendered. Mr. Thomson did not so take it. When Burns had furnished six songs, Thomson sent the poet £5, with this letter:

> "I cannot express how much I am obliged to you for the exquisite new songs you are sending me; but thanks, my friend, are a poor return for what you have done. As I shall be benefited by the publication, you must suffer me to inclose a small mark of my gratitude, [the sum sent was £5,] and to repeat it afterward when I find it convenient. Do not return it, for, by Heaven! if you do, our correspondence is at an end; and, although this would be no loss to you, it would mar the publication which, under your auspices, cannot fail to be respectable and interesting."

Burns, remembering the former correspondence, replied in this way:

> "I assure you, my dear Sir, that you truly hurt me with your pecuniary parcel. It degrades me in my own eyes. However, to return it would savour of bombast affectation; but as to any more traffic of that debtor and creditor kind, I swear by that honour which crowns the upright statue of Robert Burns's integrity—on the least motion of it I will indignantly spurn the by-past transaction, and from that moment commence entire stranger to you! Burns's character for generosity of sentiment and independence of mind will, I trust, long outlive any of his wants which the cold unfeeling ore can supply; at least, I shall take care that such a character he shall deserve."

Those familiar with Burns know how little money he had; how he once owed £7 9s. to a tailor, and what £5 cash meant to him.

What also is of exceeding interest in this volume is the correspondence between Thomson and Beethoven. With exceeding good taste the Scotchman wanted the master musician to compose some music for his collected verses. Beethoven by no means resembled Burns. The composer did not work for glory. There was no reason why he should, and so he drove some hard bargains with Thomson. He wanted all the money he could make. Thomson's scale of prices did not suit Beethoven. He wanted more. Thomson sometimes told Beethoven that his compositions were too difficult and beyond the capacity of the ordinary Scotch or English amateur, which is a criticism as true to-day as when it was written, eighty-seven years ago. Beethoven wrote to Thomson:

> "I will compose the ritornelli for the forty-three little airs, but I ask £10 sterling or 20 ducats of Vienna in cash more than you have offered; thus, instead of £50 sterling, or 100 ducats of Vienna in cash, I ask £60 sterling, or 120 ducats of Vienna in cash. This work is furthermore one that gives little pleasure to the artist; nevertheless, I shall always be ready to do it for you, knowing that it has some utility in a business point of view. As to the quintets and the three sonatas, I find the remuneration too little for me. I ask the sum of £120 sterling or 240 ducats of Vienna in cash. You offered me £60 sterling, and it is impossible for me to give you satisfaction for such a remuneration (we are living here in a time [1811] when terribly high prices are asked for everything; we are paying about three times what we used to pay;) but if you agree to the sum I ask, I will serve you with pleasure."

This matter is interesting, inasmuch as it shows what was the remuneration for the best musical compositions. Beethoven was then at the zenith of his fame, as the "Kreutzer Sonata" (1803) and the "Eroica Symphony" (1804) attest. The master naturally resented any such corrections as Thomson might indicate having to do with the melodic form of his composition, and Beethoven was unquestionably right. His reply to a letter of Thomson is most positive, as far as relates to the tinkering of his music. This letter was written in 1813, the time of the composition of the "Battle Symphony":

> "I observe with much pleasure that the sixty-two airs I composed for you have at last reached you, and that you are satisfied with them, with the exception of the nine which you mark, and of which you wish me to alter the ritornelli and the accompaniments. I regret that I am unable to oblige you. I am not accustomed to tinker my compositions. I have never done so, being convinced of the truth that every partial modification alters the whole character of the composition. I am grieved that you are out of pocket through this, but you cannot lay the blame on me, for it was your business to make me more fully acquainted with the taste of your country and the meagre abilities of your performers."

Thomson, however, was not a bit afraid to beard the lion. Since he paid his money, he had a right to have even Beethoven's music as he wanted it. Evidently Beethoven yielded a point. Thomson was not satisfied, but told the master his charges for alteration were too high:

> "You will excuse me if I express my surprise at your having rewritten nine of your ritornelles and accompaniments, and at your

---

*"IGERNE AND OTHER WRITINGS" of Arthur Handly Marks. With an introduction by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor. New York: The De Vinne Press.

*GEORGE THOMSON, THE FRIEND OF BURNS. His Life and Correspondence. By J. Cuthbert Hadden. London: C. Nimmo.

[illegible] I would more willingly give money than [illegible]; but, in truth, the music and the poetry of this work, and the plates, will cost me more money than I shall ever be likely to derive from it."

Beethoven was not the only musician Thomson had business with, for in his correspondence there are communications from Pleyel, Haydn, Weber, Kozeluch, and Sir Henry R. Bishop. There are letters, too, from Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, Moore, Mrs. Opie, Thomas Campbell, Lockhart, Sir Alexander Boswell, and Miss Baillie.

George Thomson's efforts to give music in England a sound basis ought not to be overlooked. He seems to have been among the first to collect in proper manner the music of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and to have devoted his life to this work, without the least hope of a monetary return.

VI.

Sir Gavan Duffy's Book.*

It is not for us to state why the Irish member is not always a persona grata in England. Socially he is welcomed, politically he is not, but Charles Gavan Duffy is the exception. Patriotic, whole-souled, and honest was he, and so when he found how futile had been his life in Parliament he left England and went to Australia. We may never know precisely what were the causes for this sudden move. He does not tell us precisely, and possibly the exact reasons are not to be divulged. Perhaps there was no congeniality between such a cultured man as was Charles Gavan Duffy and his fellow-representatives. It may be that his constituents never would have returned him to Parliament.

Sir Charles was born at Monaghan in 1816. His father was a well-to-do shopkeeper. Monaghan was Orange of most pronounced hue, and Charles was a Catholic. He early understood what were those sad religious differences which have helped to wreck Ireland. His early education took place at a Protestant school. He was a hard student, and when twenty made his first tentative efforts at journalism in Dublin, and certainly that profession inclines men to be liberal as to the creeds of others.

At the beginning of his career Sir Charles held O'Connell in the highest reverence. He was his ideal, but he was soon disillusioned. We may remark that O'Connell, at least in the judgment of some of his contemporaries, is not held in high estimation. Sir Charles writes:

"I had formed a romantic ideal of the National leader, the successor of Owen Roe, Sarsfield, and Grattan, which he did not answer. I left the country ready to venerate and obey him; but he belonged altogether to the nineteenth century, and not at all to the region of romance in which I had placed him. A practical man of affairs, a caustic, humorous commentator on the business of to-day, rising at times into flashes of fire, or settling down into cold, logical analysis, in which he caught and crushed the case of an adversary like a casse noix closing on a walnut. His attacks on opponents surprised me by their fierceness and vulgarity as much as by their inexhaustible humor. At a Dublin election, where he had laid about him mercilessly, assailing Mr. West, one of the candidates, as Sou-West, and Recorder Shaw, a remarkably handsome and dignified man, as a fellow whose visage would frighten a horse from his oats, the Lord Mayor of the day, Mr. Morrison, of the famous hotel, in proposing a candidate, referred to these amenities, and observed that a stranger might suppose such a critic, like Hamlet's father, was endowed with Hyperion curls and the front of Jove himself, instead of a wrinkled brow and a scratch wig. For himself, he would not be unwilling to compete with the demagogue before a jury of ladies if they could only see him as nature made him without the aid of the barber. This sally was received with roars of applause, but before they concluded O'Connell strode to the front of the platform, snatched off his wig, and, pointing to his naked head, covered with a stubble of gray hair, cried, 'Ladies, I demand your instant judgment.' The laughter was universal, and he had the best of the encounter; but at a price I thought the National leader ought not to have paid for it."

The fact is that O'Connell had no liking for "Young Ireland" and its special organ, the brilliant Nation. The Nation was for immediate action. O'Connell's talk was loud, but his was a Fabian policy. It was bluster. As Sir Charles was in major part The Nation, he was arrested and only escaped durance by the skill of his lawyers. He was a ruined man, and did what was common in the Ireland of those days: he ran for Parliament and was elected.

But in Parliament there were no successes for the Young Ireland Party. There was no leader for Ireland now that O'Connell was dead. The party Duffy represented was then powerless. Worse than that, there were constant quarrels. Sir Charles writes of the weariness of his life as an Irish M. P.:

"I can recall no period in a long lifetime so entirely destitute of recreation as the years I spent in the House of Commons. The business in which I was determined, if [illegible] Carlyle in Hyde Park or Battersea Park, with an occasional dinner at John Forster's in Palace Gate. But the society of men of letters of my own day, which I would have preferred to a banquet at Buckingham Palace, I had to abandon."

Sir Charles has always held Disraeli in high respect, and he tells of a visit he paid him before his leaving Ireland:

"I was received in his library, a convenient room on an upper floor, and well lined with books. He spoke immediately of my intention of leaving the House of Commons. I was too impatient, he said. Human life might be likened to a wheel; it was constantly turning round, and what was at the bottom to-day would be at the top some other day. The wheel, I said, was worked with a strong pulley by the party whips, and the Irish Nationalists never came to the top. I told him I was chiefly anxious to see him because a memorial was about to be presented to Lord Palmerston requesting that Smith O'Brien might be allowed to return to Ireland. * * * I said I wished we were asking the favor from him rather than from Lord Palmerston, who had no sympathy with a generous career, who, apparently, did not understand nationality, and, with all his airy gayety, was at bottom a dry, hard Whig, who cared for nothing in politics but a majority. My countrymen, Mr. Disraeli observed, smilingly, were not of my opinion—they constantly supported the gay old man. Yes, I said, and that disposition made the House of Commons intolerable to me. He did me the honor to speak with great openness of the Irish question, and I ventured to tell him that Conservatives, by a generous policy, might make themselves more acceptable to Ireland than the Whigs, whom Lord John Russell's conduct had rendered detestable. He said he had taken great pains to induce the Cabinet to accept Napier's land reforms, and meditated other concessions, and he had sent Naas to Ireland to get rid of the old jog-trot of the Castle."

In 1850 Sir Charles sailed for Victoria and soon found his proper place. His former experiences were invaluable. He at once gained the esteem of the Australians. He became Speaker and was deservedly knighted. After the bestowals on him of many places of dignity, Sir Charles resigned his Speakership in 1880.

Sir Charles has not forgotten his early literary methods, and this autobiography is most pleasantly written and in a cheerful manner, with the introduction of many a good story. In such a long and varied existence there was much to see and to take note of.

The Career of Louis Napoleon.

From "The Life of Napoleon the Third," Archibald Forbes.

The vicissitudes which Louis Napoleon experienced almost from the cradle to the grave were probably all but unexampled. He was a fugitive before he could speak articulately. In the interval between his twentieth and his fortieth year he was a prisoner in Strasburg, Lorient, Ham, and the Conciergerie. He was an outlaw for more than half his life. There were incidents at Strasburg and later at Boulogne which brought upon him the mock and jeer of Europe. He carried a baton as a special constable in Park Lane on Chartists' Day. Then, by a sudden turn of fortune, he became President of the French Republic.

The coup d'état made him Emperor of the French; and henceforth, for some fifteen years, he was perhaps the most considered man of Europe. It was said of him that on being asked whether he should not find it difficult to rule the French Nation, he replied: "Oh, no! nothing is more easy. Il leur faut une guerre tous les quatre ans." This policy held good in a modified degree. The Crimean war was for him a success, although not precisely a triumph; the Italian campaign, in spite of its hard-fought victories, ended abruptly in approximation to a failure. The Mexican expedition was an utter fiasco. Yet Napoleon might have gone on with his programme of a war every four years but for the circumstance that there happened to be in Europe, in the middle sixties, an infinitely stronger, more masterful, and more rusé man than the dreamy and decaying Napoleon, (to wit, Otto von Bismarck.)

Macaulay in His Chambers.

From Chambers's Journal.

His chambers are comfortably furnished, and overflow with books. The hall, the two sitting rooms, and the bedroom are all walled with volumes. On this January morning Macaulay sits breakfasting among his books. The room has few ornaments beyond some fine Italian engravings, bronze statuettes of Voltaire and Rousseau, and on the mantelpiece a handsome chiming French clock given to the essayist by his publisher, Mr. Thomas Longman. Macaulay is seldom without a book, either in his hand or in his pocket; and this morning, as he breakfasts, he turns over the pages of a volume of Addison and Steele's "Spectator," reading a sentence or two here, glancing over old favorite passages with a smile of friendly recognition, and more rarely reading rapidly a whole essay.

Presently he rises from the table and goes to his desk. As he crosses the floor the shortness of his figure suddenly becomes apparent. There is little, indeed, in Macaulay's whole appearance to indicate the genius and learning which are enshrined within his brain. He is short, robust, and plain looking. His head is massive and his features are rugged and homely. When in repose his face has little animation; but when he talks it is lit by the emotions of the moment, and the deep-blue eyes sparkle with vivacity. A solid, robust individuality, of untiring energy and unwearying kindness and courtesy—such is Thomas Babington Macaulay.

[illegible]

Two Western Novels by Women—The March Atlantic—Boston Art Club Pictures.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Two Western novels by Western women, "The King of the Town," by Miss Ellen Mackubin, and "An Elusive Lover," by Miss Virna Woods, will appear on Saturday with the imprint of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The former is a story of a "three-company post" and a mining settlement, and the hero, a reformed sinner of the militant, repentant species, is one of the best among the many strange preachers to be found in novels of Western life. If one may believe the fiction of the ranch, the mine, and the railway town, the dwellers and workers therein are absolutely deaf to the consolations of religion unless their ministers be picturesque. So much the better for the East, where the fiction is read, and perhaps some Eastern congregations might be the better if it could exhange black broadcloth and vulgar familiarity with Providence for buckskin and true reverence. One sees much less edifying sermons in the New York and Boston Monday morning papers than one finds in Miss Mackubin's pages.

There are no sermons in "An Elusive Lover," but there are a tantalising mystery and some pleasant description of California scenery. The author is fond of enigmatic stories, and keeps her secret very well.

Mr. K. Mitsukuri, who is now lecturing in Boston, will contribute a paper on "The Social and Domestic Life of Japan" to the March Atlantic. It will be awaited with some curiosity by readers accustomed to Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's enthusiastic descriptions. Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, under the title "English as Against French Literature," will plead the case of the less generally lauded language; Mr. Francis C. Lowell will write of "The Municipal Service of Boston," a subject not to be approached with temerity; Mr. E. L. Godkin will discuss "Australian Democracy"; Mr. J. Irving Manatt will tell all that is known of "Bacchylides and His Country," and even in Boston Bacchylides was not a familiar subject until very lately. "A First Night in Shakespeare's Time," by H. W. Fisher; "The Delight of the Mandaria," by Miss Madeline Yale Wynne, and "The Crisis of the English Nation," by Mr. J. N. Larned, are among the miscellaneous contents of the number.

Here are some words from a recent conversation: "Say! Is it true that there were 700 pictures sent to this exhibition? Did they reject twice as many as they took? Say! Are there really 700 artists in Boston? Or did they have pictures from all over? I'm waiting for a catalogue! Oh! catalogues up stairs?" And up went Miss Chicago, leaving the youth who inspects tickets at the fifty-seventh exhibition of the Boston Art Club smiling seraphically, for of all the scores that had passed before him since the formal opening, she was the first to seem conscious of his existence, and, moreover, she was pretty enough for him to perceive her prettiness, although St. Kevin was wildly susceptible compared to a Boston boy in an official position.

Perhaps the most noteworthy trait of the women's portraits assembled at the exhibition this year is the general lack of calmness and repose. Carolus Duran or Gainsborough or Sir Joshua reveal a woman who has paused for a moment; Mr. Gibson's illustrations betray the poise and gesture of an instant of energetic action. The women who sit to the younger portrait painters seem intensely fearful that some muscle may be inactive, that some emotion may not be rendered evident to all beholders. They are anxious to be expressive from the topmost tress of their pretty hair to the lowest thread of the clustering ruffles of their skirts, and the only one of them who is in a state of placidity is the lady in Mr. Frederick D. Henwood's "A Favorite Author," and that is not actually catalogued as a portrait. This fair damsel sits sidewise in a chair, and is reading with enjoyment evidently heightened by the consciousness that her skirts are judiciously disposed to display an admirable silk petticoat and that her fur mantle is everything that it should be, and evidently her serenity is a matter of policy.

"Soliloquizing," by the same artist, is the portrait of a beautiful, high-spirited girl, leaning one elbow on her knee, her chin on her hand, and discoursing most eloquently, but to a hearer, not to herself or by herself. The girl of to-day does not waste her words in that fashion on or off canvas. How can she? What time has she for solitary communing? When has she a moment for such quiet as Fanny Kemble's in Lawrence's portrait? Mr. Stacy Tolman illustrates her perfectly in a portrait requiring very little imagination to see real movement in the eager figure within the frame.

"Miss Laura Lee," by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, shows the woman of the other modern type, the serious woman with a profession and a mission, and there is no lack of seriousness, either in the artist or in the subject; and there is perfect repose in the portraits of certain gentlewomen representing the species found sixty years [illegible]

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]."

The type persists, and still has its "portrait form," but it is quiet. It is only the pretty girls who desire that the world shall fully perceive their vivacity.

If one judged by the male portraits, one would say that the modern American, young or old, was the most solemn and earnest of human creatures. There is a fine gravity about almost every picture, an air half way between that which should be worn by the university don and that of the financial king determined never to disgrace or to lose his royalty. Even Mr. Lehmann, as painted by Mr. Wilton Lockwood, has a more thoughtful face than Cabinet position, bimetallism, theology, and golf have thus far given to Mr. Arthur Balfour.

After the comparatively obscure real men and women should come those known to everybody, the heroes and heroines of history and fiction and poetry, and of these there is precisely one exhibited, unless one may count Mr. Eric Pape's "Sphinx by Moonlight." The exception is Mr. Jared B. Flagg's "Hester Prynne in Prison," and the despairing steadfastness of her beautiful face, the unmoved quiet of her attitude, are heightened in effect by the animation of the portraits. "The Prayer," by Jean Paul Selinger, a peasant girl in transparent muslin cap and dress of cool gray, tranquilly poring over a small volume, which might be a spelling book as far as any trace of devotional expression reveals its nature, becomes very striking for the same reason, although it would be beautiful anywhere with any title.

The artistic tendencies revealed by the exhibition are less encouraging than the social tendencies. The too-vivacious young girls will be tamed into eagerly devoted mothers and the sober men know where to find and how to enjoy a jest, but nothing will change the human nature which wreaks itself in "impressions," and some of the impressions on the walls of these galleries indicate that the impressed artists are afflicted with nearly complete cataract and incipient strabismus. The first impressionists reveled in touches called dabs and smudges by the rude and unfeeling; their heirs and assigns seem to find their standard of perfection in canvases looking as if scraps of slightly crimped tissue paper had been gummed on a ground of gray or of moldy green, and there are so many of these works visible here that one shudders to think how many must have been excluded, knowing that their artists will show them elsewhere long before the season ends.

One picture, "October Evening," by Mr. J. J. Enneking, is so hung that it is visible in two of the three galleries, and it is a pleasure to see its effect upon those who first perceive it from a distance. The sky and the forest have ever been Mr. Enneking's favorite, and the sunset which burns behind the trees in this picture pales all adjacent hues by its glow. "A Maine Maple," by Mr. Hy. Sandham, is a bad neighbor for similar reasons, for the tree flames with that wonderful red peculiar to it, while other trees still untouched by frost enhance its hues with their sober green. Of the marine views, Mr. Marshall Johnson's "Rounding Cape Horn" and "Coming Through the Fog" are most conspicuous at a first inspection, although Mr. Abbott Graves's "The Dawn of Hope" is not easily forgotten. Two shipwrecked sailors desperately clinging to the shrouds, drenched in the green water which already half wraps them about and reaches upward to sweep them away, perceive below the sullen cloud of the upper heavens the clear gleam that promises calmer waters and the possibility of life. Neither ventures to be boldly hopeful, but both are encouraged to new effort. "What they doing, mummer?" demanded the child always present in picture galleries. "Why do they look as if somebody had given 'em something?" Evidently the artist has caught the proper expression.

An Elzevir.

From Literature.

A London dealer has now a fine copy of one of the rarest Elzevirs for sale. This is "L'Eschole de Salerne" of 1651, well bound in red morocco, 131 millimètres in height, and the price asked for it is only 12 guineas. A copy of this book, which is in the library of Robert Hoe, holds the record for Elzevirs. It is 147 millimètres in height and, although it consists of only 139 pages, yet at the sale of the de Béhague library it fetched 16,100f. The difference between the two books is merely a fraction of an inch, but as the latter happens to be the tallest copy in existence an otherwise insignificant quantity of blank paper rises to such importance that its value can only be measured in hundreds of pounds.

Two Cigars from Wales.

From "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

On one occasion, when he was attending a big fire, his Royal Highness asked a reporter for some details, which were instantly given. At the conclusion of the conversation the Prince offered his informant a cigar, which the latter immediately wrapped up in a page of his notebook and placed in his pocket. "Don't you smoke?" asked the Prince. "Oh, yes," said the reporter, "but I am not likely ever to get another cigar from the Prince of Wales." The Prince laughed, and, once more producing his cigar case, said: "You had better have another one—this time to smoke."

---

*MY LIFE IN TWO HEMISPHERES. By Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G. With Portraits. Two vols. T. Fisher Unwin.

St. Valentine's Day.

Antiquity of Its Observance and Poems in Its Honor.

Why the 14th of February should be celebrated as St. Valentine's Day is still a vexed question. The good Bishop of that name, whose death in the third century was a very cruel one, being first beaten with clubs and then beheaded, certainly seems to have no connection with Cupid and his merry pranks.

Douce, in his "Illustrations of Shakespeare," says that the Feasts of the Supercalia, in honor of Pan and Juno, were held in ancient Rome during the greater part of the month of February. Among other ceremonies then observed, the names of young women were put into a box, to be drawn as chance directed. The early Christian Church substituted saints' names instead of those of women, and, St. Valentine's Day falling in the middle of that month, the festival came gradually to be called by his name. After a time, however, the choosing of mates—a choice extended to both sexes—came into general use, and all persons so chosen were called valentines.

But another authority says that Mme. Royale, daughter of Henry IV. of France, built a new palace, which in honor of a saint then held in high esteem she named "The Valentine." At the first entertainment given in this new palace she ordered that the ladies should receive their lovers for the year by lot, reserving for herself, however, the right of choice. She also ordered that every lady should receive a nosegay from her lover, on the occasion of each ball, and that each, in return, should furnish for her allotted knight his horse trappings for all tournaments, the prizes obtained at such jousts to be the lady's property. But while Mme. Royale undoubtedly instituted such a custom, it could not be the true origin of St. Valentine's Day, for the reason that we find it alluded to by English poets long before her day.

Thomas Lydgate, the Monk of Bury, who died in the year 1440, wrote a poem in honor of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V. of England, in which he speaks of the long-established festival of Valentine's Day:

"Seynte Valentine. Of custom yeire by yeire,
Men have an usance, in this regioun,
To loke and serche Cupide's Kalendere,
And chose theyre choyse by grete affeccioun;
Such as ben move with Cupide's mocioune,
Taking theyre choise as theyre sort (lot) doth falle."

It seems to have been a very ancient custom, and continued until quite recent times, for an equal number of young men and maidens to meet on the eve of St. Valentine's Day and hold a kind of lottery. Their names being written on slips of paper, they proceeded to draw, the maids drawing the bachelors' names and the bachelors the maids', so that each person had two valentines, who were required to make mutual presents. In a manuscript collection of English poetry of the early part of the seventeenth century is a long poem to accompany such valentine gift, beginning:

"Go, little gloves, salutie my Valentine,
Which was, which is, which must and shall be mine."

Poor Richard's Almanac, referring to this lottery, says:

"Young men and maids, where love combines,
Each other draw for valentines;
They clip and kiss, and dance and sing,
And love like unto anything.
For young men they like to be doing,
And freely spend their coin in wooing;
And maidens love not to be tarrying,
But make all haste, they can to marrying;
Yet oftentimes they find this measure—
Marry in haste—repent at leisure."

Besides drawing lots, the first young man or young woman one chanced to see or meet on the morning of St. Valentine's Day was one's valentine, and numerous are the references of the poets to it, as, for instance, Michael Drayton, in his "Odes," &c., 1619, writes:

"Muse, bid the morn awake;
Sad Winter now declines;
Each bird doth chose a mate,
This day's Saint Valentine's.
For that good Bishop's sake
Get up and let us see
What beauty it shall be
That Fortune us assigns."

A little later, in 1672, in "Westminster Drollery," second part, we find:

"As youthful day put on his best
Attire to usher morn,
And she to greet her glorious guest
Did her fair self adorn;
Up did I rise, and hid mine eyes
As I went through the street,
Lest I should one that I despise,
Before a fairer meet;
And why
Was I,
Think you, so nice and fine?
Well did I wot,
Who wots it not,
It was Saint Valentine's."

The middle of February being believed to be the pairing time of birds was one more reason for adopting the 14th of this month as Dan Cupid's day. Herrick sings:

"Oft have I heard both youth and virgins say,
Birds choose their mates, and couple, too, this day,
But by their flight I never can divine,
When I shall couple with my Valentine."

And in "Midsummer Nights' Dream," Theseus says:

"Good morrow, friends, Saint Valentine is past,
Begin these wood birds but to couple now."

Some idea of the quantity of verse dedicated to St. Valentine may be gathered from glancing over a volume of selections from such poetry, entitled "In Praise of Bishop Valentine," a book of 158 pages, printed in London for private circulation, St. Valentine's Day, 1893. Perhaps the best among these selections are Herrick's verses:

"TO DORENDA ON VALENTINE'S DAY.

"Look how, my dear, the feathered kind,
By mutual caresses joined,
Bill, and seem to teach us two
What we to love and custom owe.

"Shall only you and I forbeare
To meet, and make a happy pair!
Shall we alone delay to live?
This day an age of bliss may give.

"But, ah, when I the proffer make,
Still coyly you refuse to take;
My heart I dedicate in vain,
The too mean present you disdain.

"Yet since the solemn time allows
To choose the object of our vows,
Boldly I dare profess my flame,
Proud to be yours, by any name."

In old ballads maidens are directed to pray, cross-legged, for good luck on this day, and it was also customary to hang shoes outside of the window on St. Valentine's Eve so that their love might prosper.

Some of the rites sacred to St. Valentine's Eve are very similar to those appropriate to Halloween. In No. 56 of "The Connoisseur," Feb. 20, 1756, Arabella Whimsey, writing of Valentine's Day, first describes rites familiar to us all, such as filling a boiled egg, from which the yolk had been removed, with salt, and eating it, shell and all—neither drinking nor speaking after it—and goes on to say: "We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay, and put them into water; and the first that rose up was to be one's valentine. Would you think it, Mr. Blossom was my man, and I lay abed and shut my eyes all the morning till he came to our house, for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world." Is not this last bit delicious?

But the best of all references to St. Valentine's Day and its observances in England will be found in the immortal Pepys's Diary. On Feb. 18, 1661, he writes: "In the afternoon my wife and I and Mrs. Martha Batten, my valentine, went to the exchange, and there, upon a pair of embroydered and six payre of plain white gloves, I laid out forty shillings upon her." A few days later he observes: "My valentine [Mrs. Martha] had on her fine gloves at church that I did give her."

The next year he writes: "This morning comes W. Boyer, who was my wife's valentine, she having (at which I made good sport to myself) held her hands all the morning that she might not see the paynters that were at work gilding my chimney piece and pictures in my dining room."

In 1666 he mentions that Mrs. Pierce came to him with his name "in her bosom for her valentine," which, Mr. Secretary Pepys adds ruefully, "will cost me money." In 1667 he writes: "I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5." A year later he says: "There came Roger Pepys betimes, and comes to my wife for her to be his valentine, whose valentine I was also, by agreement to do so every year. I find it likely to cost me £4 or £5 in a ring which she desires."

But many valentine gifts of those days were very costly. For instance, Pepys, in 1667, referring to Mrs. Stuart's jewels, says: "The Duke of York being once her valentine did give her a jewel of about £800, and my Lord Mandeville, her valentine this year, a ring of about £300."

The valentines of the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the early portion of this are very pretty productions, and a number of people are making interesting collections of such valentines and of valentine chat books. In 1896, on St. Valentine's Day, a member of the Rowfant Club, Cleveland, Ohio, read a paper before that club on the "History and Customs of St. Valentine's Day," which was supplemented by the exhibition of his collection.

The custom of making valentine presents seems not to have wholly died out in England, as witness the famous Eden-Whistler "Valentine," with which we are all so familiar.

On Feb. 14, 1896, John Lane, the English publisher, presented to his brother members of "The Sette of Odd Volumes," a dainty little valentine in the shape of "An Essay upon Essays," by John Todhunter, which was afterward given to friends in America. In concluding, it is impossible to resist quoting a short bit from one of "The Essays of Elia," "St. Valentine's Day," where Lamb says:

"Good morrow to my Valentine, sings poor Ophelia, and no better wish, but with better auspices, we wish to all faithful lovers, who are not too wise to despise old legends, but are content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine and his true church."

Lieut. Robert E. Peary's long expected book of Arctic exploration," "Northward Over the Great Ice," will make its appearance in a few days from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The particular features of the volume will be a description of the arctic oasis, and the Arctic Highlanders—the latter being the most northerly of all human beings—and the discovery and successful transportation to the United States of what is called the greatest known meteorite. Lieut. Peary says in his preface: "It has been my aim to make this book worthy of and adapted for the most general reading, yet at the same time to give it a character that may, I trust, secure for it the attention of arctic students and scientific specialists."

Picture Sales.

The Stewart Collection and Others Since the War—Only Three That Have Surpassed the Stewart Total of Prices.

The sale last week for a total of $409,790 of the collection of pictures (with a few bronzes) of the late William H. Stewart has been surpassed in the total of prices only three times in the history of picture sales in this country. In THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Dec. 11 was given a history of New York sales, compiled from information kindly furnished for the purpose by Samuel P. Avery. The editor has prepared from that record the following table of sales held since the civil war years, the list including no sale at which the returns were less than $15,000:

John Wolfe, 1863	$114,000
W. T. Walters, 1864	36,000
S. P. Avery, 1867	18,250
—, 1868	44,850
Alexander White, 1871	91,000
—, 1872	47,670
Legrand Lockwood, 1872	76,520
— Vanderlip, 1872	23,600
August Belmont, 1872	52,250
— Gandy, 1875	36,570
— Everard, 1873	96,480
J. Stricker Jenkins, 1876	60,025
John Taylor Johnston, 1876	328,286
— Newcombe, 1877	34,900
R. M. Oliphant, 1877	43,620
— Maynard, 1877	49,000
Gov. Latham, 1878	101,205
Sherwood and Hart, 1879	77,980
Albert Spencer, 1879	82,500
— Nathan, 1880	30,117
J. Abner Harper, 1880	106,790
— Reid, 1881	70,650
— Coale, 1881	71,477
Levi P. Morton and Robert Hoe, 1882	50,570
John Wolfe, 1882	131,815
J. C. Runkle, 1883	66,195
George I. Seney, March 31, 1885	406,600
E. D. Morgan, Jan. 13, 1886	85,093
Mrs. Mary Morgan, March 3, 1886	885,300
Richard H. Halsted, Jan. 10, 1887	84,320
A. T. Stewart, March 23, 1887	513,800
Albert Spencer, Feb. 28, 1888	284,025
J. L. Mott and Ed Kearney, March 27, 1888	130,600
G. Mannheimer, April 13, 1888	48,805
Isaac Walker, Jan. 9, 1889	42,762
J. H. Stebbins, Feb. 12, 1889	162,550
Thomas A. Howell, Feb. 27, 1889	74,880
S. L. M. Barlow, Feb. 11, 1890	23,548
David Johnson, Feb. 13, 1890	17,964
F. Mora, Feb. 18, 1890	21,513
Bowne-Shaw and Evans, March 5, 1890	109,296
G. H. Wynkoop, March 13, 1890	64,200
Richard Butler, March 19, 1890	22,685
M. F. H. De Haas, Jan. 29, 1891	23,635
George I. Seney, Feb. 11, 1891	664,000
Aaron Healey, Feb. 14, 1891	130,885
Brayton Ives, (books and porcelains,) March 5, 1891	151,563
T. B. Musgrave, April 7, 1891	48,265
Turner and Lippincott, April 15, 1891	15,233
E. Verestchagin, Nov. 17, 1891	72,635
J. G. Brown, Jan. 26, 1892	35,825
F. K. M. Rehn, Feb. 2, 1892	15,300
L. Prang, Feb. 16, 1892	16,220
J. A. Harper, Feb. 22, 1892	75,715
William Schaus, March 8, 1892	35,850
R. L. Cutting, March 22, 1892	111,130
S. de Mendonça, April 6, 1892	22,580
American Art Association, April 7, 1892	270,540
W. G. Dinsmore, April 14, 1892	29,298
Osborn-Chapin, Jan. 27, 1893	141,445
H. M. Johnston, Feb. 28, 1893	108,810
S. Colman, March 29, 1893	15,600
T. B. Blakeslee, April 4, 1893	136,630
Knoedler & Co., April 11, 1893	384,670
A. H. Wyant, Feb. 5, 1894	38,205
George I. Seney, Feb. 7, 1894	213,708
John Wolfe, April 12, 1894	33,659
R. H. Halsted, Jan. 9, 1895	31,350
L. R. Ehrich, Jan. 22, 1895	36,025
George Inness, Feb. 12, 1895	108,670
G. Reichard, Feb. 20, 1895	64,935
American Art Association, April 25, 1895	191,787
N. Q. Pope, Jan. 23, 1896	42,520
M. F. H. De Haas, Feb. 3, 1896	21,525
A. Rutten, Feb. 12, 1896	44,000
D. H. King, Feb. 18, 1896	262,745
G. Reichard, Feb. 26, 1896	27,675
William Schaus, Feb. 28, 1896	187,625
G. Mannheimer, March 27, 1896	85,200
M. C. Roberts, Jan. 19, 1897	49,181
Mrs. F. E. Crosby, Feb. 12, 1897	54,405
Holland Art Gallery, Feb. 24, 1897	65,545
Total	$7,042,525

From the foregoing list it therefore appears that the total for the Stewart collection has been surpassed in three instances only. As the four greatest picture sales in New York the record then stands:

Mrs. Mary Morgan, March 3, 1886	$885,300
George I. Seney, Feb. 11, 1891	664,000
A. T. Stewart, March 23, 1887	513,800
William H. Stewart, February, 1898	409,790

Next in order would come the following four:

George I. Seney, March 31, 1885	$406,600
Knoedler & Co., April 11, 1893	384,670
John Taylor Johnston	328,286
Albert Spencer, Feb. 28, 1888	284,025

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

John Ruskin. His Life and Teaching. By Marshall Mather. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

The Flags of the World: Their History, Blasonry, and Associations. By F. Edward Hulme. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.

The Authoress of the Odyssey. By Samuel Butler. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Sir James Young Simpson and Chloroform, (1811-1870.) By H. Laing Gordon. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Eighty Years and More, (1815-1897.) Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. 12mo. New York: European Publishing Company.

Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States. By B. A. Hinsdale. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

NEW BOOKS.

The Story of Modern France

1789-1895. By ANDRE LEBON, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. No. 49 in the "Story of the Nations Series." Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

CONTENTS.—The French Revolution—The Constituent Assembly—The Legislative Assembly—The National Convention—The Consulate—The First Empire—The First Restoration—The Hundred Days—Letters, Arts, and Sciences from 1789 to 1815—The Second Restoration—Letters, Arts, and Sciences from 1815 to 1848—The Revolution of 1848—Second Empire—The National Defence—The Third Republic—Letters, Arts, and Sciences from 1848 to 1895.

Thirty Years of American Finance.

A Short Financial History of the Government and People of the United States, 1865-96. By ALEXANDER DANA NOYES, author of the New York Evening Post's "Free Coinage Catechism" in the Campaign of 1896. 12mo, $1.25.

The purpose of this book is to meet a demand very general among readers interested in American politics and finance of the present day; namely, the demand for a clear, concise, and complete review of the events in this country's financial history from 1865 to the present day. The book, which is a history and not an economic treatise, narrates the series of events which have governed the country's finances, public and private, during these thirty years.

A Simple Grammar of English Now in Use.

By JOHN EARLE, A. M., LL.D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford, author of "English Prose: Its Elements, History, and Usage." 12mo, $1.50.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
27 & 29 West 23d St., New York.

Pall Mall Magazine.

EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED.

CONTRIBUTORS: Sir Walter Besant, Anthony Hope, S. R. Crockett, Duchess of Cleveland, Quiller-Couch, Rudyard Kipling, Countess of Jersey, Lord Ernest Hamilton, etc., etc.

$3 a Year Postpaid.

Send Ten Cents for a Sample Copy.

New York: Astor Court Building.

The Age of Charlemagne. By Charles L. Wells. 12mo. New York: The Christian Literature Company.

Hawaii's Story. By Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. By Reuben Davis. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Outlines of Descriptive Psychology. By George Trumbull Ladd. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Veterinary Blue Book, 1898. Edited by Rush Shippen Huidekoper. New York: The Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.

God, Nature, and Attributes. By Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.

The Story of the Christian Church. By George R. Crooks. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.50.

The Bible Story Retold for Young People. By W. H. Bennett and W. F. Adeney. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Outlines of Sociology. By Lester F. Ward. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

POETRY.

Poems of a Country Gentleman. By Sir George Douglas, Bart. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Ballads and Poems. By John H. Yates. 12mo. New York: Charles Wells Moulton. $1.50.

Where Beauty Is, and Other Poems. By Henry Johnson. 16mo. Brunswick: Byron Stevens. $1.25.

FICTION.

On the Winning Side. By Jeannette H. Walworth. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Shrewsbury: A Romance. By Stanley J. Weyman. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Crusoe's Island. By Frederick A. Ober. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flowers That Never Fade. By Franklin Baldwin Wiley. 24mo. Boston: Bradlee Whidden. 35 cents.

Industrial Democracy. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $8.

A New Astronomy for Beginners. By David P. Todd. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $1.30.

Christian Greece and Living Greek. By Dr. Achilles Rose. 12mo. New York: Peri Hellados Publication Office.

"Edmund Routledge's Date Book, Recording the Principal Events of the World, and the Births and Deaths of Distinguished People from the Creation of the World to the Year 1897," covers in small space much which is biographical. There are not less than 3,000 references. We begin then with the creation of the world in 4004 B. C., (presumably,) and conclude with that little business with sharp swords between the Turin person and the Orléans one. The facts are printed year by year, and so as to find what you want there is a thorough index. Persons who work with pens want small and handy volumes, and this Routledge date book leaves little to be desired. The publishers are George Routledge & Sons of New York.

Authors at Home.

XVII.

George W. Cable in Northampton.

There are few literary men, and for that matter few men of any class or occupation, who have a sweeter and more congenial home than George W. Cable. Every visitor to "Tarry a While," as his beautiful home is called, carries away with him a feeling of having seen, if for only that time in his existence, a truly happy home. And Mr. Cable is the first to acknowledge this fact, as he always does, with a smile, as he strokes his little daughter Dorothea's hair and talks with his visitor.

"Tarry a While" is in Northampton, Mass., and is a mile away from the bustle of town, though there is, in fact, very little activity in this quiet old Massachusetts place. You come to it after walking up the hill past the college buildings of Smith, passing groups of college girls with their books under their arms—girls work harder at college than do men—and after walking up grand old Elm Street, broad and winding, shaded by great trees, and flanked by fine old residences on either side, each with its little park of trees around it. Your guide will direct you to turn to your left, while you are still among these comfortable homes, and will point out to you at the end of the side street George W. Cable's house. This street is newer and built up with more modern houses, but Mr. Cable's house is one of the old-fashioned type you have reveled in on your way. It stands at the head of the street, its hospitable door facing you on your way down, and is surrounded, where the houses end, with daisy fields.

Here the famous author of "Old Creole Days," "Madame Delphine," and "Bonaventure," and scores of other books that have touched men's hearts and made their author one of America's famous authors, lives and writes. It is a beautiful spot, and one that is appropriate to the man whose creation it is. The house stands back from the road some way on an embankment. It is Colonial in its architecture, plain, but attractive. A stoop flanked with pillars forms a framework for the old-fashioned doorway, with its swinging halves, and an old-time brass knocker hangs out for you. On your left is the drawing room, and on the right Mr. Cable's study. On the east side of the house is a wide piazza, where the family takes tea Summer evenings, and where the visitor is received, if it be warm enough. The whole aspect of the place is picturesque. The house, painted yellow and white, is backed by a forest of magnificent pines that plunge suddenly downward to a brook, a few feet from the rear of the house—Paradise, it is called. From the veranda one can see far into the distance to the east, to the Holyoke Hills and Mount Holyoke, with its miniature Parnassus on top, and further to the south its twin and comrade, Mount Tom. Between these two bluffs flows the Connecticut River, and glimpses of its silver can be caught between the trees.

The visitor will have no difficulty in finding the master of the house, for it may be that Mr. Cable himself will open the door for you. The Cables are the most hospitable folk, and nobody is ever denied entrance to the house or audience with the novelist, no matter who he is. During a Summer spent with him the writer learned lessons of the finest humility and the most whole-souled human sympathy. From the neighbor who runs in to ask a favor, or the humblest citizen of Northampton who wants a penny or a job at weeding the garden, to the peers of present-day English literature, everybody is welcome, and no one feels that he has intruded at any hour of the day or night. It is this quality that has endeared the novelist to every one in Northampton, though undoubtedly there are many good folk who wonder what an able-bodied man can think of himself who doesn't do a stroke of work, but who writes books and goes skylarking around the United States giving lectures. You meet Mr. Cable in society, and you are impressed with his intellect, his humanity, his wit and poetry of expression—you see him at home, and you see all that and much besides. There he is the husband and the father, the lover and the friend, gay and bright and happy, the soul and spirit of the family, the leader in all the fun there is.

At the right of the wide hallway, covered with rugs, is Mr. Cable's study, where he sees his friends. It is a small corner room, with a cheerful fireplace in it, and several rocking chairs and a book rack. This is his state library, and here he will meet you and talk by the hour, rocking back and forth in his chair. But behind this room is a real workshop, and here nobody is admitted but the novelist himself and his amanuensis. This looks like a literary workroom—wide and low, and strewn with books and papers in endless disarray. Low bookshelves run on all sides of the room, and in the middle is a great table, piled with magazines and papers. The walls are hung with portraits and paintings, and a few statues stand in the corners. The library is not one that would be called general; it is more of a student's collection, papers and files and books of Southern writers, Simms holding a conspicuous place. Yet it is a worker's library, and a great author can spare little time devouring what other people have written before him. A typewriter stands near the window for his assistant, and for Mr. Cable himself there is the inevitable rocking chair. Here Mr. Cable sits for hours each day, writing. He has acquired the habit, got from long [illegible] one place [illegible] a [illegible]. His favorite posture is in his rocking chair, with [illegible] on the arm, or else with one leg thrown over the other, writing on his knee. He writes with a pencil on the backs of envelopes, with which his pockets are crammed, or on edges of newspapers. Through nothing but habit, he always saves odd scraps of paper, and at the end of a day many of these fleeting papers will bear upon them some of his wonderful sentences. The author of "Old Creole Days" has never owned a desk, a curious fact in a life so remarkable as his has been. Sitting in this "den" with him, he will tell you many things about his life and his books. "My favorite book of my own is perhaps 'Madame Delphine,'" he said once. "If I could write another story like that I would be happy."

Mr. Cable is most happy when he is showing a visitor his woods. He has made paths down to the brook at the rear of his house, and built little wooden bridges and cut away the underbrush, so that Paradise, clear down to "Lovers' Lane," is a most beautiful spot. Mr. Cable will point out seventy varieties of trees on his small domain, with pride, too, for Mr. Cable, next to being a novelist, is a lover of trees. Around his house are several small trees set out by famous men who have visited him; one by Max O'Rell, another by Conan Doyle, and one or two by Mark Twain, Barrie, Dr. Van Dyke, and other well-known men. "Doyle's Ash" is perhaps his favorite.

Latterly Mr. Cable has been engaged in philanthropic work, to the loss of his literary output, a fact bewailed by his friends. But he is intensely interested in work among the slums, and has purchased a church in Northampton and fixed it up as a boys' club. The actual working of the club has been given over to Miss Adelene Moffat of late, but Mr. Cable still visits it of evenings, and is forever working on new schemes to help the urchins of Northampton.

At home Mr. Cable is surrounded by a bright family, every one of whom is dear to his heart, and if the visitor can allow himself for a moment to turn from the gracious and queenly hostess to the other members of the family, he is sure to fall directly in love with little six-year-old Dorothea, already spinning poetry and fairy tales to you, or with little Willie, a gentle little fellow, every inch the inborn gentleman that his father is.

EDWIN OVIATT.

An Ideal Poet.

In that particular Saturday Review which is published in London there is a description of the late William Allingham, the poet. It would not of itself be a very interesting description to most of us, for the subject is none too well known in America—perhaps less well known than he should be. But The Saturday Review makes the description interesting by saying that the man was "quite the popular ideal of a poet."

And so there is offered the presentment not of a concrete personality, but of an abstract figure; not of a poet who has sung and died, but of the ideal human embodiment of the immortal spirit of poesy. The heart throbs at the promise. We shall have a standard now by which to measure and find wanting the trim and dapper Shakespeare, blind Milton, round-faced Schiller, desperately homely Dante, and patriarchal Longfellow. We shall see how soulful-eyed Byron was possibly too beautiful, how Tennyson was too lanky, how Browning looked too well fed for the popular ideal of a poet, and how handsome Goethe was somewhere lacking. We shall learn how a poet ought to look to satisfy the masses, and in these days of competition the revelation may be important.

There may be also in some minds an excusable anxiety to learn what one's ideal of a poet ought to be, how we should wish to have the divine afflatus embodied, and—lacking knowledge to the contrary—should imagine its human representation. William Allingham, as this ideal was temporarily known, was, says The Saturday Review, small and erect, neat and languorous, having curly dark hair, large gray eyes, and a sensuous mouth. His eyes, it is added, were the striking feature in his face; there was something almost sinister in their beauty. He had a theory that one should always laugh with the mouth closed, and he carried this into practice, "giving himself in mirthful moments an extraordinary effect of the 'pince sans rire.'"

Rossetti, The Review adds, with stifled sigh, used to laugh "with both his lips." But that may have been due to the Italian blood in his veins, for so, alas, did Ariosto in the sunshine. Perhaps, however, slight national deviations in the popular ideal are permissible.

Ashburnham Books In America.

The costliest of the Ashburnham books from the second part of the sale that are known to have been purchased for American collectors is Geoffrey Tory's "Book of Hours" of January, 1525, which brought £860. This "Heures a la Louange de la Vierge Marie Selon l'Usaige de Rome," which was printed on vellum for "Maistre Geoffrey Tory de Bourages," was beautified by the artist for Francois de Balsac, Chevalier de St. Esprit, in 1578. In this beautifully printed and illustrated book there are thirteen fine large woodcuts in simple outline; each page is surrounded by a border, and the whole is printed and heightened in gold in the most delicate manner. According to a writer in Literature, Tory came from Rome to Paris in 1525, though he had visited the French capital a few years previous to 1516, and had remained there some time. "He was dead by the end of 1533, but those eight years mark the height of the tide in the production of the [illegible] Hours, though [illegible] on the [illegible]."

Noticeable among the other Ashburnham books are the copies of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," which is so difficult to secure in perfect condition, though it has been said that there were no fewer than three editions of the first volume and two of the second. One, described as an excellent copy of the first edition of the first volume of this celebrated collection of "pleasant histories and excellent novelles," sold for £66 in the second part of the Ashburnham sale. The other contains the second edition, 1569, of the first volume, and the first edition, 1567, of the second volume, both parts bound together. The latter fetched £131 in the late sale, and is now in the possession of a collector who had previously owned for a number of years the first edition of the first volume of the "Palace of Pleasure." He now has, it will be seen, copies of the first editions of the two volumes, though one, it is true, is bound up with the second edition of the first volume. They are the only perfect copies owned in this country.

In addition there were secured for American collectors the Ashburnham copies of the first English edition of More's "Utopia," 1551, which cost £51; of a volume containing the sermons of Hugh Latimer, all perfect copies, £25; of Edward Hall's "Chronicle of England," 1550, £23; of Joseph Hall's "Virgidemiarum," 1597-1602, £34, and of Gascoigne's "Whole Works," 1587, £40. A perfect copy of the "Whole Works" has never been sold in America. Burton had a very imperfect copy, which brought $30 in 1860 and $20 in one of the Frederickson sales in 1886. Sewall's, which brought $10, had the title page extended to match the other leaves. In the Griswold sale of 1880 the "Princely Pleasures," taken from the "Whole Works" and bound with "The Posies" and "The Steele Glas," was sold for $60. Neither Hosmer, Foote, nor Bierstadt had this almost unobtainable book.

Authors and Illustrators.

Authors whose books are honored, as the phrase is, with illustrations are often disappointed with the pictures. It is not the art of the illustration they find fault with, but that the sketches do not follow the text or are deficient in precision. Sometimes but not always publishers submit pictures to authors for their approval, and occasionally will follow corrections or suggestions. It certainly would be wiser if writers could always see the artists' sketches before they are engraved. Publishers very properly give these illustrations into the hands of the heads of their art departments, but such heads of art departments rarely listen with much patience to the criticisms of authors. Once the pictures are engraved, the question of cost comes in, and corrections are then deemed impossible.

We all know how much Lewis Carroll owed to his illustrator, and possibly, with Tenniel's fine work in "Alice," he had no corrections to offer. Certainly Tenniel understood the subject, and worked at the illustrations con amore. In The Academy the pains Mr. Dodgson took are shown in an illustrative sense by his correspondence with Mr. Henry Holiday, who made the pictures for "The Hunting of the Snark." The "Boojum" must have been difficult to construct. Mr. Holland writes:

"In our correspondence about the illustrations, the coherence and consistency of the nonsense on its own nonsensical understanding often became prominent. One of the first three I had to do was the disappearance of the Baker, and I not unnaturally invented a Boojum. Mr. Dodgson wrote that it was a delightful monster, but that it was inadmissible. All his descriptions of the Boojum were quite unimaginable, and he wanted the creature to remain so. I assented, of course, though reluctant to dismiss what I am still confident is an accurate representation. I hope that some future Darwin in a new Beagle, will find the beast, or its remains; if he does, I know he will confirm my drawing.

"When I sent Mr. Dodgson the sketch of the hunting, in which I had personified Hope and Care:

"'They sought it with thimbles, they sought it with care,
They pursued it with forks and hope'—

he wrote that he admired the figures, but that they interfered with the point, which consisted in the mixing up of two meanings of the word 'with.' I replied: 'Precisely, and I intended to add a third—"in company with"—and so develop the point.' This view he cordially accepted, and the ladies were admitted.

"In the copy bound in vellum which he gave me the dedication runs: 'Presented to Henry Holiday, most patient of artists, by Charles L. Dodgson, most exacting, but not most ungrateful, of authors, March 29, 1876.' The above instance will show that though he justly desired to see his meanings preserved, he was not exacting in any unreasonable spirit."

Mr. Dodgson was even particular as to designs for the covers of his books.

The heir apparent to the throne of Italy, the Prince of Naples, has been writing a book on the coins of Italy past and present, which will contain photographs of every kind of Italian or Roman coin now in the museums or private collections. The Prince is said to be an enthusiastic numismatist, and one of the best-informed members of La Societa Numismatica Italiana, to which he and the Princess have just been elected. She, who, it will be remembered, was Princess Helene of Montenegro, has a very fine collection of Slavic coins. She has collaborated with her husband in preparing the forthcoming book.

There is a cafe in Paris, known as "Au Napolitan," much frequented by literary people. There is a waiter attached to that cafe, Montauban by name, who as garcon has been for years dispensing the demitasse, the "bittare," "grogue," and absinthe. Montauban has caught that disease known as "literaturitis," and "The Impressions of Montauban, Garcon of the Cafe Au Napolitan," is to appear.

Our Naval History.

Mr. Spears's Account of It from Its Origin to the Present Time.*

With the shadow of portentous events looming on the horizon, with the great powers watching each other on the shores of China, with the Cuban question still unsettled, and the Hawaiian problem a source of continued speculation, anything that pertains to the navy of the United States is at present a matter of peculiar interest.

Capt. Mahan's admirable series of writings on the subject of sea power and Admiral Erben's now proverbial statement that in naval warfare it is not so much the gun as the man behind the gun that counts have aroused a widespread interest among Americans, not only in our present navy, but in the history of our ships and seamen in the past. Lieut. Jerrold Kelley, the writer, and Rufus Zogbaum, the artist, have recently given us literary and artistic pictures of our present navy, and now Mr. John R. Spears, a careful student and an accomplished writer, publishes, through Scribner & Sons, an exhaustive history of the navy of the United States in four handsomely printed and copiously illustrated volumes. There have been histories of the United States Navy written before, but none as complete, as full of detail, and so well compiled and illustrated as this of Mr. Spears. It will find its place on the shelves of every public library as a book of reference, while the average reader will derive both instruction and pleasure from its pages.

There is probably universal consent nowadays to the old doctrine of "in time of peace prepare for war," and certainly no one who follows Mr. Spears through his four volumes will fail to approve of every and any measure taken by the Government to provide not only a navy that will enable us at least to defend our coasts, but also for the maintenance of that navy in the highest state of efficiency. This is the lesson of Mr. Spears's history, and it is a lesson that should be learned by every American who loves his country.

It was only a little over 122 years ago, or, to be precise, on Dec. 22, 1775, that the American Navy came into existence. The first fight afloat of the Revolutionary war occurred on the night of June 17, 1772, when the British schooner Gaspé, in pursuit of the Providence packet Hannah, grounded on the bar of Providence Harbor and was that night burned by a party of Providence citizens disguised as Indians. Eighteen months later, on Dec. 17, 1773, another company of patriots, also disguised as Indians, threw overboard the cargo of the tea ship Dartmouth in Boston Harbor, and on May 9, 1775, Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, with two sloops, captured the English schooner Margaretta off Machias, Me.; with her in turn captured two other English schooners, the Diligence and Tapanagouche, and carried all three vessels into Watertown, Mass. For this exploit, for which Capt. O'Brien received a commission from the Colony and was sent with his three captured vessels to cruise for more prizes, Admiral Graves sent Capt. Mowat with four vessels to destroy the town of Portland, then called Falmouth, Me. This last action on the part of England roused the country, and on the initiative of Rhode Island the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia resolved to make an aggressive fight at sea. After a Marine Committee, appointed by Congress, had determined to build five ships at a cost of not more than $66,666 each, and with a temporary fund of $100,000 had purchased two ships which they called the Alfred and the Columbus, three brigs, a sloop, and a schooner, and fitted them to cruise. On Dec. 22, 1775, Congress confirmed the appointment of the officers selected for these ships, and the American Navy came into existence. Esek Hopkins of Providence, R. I., was made Commander in Chief of the fleet, and under Commodore Hopkins were appointed, among others, Capt. Nicholas Biddle, Capt. Dudley Saltonstall, Capt. John B. Hopkins, and First Lieuts. John Paul Jones, Benjamin Seabury, and Ezekiel Burroughs.

The most stirring chapter of American naval history, and one which has enlisted the pens and the brushes of many able writers and artists, is that which deals with the War of 1812, or, as it was then more properly known, the "second revolutionary war." Mr. Spears has found the events of this war worthy of two volumes of his history. It is not necessary to describe them in detail. With the most notable naval conflicts of that war the American public is familiar. The author of the present history has arranged its events in proper sequence, has amplified many of the stories already told, and thrown a new light on others. One does not tire even of the retelling of the story of the Constitution's escape from a British squadron off the Jersey beach, of the sinking, after a thirty minutes' fight, of the Guerrierre by the Constitution, "when the sea never rolled over a vessel whose fate so startled the world"; of the Constitution's second great exploit, when she sank the Java; of the remarkable battle between the Yankee Hornet and the British Peacock, of the loss of Lawrence and the Chesapeake, made ever famous by the hero's dying words, "Don't give up the ship"; of Oliver Hazard Perry and the battle on Lake Erie, when "we met the enemy and they were ours"; of Porter, who swept the Pacific with the Essex, and his bravery at Valparaiso; of the night battle of the second Wasp with the Avon, of McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain, of Samuel C. Reid's desperate defense of the privateer Gen. Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal, of the part that the navy played in co-operating with Gen. Jackson's land forces at the battle of New Orleans, of how the Hornet whipped the Penguin under the lee of the lonely island of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic, and of how Decatur, at the close of the war, taught the Barbary pirates a second much-needed and final lesson.

The interest and value of Mr. Spears's work is greatly enhanced by the numerous and excellent illustrations which it contains, and the presentation of these evidences the expenditure of an immense amount of time and research. Many of the plates shown are from old and rare drawings, prints, and lithographs, and there is not one that has not some especial interest. The books are handsomely printed, and are bound in boards and blue cloth.

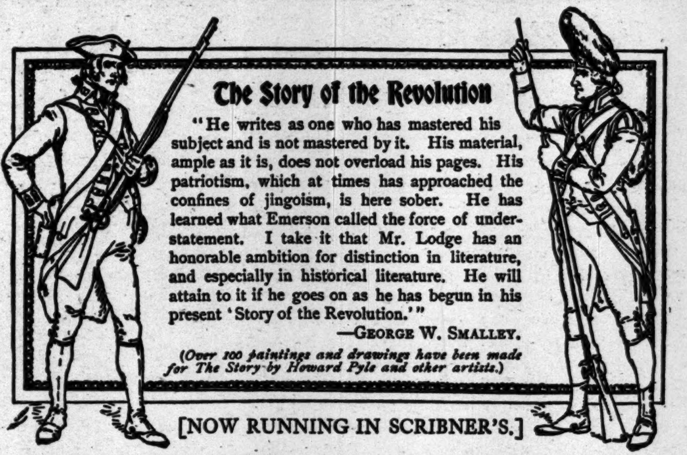
Layard's Work in The East.*

There are some men who seem to fit themselves instinctively for the part they are to play in the world, in spite of parental or other opposition. Such a man was Sir Austen Henry Layard, and no one who has read "Nineveh and Its Remains" or who has visited the British Museum or the Louvre and seen there the magnificent examples of the art and civilization of Nineveh recovered by him can ever dissociate such priceless relics from the name of Layard.

This distinguished man was born in Paris March 5, 1817, and was educated in Italy, where the greater part of his youth was spent. Like Buckle, the historian, he seems to have triumphed over obstacles, such as inadequate tutors and schoolmasters, and to have acquired knowledge under conditions that were exceedingly unfavorable. In pursuance of his father's wish he went to London at sixteen to study law, and for six years he read Blackstone and other authorities, but the legal profession was not for him. Travel was to him a constant dream, and from his early youth his fancy had fed on the tales of the Arabian Nights, which had filled him with a longing to see for himself the scenes described therein and to look personally upon the people of that far-off Eastern land. He studied the Arabic and Persian languages against a possible visit there. He took lessons in navigation and learned enough of medicine to be of great service among the barbarous races he came at last to meet.

Thus was he equipped for his journeyings and explorations, and with indomitable courage and no little tact, prudence, and skill did he undertake his first Eastern travels. There is a world of romance in the adventures encountered by Layard, in all of which we may not here follow him, but we may note that he visited Jerusalem, Petra, Damascus, Bagdad, and met with many adventures and dangers in the mountains and the deserts before he came finally to Nineveh. It is a long history that describes his achievements and discoveries at Nineveh, against which ancient city, because of its exceeding wickedness, the Prophet Jonah was sent, and from his vain seeking to escape from his mission to that city we have the familiar story of Jonah and the whale. The winged lions, winged bulls, and other sculptured remains excavated by Layard represent a civilization that was finally cut off and for two thousand years was lost except to tradition and legend. The making available of such material in an artistic sense alone has a very great value.

It has, however, also a story to tell us in confirmation of many disputed Bible passages, and the translation of the inscriptions discovered by Layard has enlarged our knowledge and made us familiar with the history of a great city and a great people. Unlike Columbus and many others, Layard lived to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and was in Parliament at intervals from 1852 to 1869. The death of this instinctive explorer took place in London on July 5, 1894. Mr. Lomax has given us a very readable account of Layard and his discoveries at Nineveh in a compact form. The book, originating in London, is tastefully bound and well printed.



The Story of the Revolution

"He writes as one who has mastered his subject and is not mastered by it. His material, ample as it is, does not overload his pages. His patriotism, which at times has approached the confines of jingoism, is here sober. He has learned what Emerson called the force of understatement. I take it that Mr. Lodge has an honorable ambition for distinction in literature, and especially in historical literature. He will attain to it if he goes on as he has begun in his present 'Story of the Revolution.'"

—GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

(Over 100 paintings and drawings have been made for The Story by Howard Pyle and other artists.)

[NOW RUNNING IN SCRIBNER'S.]

The Cid and His Deeds.*

Every nation has its hero, as Peter the Great in Russia, Napoleon in France, Washington in this country, and the Cid in Spain, and about each of whom much that is legendary, much that is wholly imaginary, has come to be grouped. The faults of each fade with time; the good qualities magnify, and the Spaniards forget the cruelty of the Cid, his selfish ambition, his lack of patriotism, and, clothing him only with heroic virtues, in poetry and song and by the mouth of minstrels have chanted and still chant his graces.

The Cid flourished in Spain about as the contemporary of William the Conqueror and his sons. Don Rodrigo (Ruy) Diaz de Bivar was born in 1026 and died in 1099, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The true origin of the name The Cid, (Lord, or my Lord,) by which he is best known, is a matter of conjecture only. Legend has it that he was thus addressed before the King of Castile by certain Saracen chieftains who had been taken prisoners by him, and that the King thereupon decreed that he should be known by this name, which he had so honorably gained. The title of "Campeador," (champion, or hero without an equal,) which was also bestowed upon him for valor and great prowess in single combats, he sometimes used.

It was customary among the Saracens, as among many other peoples, from a remote period of antiquity, when two hostile armies were arrayed one against the other, for chosen men to come forth and challenge the bravest of their enemies to single combat before the opposing armies; sometimes the result of the contest bound also the armies of the champions, as in the Biblical case of David and Goliath. This was an office that the Cid seems to have been in the habit of freely taking upon himself. Almost as well known as the name of Cid is that of the famous steed Babieca, which bore him in all his battles and finally carried his master's dead body from Valencia to Burgos after the Cid had won his posthumous victory.

Before the Cid had reached ten years of age he began to take upon himself the duties and privileges of a man, and one of his earliest exploits was the trying and hanging of a robber who had fallen into his hands. He fought with Conde de Gormaz, and subsequently married, under the patronage of King Fernando, the daughter of his slain enemy, in satisfaction of her claims upon him as the slayer of her father. The Cid left Jimena Gomez with his mother, vowing not to see the one to whom he found himself betrothed under such strange circumstances until he should have made himself worthy of her by some notable exploit. The opportunity for fulfilling this vow soon presented itself.

Martin Gonzalez was to be his antagonist in this contest, and in the interval before the duel the Cid decided to make a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. As he and twenty of his knights went on their way they came upon a poor leper who had fallen into a bog by the roadside and was in danger of perishing. The leper besought them, for the love of God, to pull him out, but the dread and loathing inspired by his terrible disease were so great that none listened to him until the Cid dismounted, got the leper safely out, placed him on his own horse, took him to the inn, and ate with him and slept with him.

At midnight St. Lazarus appeared to the Cid and told him that he had been the leper to whom he had showed such kindness, mercy, and honor for the love of God, and in reward for it he should be feared and respected by the Moors and Christians, he should never be conquered, but always be victorious, and that he should die an honorable death in his own house and amid his own possessions. In the contest with Don Martin Gonzalez that subsequently took place, the Cid was the victor and gained Calahorra for his King.

When the Cid was about forty years old a battle took place in which Don Sancho, then the King of Spain, in whose favor the battle went, became separated from the main body of his troops and was made prisoner by a small detachment of Leonese, thirteen in number. The Cid became aware of what had taken place, and instantly hastening to where his captive master stood, and procuring by challenge a lance from one of the Leonese knights, he fell upon them with such fury that single-handed he slew eleven of them and put the remaining two to flight, returning to his comrades then with the liberated King.

Some time after, or about 1079, the Cid was chosen by Don Alfonso to collect the annual tribute paid by the Saracen Emirs of Seville and Cordova, which he accomplished successfully, but through the intrigues of enemies, who charged him with corruption and unlawful making of war, he was in 1081 banished and ordered to quit the dominions of Alfonso within nine days. He departed, and on leaving Burgos behaved as though he were in an enemy's country, taking possession of all property upon which he could lay his hands. He surprised and captured Castrejon, and also captured and occupied Alcocer, and harried the country wherever he made his encampment.

Little progress was made toward punishing him until, because of a common danger to both Alfonso and the Cid, a reconciliation took place between them, and the Cid was given a charter granting all the lands he might win from the Saracens to himself and to his descendants. A second misunderstanding taking place between the King and the Cid, he was again outlawed, between 1086 and 1092.

After establishing himself as Governor of Valencia, he was, it is sad to be obliged to note, guilty of extreme and inexcusable cruelty and bad faith. The marriage of the daughters of the Cid resulted very unfortunately; their husbands, although receiving great wealth on their account, cruelly deserted them, leaving them for dead. The Cid rescued them and caused their outrages to be avenged, and the Infantes were slain and dishonored. The death of the Cid took place in July, 1099, on receipt of the news of the defeat of one of his armies that age prevented him from longer leading in person, and, according to an Arabic writer, "when the runaways reached him he died of rage."

Mr. Clarke has closely followed the beaten tracks of Lockhart, Dozy, and a host of other writers in this field, but has produced a book that will well repay study on the part of those unfamiliar with Spanish history from 711 to 1099. Some very curious legends, of course, appear in this volume.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

AULD LANG SYNE

By the Right Hon. Professor F. MAX MÜLLER, Author of "The Science of Language," etc. 8vo, $2.00.

CONTENTS: MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS—LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS—RECOLLECTIONS OF ROYALTIES—BEGGARS.

FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY

A Story of Land and Sea in the Days of the Revolution. By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania. 12mo, $1.25.

THE LATER RENAISSANCE

By DAVID HANNAY. *(Periods of European Literature.)* Crown 8vo, pp. 381, $1.50 *net.*

⁂ *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

153-157 Fifth Ave., New York.

---

*THE HISTORY OF OUR NAVY, from Its Origin to the Present Day, 1775-1897. By John R. Spears. 8vo. 4 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*SIR HENRY LAYARD. His Adventures and Discoveries. With portrait and other illustrations. By Alfred E. Lomax. Crown 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

*THE CID CAMPEADOR: and the Waning of the Crescent in the West. By H. Butler Clarke, M. A. With illustrations from drawings by Don Santiago Arcos. 12mo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Two Noble Surgeons.

William Harvey, Born in 1578; John Hunter, Born in 1728.*

The lives of these two men, William Harvey and John Hunter, are separated by very much more than a century. Harvey was born in 1578, Hunter in 1728, but their histories may be united in one article, because, as Mr. D'Arcy Power expresses it, "William Harvey may perhaps be compared more fitly with John Hunter than with any scientific man who either preceded or followed him. Harvey laid the foundation of modern medicine by his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Hunter laid the foundation of modern pathology, not by any single and striking discovery, but by a long course of careful observation." In their personal traits there were marked resemblances. Both men were choleric and had the collecting or acquisitive spirit. It is certain that Harvey, irrespective of the time when he was born, was a better educated man than was Hunter. "Harvey's knowledge is always well within the grasp of his intellect," but Hunter had genius, and, to repeat that well-worn expression, he had "the infinite capacity of taking pains." "Hunter's knowledge was gigantic, but it was uncontrolled. His thoughts are obscure, and so ill expressed that it is often difficult to discover what he says." Harvey was a polished gentleman, which Hunter never was. One superb trait of both these men was never to take anything for granted. They both were eager to find out things for themselves, and were indifferent to theories.

Harvey was born at Hastingleigh, in Kent, on the 1st of April, 1578, of fairly well-to-do parents. A brother Eliab, was a Turkey merchant, and as William showed the utmost indifference to worldly wealth, it was to Eliab that William owed much of his material prosperity. William was ten years old when the Spanish Armada threatened England. That year, 1588, he entered King's School, Canterbury, and afterword became a student at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1597 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts. William's father being a doctor, the son was destined for the same profession.

The great schools of mathematics, law, and medicine at that time were at Bologna, Padua, Pisa, and Pavia. Padua, made famous by the labors of Vesalius, led in anatomy, and to Padua the young Englishman went. The tolerance Padua enjoyed under the protection of Venice rendered it a much safer place of residence for a Protestant than any German university. Harvey went to Padua about 1598, though researches of documentary kind make it somewhat difficult to identify him. University registers of that time generally noted some physical peculiarity of the student. Thus Johannes Cookaeus, (plain John Cook,) Anglus, (Englishman,) was indicated "cum cicatrice in articulo medii digiti"—"with a scar over the joint of the middle finger." In 1892, in looking over the account of the students of the English and Scotch "Nation" at Padua of 300 years ago, the name "D. Gulielmus Ameius" was found. It is believed that "Ameius" was intended for "Arveius," as the nearest approach to Harveius, or Harvey. In 1893, in the courtyard of the Cloister at Padua, an inscription was found, with the name Harveius, with a symbolical decoration, which, as a certain indication of the actual presence of Harvey, has been copied, and is to be found in the present volume.

The student of those days had to bear many discomforts. Their lodgings were bad, the food not good. The greater part of the work in the university was done between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and some of the lectures were held at daybreak. The session began on St. Luke's day, and closed on the Feast of Assumption. During this time "the whole human body was twice dissected in public by a professor of anatomy." Fabricius was Harvey's teacher, and while in Padua the particular subject which the master was studying was the valves of the veins. We can at once understand how an interest in the circulation of the blood was early awakened in Harvey's mind. Sylvius of Louvilly, (1478-1555,) who had known and described these valves, had been forgotten when Fabricius revived the particular study. But Fabricius's ideas were faulty, and it was left to Harvey "to point out their true use, and to indicate their importance as an anatomical proof of the circulation of the blood."

Harvey got his diploma in 1602, and as a Doctor of Physic, "had leave to practice and to teach arts and medicine in every land and seat of learning." Besides that, there was given to Harvey a testimonial lauding his knowledge and designating him as "skillful, expert, and most efficiently qualified." Returning to England, Harvey took a house in London, and at once attached himself to the College of Physicians. He married Elizabeth Browne in 1604, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth's doctor. In 1607 he attached himself to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The author of this interesting volume gives the necessary details as to the methods employed by demonstrators of anatomy in the early part of the seventeenth century, and how subjects were obtainable for dissection. In 1540 permission was granted that the bodies of four malefactors, condemned to death for felony, should be turned over to the Guild of Surgeons, with the company of Barber Surgeons. James I. enlarged these powers so that the College of Physicians might take the bodies of six felons. As there were no means of preserving subjects, anatomy had to be taught "by a general survey, rather than in minute detail." There were demonstrations only when bodies were obtainable.

Harvey's career as a lecturer on anatomy began, so it is believed, in 1616, and he is thus described:

"A man of the lowest stature, (and here he resembled Hunter,) round-faced, with a complexion like the walnut; his eyes small, * * * rapid in utterance, choleric, given to gesture, (probably acquired in Italy,) and used when in discourse with any one to play unconsciously with the handle of the small dagger he wore by his side."

The lectures of Harvey in the Lumleian course were continued from year to year. The author of this life states that Harvey's "treatise on the movement of the blood must have been passing through the press at the time he gave these lectures, and the subject of the circulation must have therefore been uppermost in his mind." Notes of his are curious, as "Cor (the heart) imperator, Rex Cerebrum (the brain) Sergeant Major." Some of the rules he lays down in his lectures for his own guidance might be taken to heart by the orating professionals of to-day. "To state things briefly and plainly, yet not letting anything pass unmentioned which can be seen. Not to speak of anything which can be as well explained without the body, or can be read at home. Not to praise or dispraise other anatomists, for all did well, and there was some excuse even for those who are in error." And may we not remember what Harvey said some hundreds of years ago on the abdomen, and tight-lacing women? There comes, he says, difficulty of respiration. This is his cure: "Cut the laces."

The crowning year of Harvey's life was 1628. It was then that he published at Frankfort-on-the-Main his matured account of the circulation of the blood, and, as was natural, "the vulgar deemed him crack-brained, and all the physicians were against him."

In 1629 Harvey went abroad, accompanying the Duke of Lennox, and returning to London in 1632, was appointed personal physician to the King. He hunted with his royal master and studied the deer, and what he learned he made good use of afterward in his treatise on "Development." In the service of Charles I. Harvey was witness of the troubles of the time, but was apparently indifferent to the turmoil. His mind was occupied with the problems of nature, and he was studying how the chick was formed in the egg, and exploded the old nonsense about the Solan Goose and its origin from a barnacle.

In 1634 the witchcraft folly was raging in England, and Harvey was conspicuous in showing how impossible were the charges made against certain unfortunate women. Being on terms of intimacy with the Earl of Arundel in 1636 Harvey accompanied that nobleman to Germany, and so it is on record that he offered publicly to demonstrate at Nuremberg the subject of the circulation of the blood.

Coming back to England, Harvey saw the fight between the King and Parliament. Though not conspicuously advanced on the King's side, he suffered for his loyalty. The mob sacked his house and destroyed his papers. He writes: "Certain rapacious hands not only stripped my house of all its furniture, but what is a subject of far greater regret to me, my enemies abstracted from my museum the fruits of many years of toil." Harvey was under fire at Edgehill in 1642. It is recorded that during the battle he took a book out of his pocket and read it, "until a bullet from a great gun grazed the ground near him." Then Harvey ceased reading, and gave aid to the wounded.

After the surrender at Oxford, Harvey returned to London. When Charles II. became King, he was knighted. Troubled with the gout, he lived until he was nearly eighty, dying at Roehampton on the 3d of June, 1657. The publication of his essay on "Development" in 1651 was almost his last literary effort. This excellent book on Harvey puts the illustrious man in a proper light. "Our Harvey rather seems as though discovery were natural, a matter of ordinary business." It is interesting to learn that the curious Samuel Pepys attended one of the lectures on anatomy, and gives a lucid account of the proceedings. Harvey was a master mind of the seventeenth century and the "foremost thinker of his age."

Mr. Stephen Paget's "Life of John Hunter" is on the same plane of excellence as was his study of Ambroise Pare. We note particularly the quotation Mr. Paget takes from Thackeray concerning Swift: He "tore through life." Mr. Paget adds: "The two men were not unlike in temperament and suffering." Hunter was the true thinker, but if he thought he also "tried"—and by trying is meant that he studied and was the most surprising collector who ever lived. It was from his museum work that his thoughts were born, for, as Mr. Paget puts it, "the surety of every belief can only be sure after it has been 'tried' by experiment or further observation." Hunter sought for the facts, not in man alone, but in all animals, and was the true father and originator of modern comparative anatomy.

Born some seven miles from Glasgow in 1728, John Hunter came from an educated family. But there was something peculiar about Hunter, showing the bent of his mind. He was utterly indifferent to the study of books, and he says: "They wanted to make an old woman of me, or that I should stuff Latin and Greek at the university. But these schemes I cracked like so many vermin as they came before me." What he did was to watch "the ants, bees, birds, tadpoles, and caddis worms." He "pestered people about what nobody knew or cared anything" about. The consequence of this was, that John Hunter never did know how to spell correctly, nor had much acquaintance with the construction of the English sentence. There were certain eccentricities in John Hunter which were not pleasant. Certainly the best friend he ever had in the world was his own brother, William, who was distinguished in his profession, as a physician and lecturer; but John quarreled bitterly with William, the matter in dispute being the placenta.

In 1751 John Hunter was a surgeon's pupil at St. Bartholomew, and three years later was in the St. George's Hospital, within whose walls he was afterward to serve as surgeon for twenty-five years. From overwork, in 1759, he had inflammation of the lungs, and it may be said that after this he never enjoyed good health. Wanting change of air, he went in 1762 with the fleet to Belleisle, and, the Spanish war following, saw actual practice as a surgeon. In 1763 he returned to London and started the practice of surgery.

Love for anatomy had for a time united the two brothers. In 1780, however, in a short paper communication to the Royal Society, John made a rude attack on his brother, concerning "The Structure of the Placenta," and this quarrel never was effaced. Three years later William died. John Hunter soon had a fair practice in London. In 1767 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Two years afterward he received the appointment of surgeon to St. George's Hospital. In 1771 he published "The Natural History of the Human Teeth," and it is said that he spent the profits accruing from it on his wedding trip, having married that year a Miss Home. Jesse Foot describes Mrs. Hunter as "an agreeable, clever, and handsome woman, a little of a bas-bleu, and rather fond of gay society, a taste which occasionally interfered with her husband's more philosophic pursuits."

In 1773 came John Hunter's first attack of angina pectoris, and true to his nature he described with the utmost accuracy his symptoms. The attacks came at intervals during the rest of his life, but with an iron will he continued his work. In 1773 he gave his first course of lectures on the Principles of Surgery. He may have been an impressive lecturer, but he never was exactly at his ease. He read from a manuscript. Sometimes his own interruptions were remarkable, as, "You had better not write down that observation, for very likely I shall think differently next year." Or, "Gentlemen, I think you had better omit what I have been saying. The fact is, I had that idea when I wrote down this, but I have lost the train of thought connected with it, and I cannot now recall it." Nevertheless, the pupils knew that they were listening to the greatest of masters. Here is a dictum of Hunter's which explains the man: "I love to think. But why think? Why not try the experiment?"

Working always at lightning speed, he seems to have been able to get along with only five hours of sleep. After the busiest of days, at night he would dictate until 1 or 2 in the morning. "He had no home amusements." No man so thoroughly despised money. What he earned he spent on his collection. When some years ago Prof. S. D. Gross of Philadelphia published a short life of Hunter, he mentioned among Hunter's pupils, Astley, Cooper, Abernethy, Thomson, and Cline. He certainly imparted something of his great knowledge to others. Among his pupils was Edward Jenner, who when twenty-one was an inmate of Hunter's house, and Jenner was the most faithful of Hunter's friends. Jenner's letters to Hunter, and Hunter's replies, have for the major part been published in Ottley's "Life of Hunter."

To Hunter Jenner was the purveyor of all imaginable things, no matter whether they walked, flew, crawled, or swam. Hunter wanted butterflies, hedgehogs, bats, moles, lizards, porpoises, eels, birds, lions, tigers, fossils. He was as eager to obtain a cuckoo's egg as that of an ostrich. Hunter was insatiable. Everything was to be dissected or studied. The eggs of the salmon were to be put in spirits, or an animal was to be stuffed. He was curious about the propagation of eels, and his claims as an early fish culturist seem to us to have been forgotten. Nothing came amiss, not even the bones of an Irish giant. Sir Joseph Banks was called upon to contribute to the museum. In this constant demand of subjects for study is shown the vehement energy of Hunter's life.

Hunter had good taste for art, a liking for engravings and Chinese curios, and it can be understood that no matter how much money he earned, he was always in want. He kept, too, some fifty persons in his employ. As to his collection, it numbered 13,682 specimens, but these figures represent only a part of his immense work. Take, for instance, the single subject of bees. It is believed that he had handled 15,000 to 20,000 bees, so as to determine only a single fact. At his death an endless quantity of manuscripts were found, and it is as a tragedy of his life that these papers were for the major part destroyed—"burned" by Sir Everard Home. The excuse given, by those inclined to be lenient, was that Sir Everard "was the subject of one of those forms of senile degeneration in morality against which all men growing old need to guard." In plainer words, Sir Everard "stole from the Hunterian manuscripts, and then burned them, after publishing many of Hunter's observations as his own." Hunter succumbed to an attack of his mortal disease, and died Oct. 16, 1793. Hunter was the man "who brought surgery into closer touch with science." He was not well up in Latin, it is true, but in anatomy and experiment he was the master.

These two works are of singular importance, written as they are in a clear and concise manner. Mr. Power and Mr. Stephen Paget have thoroughly presented the salient characteristics of two of the most remarkable of all medical men.

---

* (1) WILLIAM HARVEY. By D'Arcy Power. (2) JOHN HUNTER, MAN OF SCIENCE AND SURGEON. By Stephen Paget. Two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 each.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars, as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 28.—At last there is to be a home for indigent and infirm authors. A benevolent lady has notified the indigent and infirm authors that she has opened for them a home on the Riviera. Any author who can produce the certificate of a physician to the effect that his health requires a mild Winter climate will be received for five or six months in the home, provided he will pay his own fares to the Riviera and back, and £1 weekly for his board and lodging.

This sounds charitable, and undoubtedly is so intended, but in point of fact, any one, whether author or not, can obtain very decent board and lodgings in Italy for less than £1 per week. He will not be able to do this on the Riviera, but either at Siena or at almost any place further south, with the exception of the large cities, board can be had at from 3f. to 4f. per day. However, the indigent and infirm author will not obtain roast leg of mutton and plain boiled potatoes, except at a purely English home, and this is what his perverted appetite will probably require.

There is no doubt that may authors who suffer from insufficient food and other troubles incident to indigent and infirm authorship, will gladly borrow money enough to pay their way to the Riviera, and their board for a few weeks at the home. If after, say, a month, the indigent and infirm author announces to the matron that he has no more money, what will be done with him? He cannot be turned out to starve in a strange land; so, unless the benevolent lady who has established the home pays his fare back to England, which she will hardly care to do, he will remain and live at her expense for the remainder of his days. In this way—it may be thought by superficial observers—the home will do an immense service to literature. Scores of authors whose works now overstock the bandbox and trunk trade, will pass peaceful and harmless lives on the Riviera, never touching pen and ink except perhaps the writer to The Times to protest against the failure of the benevolent lady to supply them with excursions to Monte Carlo. They will have a reading room in which they will read of the successful books of their rivals, and thus have material for critical and profane conversation. They will gradually come to look upon themselves as a sort of British Academy; and will regard their presence in the home as proof that they are really the most deserving authors known to English letters. Then the day will come when the benevolent lady suddenly dies, and forty or fifty indigent and infirm authors will be turned out of house and home by the heir, and compelled to walk back to London or to remain and sweep the streets of Cannes.

The scheme of supplying a home for authors who cannot work is not new, but has never been found practicable. This latest experiment is bound to fail like those which have preceded it. Certainly it ought to fail. It is an attempt to thwart the great law of the survival of the fittest. Authors who deserve to live will make money enough to be beyond the need of charity, but the indigent and infirm authors who are to be benefited by the Cannes home will only degrade English literature if they are helped to live and to continue to write. This benevolent lady means well, but if the only result of her undertaking is to enable authors like Smith and Brown and Robinson—I need not indicate their true names more clearly—to keep up their annual supplies of rubbish, she will have rendered her countrymen a very ill turn.

Speaking of Italy, Mr. Crockett's new novel, concerning which it was announced that the scene of the story was to be laid in the Baltic Sea, is really to deal with the brigands of South Italy. Possibly Mr. Crockett is writing two simultaneous novels—one giving the adventures of a band of Vikings, and the other those of a band of brigands; but the probability is that the announcement of his alleged Viking novel was made without his consent.

Mr. Marion Crawford once remarked in one of his novels that no foreigner, with the exception of himself, who had written about Italians, had ever written anything true to life. At least that was the sense of his remark. It may not have been altogether modest, but it was undoubtedly true. Foreigners who spend four or six months in Italy and then write novels, introducing Italian men and women, generally fail to approach any nearer to the truth than does the libretto of the average Italian opera. Mrs. Stowe tried to write an Italian story, but her "Agnes of Sorrento" is a monument of her misconception of the Italian people. Cooper's "Wing and Wing" was a capital sea story, but his Italians were simply impossible. Hawthorne's "Marble Fawn" is incomparable in certain respects, but "Donatello" resembled an Italian about as much as he resembled an American Indian.

I do not care particularly for Mr. Crawford's novels, though I admire certain ones extremely, but he certainly knows his Italians, and paints them as accurately as Zola himself could have done. It will be interesting to see what the South Italian will become in the hands of Mr. Crockett. The Neapolitan seen from the point of view of a Scotch Presbyterian minister should be a fearful wild fowl. Probably Mr. Crockett will give us plenty of adventure, and his book will therefore be entertaining; but it would be as interesting to see his conception of a Calabrian brigand as it would have been to see Mrs. Todger's conception of a wooden leg.

The Idler is to be continued. It has been bought by Mr. Dent, who evidently has faith in its future. It is to be hoped that the purchase money will be sufficient to pay The Idler's debts, though I doubt it. There is a swarm of writers and artists, whose work has been used in The Idler, and who learned one morning that the magazine had gone into bankruptcy, and that the prospect of ever receiving anything for their labor was microscopic. If English magazines would adopt the American practice of paying on receipt of contributions, life would be much easier for authors and artists.

If a man writes novels or poems that belong in the second class instead of the first, the newspapers are constantly informing us what he has done and what he intends to do. Whereas we never hear that the first-class novelist is engaged on such and such a book, or that the first-class poet is writing such and such a poem. This is a curious fact. One would think that the public would take more interest in hearing of the plan of Mr. George Meredith's new novel than it would of the plan of Mr. Crockett's or Mr. Stanley Weyman's next work. But somehow Mr. Meredith or Mr. Hardy is seldom mentioned in the "Literary Notes" department of a paper, while lesser men receive endless attention. And as for the third or fourth class novelist, the papers can never have enough of him. Perhaps he alone could explain this mystery.

It is said that Mr. Meredith has several completed or nearly completed novels in his desk, and that he may or may not publish them. Possibly he is like Miss Rhoda Broughton, who has written something like half a dozen novels, which, when completed, failed to satisfy her, and have therefore never seen the light. An author who can do this has the soul of an artist. Miss Broughton, for example, knows perfectly well that anything that she writes is salable, but she prefers to lose her time and labor rather than to publish work which does not satisfy her. If Mr. Meredith were capable of writing a poor book, he would certainly refrain from printing it; but I cannot imagine his writing a book which would not deserve to be published. I rather doubt that story of his desk full of books rejected by himself. If he has any unpublished books in his possession he is doubtless holding them back for the slow and careful revision which he gives to everything that he writes.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous" has reached its twentieth edition here. The subject is hardly one which appeals to the British public, which might be expected to care very little about Yankee fishermen, but Mr. Kipling can make anything interesting, and he can well be proud of the success which his last book has obtained here. There are those who think that Mr. Kipling will live as a poet rather than a story writer, though it is difficult to conceive of a posterity that will forget the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" and the "Men Who Would Be Kings," and still have the capacity to admire the "Recessional Hymn" and the Barrack Room ballads. Whether Mr. Kipling lives as a poet or a story teller, he will assuredly live among the Builders of the Empire. No Englishman alive or dead has done as much as Rudyard Kipling to bind together the Englishmen of Australia and Canada and India and Britain.

Mr. Louis Becke's "Wild Life in Southern Seas" is having a good sale. Mr. Becke knows what he is writing about, and when he does not try to tell a story, but simply tells what he has seen, a story tells itself that is worth reading. The stories and sketches in his new books are unequtl in merit as a matter of course, but there is good work among them, and in one or two instances Mr. Becke shows a power that he had not previously revealed to us.

W. L. ALDEN.

Paris Letter.

Paralysis of the Book Trade—Books That Do Succeed—No Public for English Writers.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The literary world is in Paris, perhaps, more than in any other city susceptible to outside events, and though in times of quiet the interest throughout the country in literary matters is paramount, this interest is the very first to disappear at the approach of any one of those periodical crises through which France passes. Then no books are read. The very authors themselves seem to forget their metier and have eyes, ears, and thoughts alone for what may be the question of the hour. To what an extent the present question in France has taken hold of the public will be perhaps best understood when I repeat what was told me yesterday by a gentleman who had been spending half an hour with Emile Zola in his well-guarded hotel in the Rue de Bruxelles, namely, that the author whose boast has been that ever since he first took pen in hand long ago he has never allowed any circumstances to interfere with his regular production of so many pages of manuscript, has not touched his pen for weeks past, and has not even any thought as to what his next book will be.

The publishers and booksellers appear to have every reason not to bless the agitation in favor of Alfred Dreyfus. Their business is at a total standstill. People will read nothing but the successive editions of the papers, whose editors must be coining money. I hear for instance that Henri Rochefort's paper has nearly doubled its circulation since the beginning of this melancholy affair, an increase which means to the able editor an addition of about two hundred dollars a day in the way of income. The other champions of the popular cause in the papers are no doubt benefiting in proportion, and inversely the producers and retailers of imaginative literature of another kind are suffering in an equal ratio. At any other time, for instance, Maurice Barre's very clever study of the effect of environment on human character as exemplified by the psychological effect of life in Paris on provincial Frenchmen who have left their homes to come and live in the metropolis—his novel, "Les Deracines," in one word—would have been at least a topic of the week. It has been passed over almost unnoticed by a public sadly taken up with other matters. It scarcely benefited to any appreciable extent by a warm eulogy which was recently passed upon it by Monsieur Gabriel d'Annunzio, who described it as a masterpiece.

One of the few books that is doing well at the present moment is Monsieur Pierre Louys's "Les Chansons de Bilitis," which, as his publisher informed me yesterday, is selling very well indeed. Nobody will be more surprised with this news than the author himself, who told me before it was published that he anticipated for it at the very outside a sale of not more than two thousand copies. It would seem that he is as likely to be mistaken about "Les Chansons de Bilitis" as he was about his great success, "Aphrodite." Publishing this at his own expense, he did not think it prudent to order more than one thousand copies of the first edition to be printed, although Monsieur de Heredia, who had read the book, thought that without imprudence he might be prepared with a stock of two thousand copies. The result was that when Francois Coppee's article set everybody in Paris talking about this wonderful book, there were no copies with which to supply the clamoring booksellers. "They were most indignant with me," Pierre Louys relates, "and said that when a writer gets his friends in the press to write such articles about his book he ought at least to have copies in readiness for the trade."

The commercial details of this literary venture are not without interest, and would commend themselves to Sir Walter Besant. On every copy of "Aphrodite" which was sold Pierre Louys realized either 21 or 19 cents, according to whether the copy was a single one or one of a dozen, for there is a certain extra discount allowed in the French trade on books taken by the dozen. The whole speculation brought the young author considerably over £2,000, and when the illustrated edition, the edition Guillaume, was arranged for Pierre Louys was able to stipulate for exceptional terms. One condition was that the author should receive for distribution among his friends 500 free copies of the book.

The collaboration of the two brothers, Victor and Paul Marguerite, seems, to judge from what the papers are saying about their new volume, "Le Desastre," to be a very successful combination. Of this book, which now lies before me, I will write later when I have had the time to read through its many closely printed pages. No more opportune time for its appearance could have been selected. To-day the army is to the front as it never was in France since the days of Gen. Boulanger, and, as the special subject of the book, the disaster of Sedan, it is in some sense, from its connection with Emile Zola and his much-discussed book, "La Debacle"—in which his adversaries profess to see a manifestation of the same spirit which prompted his alleged attack on the French military system, the topic of the moment. Any glorification of the French army, any attempt to explain away the disaster which gives the book its title, is sure to be as popular as any literary subject can be at a time when people are neither buying books nor reading them.

Monsieur Jean Moreas, of whose literary projects I wrote a few weeks ago, has, I hear, just arranged with Monsieur Deschamps, the publisher of the literary review, "La Plume," for the complete edition of his poems. It is rather amusing, as showing what little pecuniary advantage attends the publication of poetry in a country of which Theodore de Banville said that it was a country in which the only metier by which a man could not earn his daily bread was that of a lyrical poet; that Moreas disposed of his entire rights in the various volumes of verse which for years past have been the topics of literary Paris for the sum of $600.

Bjornstjerne has not added to his popularity in France, where from his long stay in Paris, he is as well known as most French litterateurs, by his letter to Emile Zola, in which he congratulates him on the attitude he has taken in the Dreyfus affair. As Rochefort said in the Salon de la Paix yesterday, "What business is it of any foreigner? Should we interfere if a Norwegian officer got himself into trouble?" The French are particularly sensitive on the question of foreign interference in their private affairs, and it is for this reason to be hoped that an absurd suggestion made by an English writer in one of the London papers, that the authors of England should send an address of congratulation to Emile Zola will not be carried into effect. Not, indeed, that English authors have much to expect from France, either in the way of appreciation or of pecuniary emolument from translation rights.

Few, if any, contemporary English authors have any public at all in France, and as to the prices paid for French rights of English works, these are so small as to be really a "quantite negligeable." I know of one large publishing house here which considers the sum of $100 the very largest amount that it can offer for such rights, and it is a favorite trick on the part of the partner who attends to this department of the business to clinch his argument that no English novel is worth more than £20 to a French publisher by producing a receipt signed by Charles Dickens for the sum in question, transferring to this firm the entire translation rights of a novel not less famous than "David Copperfield."

ROWLAND STRONG.

Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have communications signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested to do so. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

The Finest Woman in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Encouraged by the reception accorded my earlier paper on Barrie, with your permission I will have another talk with your readers anent the finest female character in fiction.

First of all, let me confess that these appreciations of authors and their creations were not originally written with a view to publication. Whenever I read what is, in my opinion, an excellent book, I invariably insert that opinion in my manuscript book, having for preface these words by William Black: "How little does literature benefit us if the sketches of Life and Character, the generous sentiments, the testimonies of disinterestedness and rectitude with which it abounds, do not incite us to wiser, purer, and more graceful action." So, with the passing of the years I find I've talked to myself, as it were, concerning many people who inhabit Novel-land. It is from these leaves that I take this paper. People often smile at me for taking such a profound interest in these characters. Somehow I always imagine these portrayals lived. To me they have strutted across the stage of life somewhere on this mundane sphere, and I never forget a single character who has interested me. Ofttimes I go into a house and see many copies of my favorite books lying on the shelf, unloved and forgotten. The characters and their doings have amused you—you spent an evening with them once, a very pleasant evening, too, you thought—and then you forgot—it's rarely you do not—that you ever met them in your journeyings through Novel-land, and I sigh and say to myself: "Poor old forgotten characters! I wonder if there is a dim, weird land where the ghosts of the world's forgotten characters in fiction lead a limbo life, and moan to the ghost winds that pass? If so, how unutterably sad and strange it must be."

But I am leaving the lady out in the cold. Her name is "Beatrice," and her creator is Mr. Rider Haggard. In the Far East there is a belief that a creator of characters will have, at the last day, to find a soul for the characters he has created, and it has always been a conundrum to me where Haggard would find a soul for his Beatrice.

I remember hearing a gentleman assert that we get hardened through reading so many books. I think this is open to question. I read dozens of books before I read "Beatrice," but Beatrice was the first character to be transferred to the pages of my book—not that that is any great honor.

I failed to grasp the story at the first perusal. Many things puzzled me. Why did Beatrice end her life? It was a case of "greater love." Many of you will not care for this view, but I say she thought she was in Bingham's way, and the only solution of the problem was that the one should cease influencing the other. While both lived that was impossible; thence the tragedy. And it was in this girl to dare and die, as a pen portrait will reveal to you:

> "Her face was strong and pure and sweet as the keen sea breath, and looking on it, one must know that beneath this fair cloak lay a wit as fair; and yet all was womanly. Here was not the hard sexless stamp of the 'cultured' female. She who owned it was capable of many things. She could love and she could suffer, and if need be she could dare or die. * * * Looking at her you knew she might be a mistaken woman or a headstrong woman, or both, but she could never be a mean woman."

Beatrice was not a Christian. You are forced to this conclusion when:

> "I am not a Christian," she says, "I cannot pray; I have nothing to pray to. I do not fear to die. They say the death (of drowning) is easy."

She was also pessimistic:

> "Death cannot be worse than life is for most of us."

According to her, nearing Death is to stand on the verge of annihilation. But, as Geoffrey says to her on one occasion:

> "Because your finite mind cannot search infinity, because no answer has come to all your prayers, because you see misery and cannot understand its purpose, because you suffer and have found no rest, you have said there is naught but Chance, and become an Atheist as many have done before you. * * * To build a wall deliberately between one's self and the Unseen, and then complain that the way is barred, is simply childish."

Beatrice wrote her father's sermons. Geoffrey went to hear one. "It was indeed a discourse that might equally well have been delivered in a Mohammedan or Buddhist place of worship." She expresses her view of Life exquisitely when she says:

> "Mathematics? No, I gave them up. There is no human nature about mathematics. They work everything to a fixed conclusion that must result. Life is not like that; what ought to be a square comes out a right angle, and X always equals an unknown quantity, which is never ascertained until you are dead."

That is the religion of Beatrice Granger, and now for her love story. We are first introduced to this remarkable woman as she stands on the rocks gazing into the water in which she fancies she perceives a face. It recalled the face of her mother as she had last seen it seven years ago. She leaves these rocks by way of the sea, and shortly afterward comes across Geoffrey Bingham for the first time. He travels in her canoe, but on the way a storm overtakes them and upsets the frail canoe. Beatrice saves Geoffrey [illegible] He was married, true.

Stand a person on the edge of the cliff or precipice, give him a push, and because gravitation attracts him downward, your conclusion follows that he sins for falling! It was natural that Geoffrey should love her, and all through their story I am not convinced that either Beatrice or Geoffrey sinned for loving.

Following the rescue Beatrice has a dream. It is too long to quote, and a half quotation would spoil it, but it deals with the linking of their fates, written in beautiful language. The book is full of passages like the dream. We see what a passion these two had for each other and how their lives were indissolubly connected by this musing:

> "What was it, then, this love of hers? Was it mere earthly passion? No! * * * It was something grander, purer, deeper, and quite undying. Whence came it, then? If she was, as she had thought, only a Child of Earth, whence came this deep desire which was not of earth? Had she been wrong, had she a soul—something of which the body with its yearnings was but the envelope, the hand, or instrument? * * * Love had kissed her on the eyes and her sleeping spirit was awakened and she saw a vision of the truth. Yes! She loved him and must always love him."

But I must not dally here. I must hurry you on to the tragedy. Things turn out that Beatrice imagines she is in Geoffrey's way, and after certain events and petty delays:

> "She looked at the sea. There were no waves, but the breeze freshened every minute, and there was a long, low swell upon the water.
>
> "Ah me! I often picture that scene and fancy I hear the wild cry:
>
> "'Geoffrey, hear me—I die for you; accept my sacrifice and forget me not.' So!—She is in the rollers. * * * The first, it towers high, but the canoe rides it like a cork. The spray stings, striking like a whip. Ah! that struck herfull. Oh, see! Geoffrey's ring has slipped from her wet hand. She stoops! Oh, what a shock of water at her breast. * * * It sinks—it has sunk—she is alone with God and the cruel waves. The sun goes out! Look at that great white wave seething through the deepening gloom; hear it rushing toward her, big with fate. 'Geoffrey, my darling, I will wait'—Beatrice was dead."

Thus, then, did this human atom work out her destiny. Oh! if there be any pitiful Principle, well it might sigh over the infinite pathos of human helplessness.

And why do I call Beatrice the finest woman in fiction? Partly because "greater love hath no man," and partly because Haggard made her very beautiful, very lovable.

They tell us it is madness, that this unearthly glory is but the frenzy of a passion gross in its very essence. Let those think it who will. Such loves, indeed, are few. For they must be real and deep, and natures thus shaped are rare, nor do they often cross each other's line of life. Yes, there are few who can be borne so high, and none can breathe that ether long. Soon the wings which Love lent them in his hour of revelation will shrink and vanish and the borrowers will fall back to the level of this world, happy if they escape uncrushed.

PERCIE VIAL.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

Grant Allen and Some Other Topics

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one of your readers to thank you for the pleasure he derives from THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I have long believed that a very respectable portion of the reading public are more interested in what is occurring in the world of thought than they are in the majority of the topics that engross the pages of the daily newspaper. It has seemed to me that there ought to be a profitable demand for a paper devoted to the news of the literary world. This demand, it seems to me, THE REVIEW very adequately meets. I know that I look for it each week with feelings of pleasant anticipation, and read it with more interest than any other paper I see.

It will be even more interesting to me, and I imagine to many of its more mature readers, when the discussion of juvenile literature, to which so much space is just now being devoted, shall have been concluded, but notwithstanding attention devoted to this, as it seems to me scarcely the most important of current literary topics, THE REVIEW is certainly an extremely useful, valuable, and interesting paper. I will take this opportunity to ask you one or two questions:

1. What is the correct pronunciation of the name Sienkiewicz?

2. Is Grant Allen, the author of "The Evolution of the Idea of God," the same man as Grant Allen, the novelist? Please tell me something about the man, or men, if there be more than one.

S. REED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1898.

[The interest shown in books for children has surprised the editor, probably as much as it has surprised Mr. Reed—and, perhaps, more, for the editor could not have wildly dreamed to what extent the letters would be pouring in upon him once he had printed "Esteemed Contributor's" paper. Eventually the subject will be exhausted naturally, and meanwhile will not Mr. Reed join with the editor in a courageous endeavor to be patient, while the parents, the brothers, the sisters, the cousins, and the aunts avail themselves of their undoubted right to be heard?

But as to Mr. Reed's questions:

1. Last week, on the authority of a linguist, the editor gave Sin-kie-vitch as the pronunciation. But a correspondent, signing "Pole," gives another verdict elsewhere in this issue. Meanwhile Father Bababasz, a [illegible]

2. There is only one Grant Allen of whom the editor has heard, and he is Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen, born in Kingston, Canada, and long a resident of England. A catalogue of his books would more than fill a column of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and were the editor to give one, the writers of letters on children's books would complain. His works are mainly novels, but several have been scientific books, while the new one is religious. A review of "The Evolution of the Idea of God" has already been prepared for THE REVIEW, and will be published in an early number.—ED.]

"The Quarterly" on Children's Books

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has given me great pleasure and much information in a most attractive way. The discussions of books for children, of "Quo Vadis," and of the twenty best novels increase in value with each issue, and may be continued for quite a while yet profitably. Possibly some parents may be helped—or have their memories stirred—by reading an article in The Quarterly Review of April, 1896, (CCCLXVI.,) with the title, "Children Yesterday and To-day," and reviewing: (1) "Sandford and Merton," by Thomas Day, three volumes, 1783-89; (2) "Evenings at Home," by Dr. John Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld, six volumes, 1792-5; (3) "The Story of the Robins," by Mrs. Trimmer, new edition, 1785; (4) "The History of the Fairchild Family," by Mrs. Sherwood, new edition, circa 1788; (5) "The Parents' Assistant," by Maria Edgeworth, new edition, 1796, and many others, with references at least to Miss Sinclair's "Holiday House," Miss Tytler's "Mary and Florence" and "Leila on the Island," Marryat's "Masterman Ready," Miss Martineau's "Feats on the Fiord" and "The Crofton Boys," &c., and a just tribute to the "neglected Maria Edgeworth," which should gladden the heart of "J. S." of Philadelphia," (Jan. 29 and Feb. 5.) The range of the paper is from "Old Mother Goose," "The Babes in the Woods," "Arabian Nights," and "Robinson Crusoe," to "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Sweetheart and I"—neither of whom will ever "live with the 'Fairchild Family'"—with due praise for "the late Mrs. Ewing," and but scant opinion of the then living "Lewis Carroll's" "Alice."

But may I not, from experience and observation, indorse his "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass"? And among the other books recommended in your last issue, (Feb. 5,) these particularly: Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," Scott's "Marmion and Lay" and "Tales of a Grandfather," Cowper's "John Gilpin," Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," Dickens's "Child's History of England," Andersen's "Fairy Tales," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Ouida's "Dog of Flanders," "Robinson Crusoe," and Kipling's "First Jungle Book."

Is there not an excellent collection called "The Child's Book of Poetry"? By whom was it published, or what is the best collection for children? And what is thought by fellow-critics of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Fairy Tales"?

Apropos of "Quo Vadis" is inclosed a recent "item" from The Baltimore Sun, telling of a Polish priest's acquaintance with the author, and estimate of his work and worth and personality. Very respectfully,

J. B.

Towson, Md., Feb. 9, 1898.

[The book of children's poetry referred to by "J. B." appears to be Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It has had its full share of the applause that has been evoked by all of Stevenson's writings.

Andrew Lang's fairy books have probably been the most popular of recent publications in that line. Lang's felicity in expression served him well in those books.

"J. B.'s" newspaper inclosure is printed below. Readers will thank him for it. The editor only anticipates them by thanking him now.—ED.]

SIENKIEWICZ.

The Polish writer, Father Barabasz said, is very simple in his manners, and is rather silent when in society, but he is a good listener to a good story. He is of medium size, rather dark, and is inclined to baldness, with a hint of gray over the temples. The name is pronounced Chen-kay-veetch, with the accent on the second syllable, and the "ch" pronounced as in child. His home now is at Warsaw, though much of his time is spent in traveling and in getting material for his literary work. He has been married twice. The death of his first wife occurred when he was writing "Pan Michael," and its sombre tone is traced back to that event.

He was born in 1845 in Lithuania of an old and noble family. As a student at Warsaw he had a near view of the crises in Polish history. When a little more than twenty he began a long period of world wandering through Poland, in various parts of Europe, and finally America. One of his short tales, "The Lamplighter," deals with American life. The letters written during his journeys were afterward collected and published in book form. They have never been translated.

Eight years were occupied in writing the trilogy, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." Like the "Quo Vadis," they appeared originally as serials. "Without Dogma," an absolutely modern psychological novel, preceded "Quo Vadis."

At present Mr. Sienkiewicz is publishing serially a new novel, whose Polish name, "Krzyzacy," means the "Cross-Men." It is a story of a German religious order, charged with the mission of Christianizing the people among whom their lives were spent. They went to Poland, but abused their mission. As the story is not yet finished, it is impossible to give details, but in this, as in his other novels, Mr. Sienkiewicz places his readers in the times of which he writes.

A Pole Corrects the Editor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pronunciation of the name of the author of "Quo Vadis" as answered by you last Saturday is incorrect in several particulars, as follows:

First—In Polish the name is pronounced in three syllables.

Second—The first syllable (antepenult) is not pronounced as "sin" in English. The Polish pronunciation may be phonetically indicated thus: Syen-kyà-vitch.

The first syllable is pronounced very nearly as "Sien" in Sienna. There is a slight y sound in both the first and second syllables. The accent is on the second, and the whole should be pronounced in three syllables.

POLE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

Futility of Too Firm a Hand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable and delightful REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the subject "What Books Children Should Read" has already been quite earnestly and deeply discussed. To most of the readers no doubt the importance of this theme is unquestionable. But as to myself, speaking from my own experience, the question seems to be of an entirely different nature. It is my belief that a child's reading cannot be regulated or limited to the will of any one person. For to place restriction on certain classes of books would certainly produce an insatiable desire on the part of the child for reading them. Nothing can get the better of curiosity. This is almost a universal law of mankind, as is exemplified in my own experience, and I doubt not in many of those of your readers belonging to the younger generation. The parents and elderly people will probably say, "Oh, fudge; if I should allow my children to read books of their own choice they would certainly read the most silly and nonsensical, and so spoil their minds."

My own experience shows the contrary. When I reached the age required I joined two libraries. I remember the first books that I obtained to be "A Tour of the World in Eighty Days" and "Alice in Wonderland." The former particularly interested me, and as it was crowded with many historical, geographical, and scientific features and replete with adventurous incidents it naturally led me to the perusal of books of that nature. The field of reading I covered was therefore very broad and of a most varied and fanciful character. Unrestrained by any one, I devoured book after book of fairy tales, histories, wars, and adventures. In these the many scientific questions I met with guided my taste to books on electricity, machinery, astronomy, physics, the physical elements, and also to books on zoology, botany, and other analogous subjects. The knowledge I acquired from this mixture of reading, though unconsciously, filled my mind with a longing for something better, something of a more sentimental and ideal character, dealing with human nature and life. Accordingly I was gradually led to the acquaintance of such authors as Irving, Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, Addison, Goldsmith, Shakespeare, Hugo, Balzac, and Lytton.

I had but little liking for such so-called writers of boys' books as Optic, Alger, Ellis, and Kellogg, though I presume had I been prohibited from reading their books I would certainly have read them all. Even of the fiery ten-cent novels I read some, but the enlarged views I had obtained through the other books protected me from the harmful influence they might exert.

As to books separating parents from their children, I see no sense at all. Left to choose according to my own will, my fancy ran with tales of adventure and stories of the wonderful, and in this manner my inclination was kept away from that juvenile literature which tends to the separation of parents from children. Nor did I read any kind of books associated with family relations until I had acquired a better understanding, and was already becoming intimate with Dickens, Scott, Irving, Stowe, Hawthorne, and Longfellow, than whose books there are probably no better for boys. Of course the cares as to my religious principles, morals, and conduct devolved upon my parents, and were never neglected. In my opinion, sustained by the opinions of many others which I have looked up, to any child left free to choose his own reading the result will ultimately prove the same as to myself.

A word in regard to your paper. To appreciate the pleasure and delight it affords me in reading it is beyond my power of expression, but suffice it to say that as an educator and as a reviewer of books I have never seen its superior.

EDISON T. FILMORE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

A Saying of Meredith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. Can you explain for me in your SATURDAY REVIEW the following, taken from George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways"? "Men have rounded Seraglio Point; they have not yet doubled Cape Turk." The author says it is but the clever literary

ing of a common accusation. I have seen the same widely quoted, but have yet to find a person who knows what it means.

2. To what school of novelists would you assign Meredith?

People of literary tastes must congratulate themselves on your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It is in delicious contrast to the literary departments and book reviews of the newspaper press in general—edited only with a pair of scissors. BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1898.

[1. It means that men win mastery over women more easily than over themselves or each other. In the context the subject under consideration is "The War of the Sexes." Between man and woman, the man's victory ends the war; between man and man the battle wages without end or victory.

2. To the tiresome school. He has the power to make his characters seem real and his situations effective, but he muddles his narrative with such a flood of tasteless epigrams and apothegms and the things he calls "lapidary sentences," that weariness and disgust often get the better of interest. —Ed.]

Books for Children—Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the discussion which has appeared of late in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART concerning good books for children and boys and girls of somewhat more advanced age. Having been, as it seems to me, particularly fortunate in the books placed at my disposal in early life, and having realized most clearly in after years of reading and travel that I was indebted to them for more pleasure and benefit than to all subsequent reading in college and elsewhere, I have made it a custom to keep younger relatives and friends supplied with such books, and for that purpose have prepared a list, which I take the liberty of sending to you. I feel that the foundation laid by reading these books has been invaluable to me, and this must serve as my excuse for thinking that the list may be of service to some of the many readers who are learning to turn to the columns of your supplement each week with increased interest and confidence. The books are Andersen's "Fairy Tales," "Gulliver's Travels," "Sanford and Merton," "Aesop's Fables," "The Rollo Books," "The Lucy Books," "The Marco Polo Books," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Little Women," (Alcott,) "Masterman Ready," (Marryat,) "Parents' Assistant," "Arabian Nights," "Cecil and His Dog," (Little Robinson of Paris,) "Tanglewood Tales," (Hawthorne,) "Belzoni's Travels," "The Indian Fairy Book," "Sintram," "Undine," "Rasselas," "Heroes," (Kingsley,) "The Childhood of Eminent Painters," Scott's poems, "Telemachus," "Paradise Lost," "Gil Blas," "Don Quixote," "Tales of the Alhambra," (Irving,) "Tales from Shakespeare," (Lamb,) "The Conquest of Grenada," (Irving,) "The Conquest of Peru," (Prescott,) "The Conquest of Mexico," (Prescott,) and the Waverley novels.

It seems to me that this list supplies the literary needs of boys and girls from six to sixteen years of age—preceded, of course, by the classics "Red Riding Hood," "Robin Hood," "Mother Goose's Melodies," and "Jack and the Beanstalk"—and that each book named represents a real advance in education, combined with attractions to the young far in advance of those offered by more modern attempts at what are called "children's books."

It does not seem necessary to lose years at the very valuable time of life included in the limits mentioned above by reading merely for idle amusement when a higher grade of amusement can so readily be combined with real English literature and the acquisition of solid information as is possible by adhering to the books on this list.

J. S. ALEXANDER.

Cromwell, Conn., Feb. 3, 1898.

Mme. Roland's Macaulay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you or any of your readers furnish an explanation of the following note of Mme. Roland, written in 1793, and printed in the American edition of 1798 by A. Van Hook?

> "If fate had allowed me to live I believe I should have been ambitious of only one thing, and that would have been to write the annals of the present age and to become the Macaulay of my country."

Macaulay was not born until 1800. Surely this celebrated woman must have been gifted with most remarkable prescience. The passage might be accounted for if the book in which it is printed had not issued from the press nearly fifty years before Macaulay's "History of England" was printed. F. WASHBURN.

Newburg, Feb. 10, 1898.

[More than one Macaulay wrote a history of England. Besides Thomas Babington, there was Catherine Macaulay, and great was the vogue of her book in its time. She was born in 1733, and died in 1791. Her history of England embraced the period from the accession of James II. to that of the house of Brunswick. It was intensely republican in spirit and the uprising in France made it very popular there. Hence Mme. Roland's reference to it.

But the book had lost its popularity long ago. John Wilson Croker, in one of his rather contemptuous moods, said: "Catherine, though now forgotten by an ungrateful public, made quite as much noise in her day as Thomas does in ours." Mrs. Macaulay corresponded with Washington, and in 1785 came to this country for the special purpose of making his acquaintance.

Our correspondent need not be surprised that he had no knowledge of Mrs. Macaulay. Not many years ago an eminent literary magazine gravely called an author to account for crediting Mme. Roland with the above remark, reminding the author that Macaulay in 1793 had not yet been born.—Ed.]

A Word for Jacob Abbott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not add Jacob Abbott's "Franconia" books and his "Harper's Story Books" to the list of children's books? There are lots of bright and sensible people in them—good friends for children. J. J.

New York, Feb. 8, 1898.

Short Stories Sought For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very fond of short stories good enough to be read aloud, and am just now in need of some. Won't you or some of the readers of your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART furnish a list of books containing short tales of sufficient merit to be compared with T. Bailey Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw and Others," Richard Harding Davis's "Van Bibber and Others," Robert Barr's "One Day's Courtship," and Frank R. Stockton's "A Story Teller's Pack"—books that contain two or more notable stories? Shall not expect all of them to be gems like W. H. Chaplin's "Five Hundred Dollars and Other Stories."

If you will kindly print such a list you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper.

WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 8, 1898.

[This letter having arrived on the editor's busy day, he refers it with confidence to readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. But he will venture to ask Mr. Morse if he has exhausted the entertainment and instruction which can be found in the short stories of Hawthorne—all that there is in the "Twice Told Tales," "Mosses from an Old Manse," and "The Snow Image" volumes? While waiting for more modern books he might turn to these. But they will spoil him for many others.—Ed.]

Knows English and Latin, but Still Helpless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly favor a constant, although juvenile, reader by publishing a translation of the words, "When you are through with the book," printed in the cautionary instructions given by the public Librarian of Cleveland to the youthful beneficiaries of the library? It is my misfortune to read but two languages, English and Latin, and as this phrase is not couched in either, I shall be greatly obliged if you will construe it for me.

SALTONSTALL PERKINS LAWRENCE.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1898.

Why Not Miss Alcott?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like so many of your readers, I have been particularly interested in the discussion of books for children's reading. I would like to know why Louisa M. Alcott's books are not mentioned among those recommended. Her "Little Women," with its many allusions to other, to standard authors, has been a most suggestive help in many a home, such as "Pennsylvania" refers to, I am sure, and the "Life, Letters, and Journals," edited by E. Vance Cheney, are surely stimulating.

I agree with several of your correspondents that "skippings and simplifyings" spoil one's later enjoyment of certain works, but this does not apply to poetry. I am reading "Hiawatha" to a bright child of six, and we are both enjoying it hugely. M. C. S.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

Hugo's Sonnet to Sainte-Beuve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that most of your readers will have perceived that in the version of Victor Hugo's sonnet to Sainte-Beuve, which you published last Saturday in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the second word of the third line, printed "aught," should be "naught"; and also that the seventh word of the twelfth line should be "it," instead of "if." As matter of record, however, I trust that you will publish this note of correction, as it is not improbable that the English version of the sonnet will be copied. CONTRIBUTOR.

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1898.

High Tide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I could not get along without THE TIMES, the cream of which is THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the high-water mark of American journalism.

H. L. SMITH.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3, 1898.

The Goal a Half Million.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had you not already received a surfeit of such commendations I should be disposed to say not how valuable but how invaluable is the Saturday TIMES, with its REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Were it more widely known what a feast of good things the Supplement contains, a half million, at least, would want it every week.

W. A. KING.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1898.

Of Use to Reading Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is not only thoroughly enjoyable, but the information it gives is almost invaluable in selecting books for the circles and reading clubs sustained in almost every town.

AMELIA MOREY,
Preceptress State Normal School.

Potsdam, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1898.

The Imp of the Press.

His Doings and Undoings as the Reviser Sees Them.

"The Rev. Dr. Crofut, becoming ill, was prevailed upon to go to Baden, and when he returned home sober, Connecticut people were much gratified at his improved condition," &c. That is how the doings of the reverend gentleman appeared in all the glory of print, and hot investigation proved that neither proofreader nor reviser was to blame for the misplaced comma, but simply the Imp of the Press. "When he returned home, sober Connecticut people" was what the scribe had written.

The Imp of the Press! I can see him now sitting on the tail of that comma, his thumb to his nose, his fingers outstretched fanning the air, and his eyes blazing malevolence. "Ho! ho! I did get away! I did get away!" are his taunting words; and his triumphant chuckle depresses the proofreader the more when he reflects upon the permanence, in newspaper work, of the Imp's powerful ally in mischief, the typesetting machine—the cause, if not of the birth of the Imp, at least of his robust, vigorous health.

In the case of Dr. Crofut, could human ingenuity plan so serious a crime? I think not. But the Imp's mission is not confined to the much-abused art of punctuation alone; the whole field is his. His the grim pleasure of sitting on the proofreader's shoulder offering weird suggestions while that gentleman is struggling with the proper spelling of Aldiborontephoscophornio and Chrononhotonthologos, of circumscriptible and defendable, of deleble and indelible, of fermentescible and cognoscible, of the Chinese and Japanese names of the Far East; his the fiendish satisfaction of seeing that the types make the death of a prominent New York citizen due to "'sorosis' of the liver"!

Is the Imp ever idle? Never. In the small hours of the night, when hurry is the word in every department of a newspaper, he is most active, most malignant. I call to mind his vain effort, at a late hour, to make THE NEW YORK TIMES print "Turning the Screw" for "Taming the Shrew." The scoring he then received was sufficient, one would think, to cause the permanent retirement of any self-respecting Imp. But no! A few weeks later he bobbed up again, when a correspondent, having occasion to describe the personal appearance of the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, was made to say that he had a face "like an honest man," when "a face like the harvest moon" was intended.

To all lovers of justice and right, however, it is matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the "improved" methods of turning out a great morning newspaper, the Imp's efforts are successful only on rare occasions. "The only way to get a drink in the Prohibition State of Maine," said a writer in one of the yellow journals recently, "is under the nose." And what a howl of glee went up among his cohorts when the Chief Imp read to his band the result of his handiwork! "Under the rose" the reporter had written. "From the snouts of the thousands of Democrats assembled there, however, it was soon apparent that the Prohibitionists were in the minority," appeared in another paper. For "snouts" read "shouts" and the sentence is clear. This was another cause for joy among that demoniac band, and the jollification that ensued lasted so long that the public rested tranquil in the thought that its risibilities were secure against another attack; but "The Crimes of Normandy" (with a well-known "star" in the cast) for "The Chimes of Normandy," followed by an unfortunate transposition of a headline, soon added to the hilarity of nations. This accident occurred on a newspaper a prominent feature of which is its shipping news, and was purely the work of the Imp—human ingenuity, as I have already pointed out, failing in the concoction of a deed so diabolical.

A well-known citizen died, his death notice was sent to the journal in question and was duly inserted; but the bereaved relatives were discomfited, his friends lifted their eyebrows, and his acquaintances turned slowly and sadly away when they read that same announcement the following day under the heading "Passed Through Hell Gate." Here is a sample of the Imp's idea of humor for you!

Of the numerous errors writers for the press make volumes could be written; and while the introduction of the typewriter removes to a certain extent the worry over "blind" copy, the Imp is seated firmly, "waiting for something to turn up," on every page of it. Heterophemy, I find, is not the least of the ills with which the average newspaper writer is afflicted. This, perhaps, may be explained if not excused on the ground of haste; but the infirmity is a source of worriment and conjecture on the part of the proofreader, for, though his sharp eye and acute sense of accuracy may produce a typographically and grammatically correct version of the reporter's "story," he is not blessed with second sight, and cannot tell when the Hon. Barlow White's name is mentioned as among those who attended a social "function" that the Hon. Barlow Green was the person the reporter had in mind when he wrote White.

Sir Archibald Alison must have suffered from heterophemy, for in the earliest edition of his History of Europe he mentioned Sir Peregrine Pickle as one of the pall bearers at the Duke of Wellington's funeral instead of Sir Peregrine Maitland. It is recorded that the historian on sight of the error waxed exceeding wroth, and rushing to his publisher demanded to see his copy, saying that it was impossible for him to write such nonsense. His chagrin was deep, however, on ascertaining that his hand had refused to follow his brain's dictation and Sir Peregrine Pickle was the name he had written. Whether the proofreader escaped censure is not known. If he did he was more fortunate than was the worthy gentleman who, through the best intentions in the world, altered some of Thomas Carlyle's sentences in one of his later works. The Sage was irritated beyond measure, and, placing the book under his arm, he sallied forth. Now, the proofreader in this case, although a man of excellent education and of splendid memory, lacked one necessary element in his make-up—physical courage; and so, when the enraged author entered his room and leaning over his shoulder remarked, "Young man, did you alter so-and-so from my copy?" the poor man flushed, hesitated, and attempted an explanation. This proved too much for the irascible old gentleman, who, bringing the book down repeatedly on the offender's head and shoulders, cried: "Then [whack!] why [whack!] did you do it? [Whack! whack!] Why did you do it?" It is said that the proofreader remained seated a moment stupefied; the next, he bounded through the door, and the last seen of him he was running through the streets of London as if mad. The Sage's remarks were always striking.

EDWARD E. HORTON.

Science and Faith.

From, "The Ideal Life," by Henry Drummond.

Science cannot overthrow Faith; but it shakes it. Its own doctrines, grounded in Nature, are so certain that the truths of religion, resting to most men on authority, are felt to be strangely insecure.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

Birds of Village and Field. A Bird Book for Beginners. By FLORENCE A. MERRIAM, author of "Birds Through an Opera-Glass," "A-Birding on a Bronco," etc. Very fully illustrated, 12mo, $2.00.

A book of peculiar value to beginners in bird study. The birds are described plainly, and pictures of many are given. There are family color-keys, and a field color-key to all of the 154 birds described, with miniature heads of the species.

The King of the Town. A Novel. By ELLEN MACKUBIN. 16mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

A fresh and stirring story of army and frontier life by one who is intimately acquainted with it and who tells a story very well indeed.

An Elusive Lover. A Novel. By VIRNA WOODS. 16mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

A capital story of California, such as Stevenson might have written. It has elements of uncommon interest, a fine assortment of mystery, a satisfactory clearing-up, and sustained readableness.

English and Scottish Popular Ballads. Edited by Prof. F. J. CHILD. With a portrait of Prof. Child and a Biographical Sketch by Prof. G. L. KITTREDGE, of Harvard University. Complete in five Imperial quarto volumes. $50.00, *net.*

These volumes represent one of the great achievements in literature, the rich result of many years' labor and an unmatched equipment of learning and patience.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

Our New Catalogue
of Scarce, Standard and Curious
Books is out.
Have you seen it?
If not, send postal to
Geo. H. Richmond & Co.,
12 EAST 15TH STREET, N. Y. CITY.

Some English Memories

Tea at Lambeth Palace—Hatfield House, Salisbury's Home—Out of Town.

I doubted Goethe's words when I first saw Rome: "You only find in Rome what you take thither." I have heard it quoted of London, but when I saw the garden front of Lambeth Palace, I thought here was something I had not brought with me! I doubted still more. The grand garden party, to which I was invited through the kindly card of my friend, Mrs. Wellesley, entitled me to a very cordial welcome from the Archbishop, Dr. Benson, who had been a friend of her husband, Dean Wellesley, all his life. He took me on his sacred and distinguished arm through the palace to show me the portraits and to give me some tea. I saw much more than I could have found out with a less distinguished guide. It is one of the most beautiful and quaint things in all London, and its approach through the dirty, dingy streets from Buckingham Palace Hotel across the Thames most powerfully brings to mind the contrasts of London.

These parties at Lambeth were considered, after going to Court, as the greatest of honors to the American. Mr. Phelps afterward got me several cards. He said that the Archbishop was very kind about it, and I wandered through the grounds with old Mrs. Proctor (Barry Cornwall's widow) listening to her wise and witty talk. She who had known Charles Lamb could quote his old joke about "raising a certain sum of money to be expended in the care of a cheap monument for the former and future dead great men, the monument to be a white cross with a wooden slab at the end, telling their names and qualifications."

One needs this wooden slab at Lambeth, which is so freighted down with memories. However, I do not mean to be guide-booky in this or any of my memories. I shall leave town and dash off to the country, and come back again, just as I please.

At Lambeth Palace, in the jubilee year, on Saturday afternoon occurred my second tea. After seeing the aristocratic group in the grounds, we ascended to the Lollards' Tower, and visited the old chapel and the library, and we saw the dungeons and the spot where the oubliette, or trap door, was concealed, down which poor wretches were once thrust through the opening to be swept into the Thames, which sweeps lordly by this antique home of the Archbishop of Canterbury as it did 900 years ago. The Queen should restore the old Palace of Charles I., and sail, as he did, in a pinnace, taking her from Whitehall to Lambeth.

However, we could not linger long over old palaces. We had our duties elsewhere. Certain adventurous souls dared the dust and the heat of the famous Long Valley at Aldershot, which was filled to repletion with the army and auxiliary forces of the Queen's loyal soldiers. The incessant attrition of feet of infantry and cavalry horses, the wheels of guns and ammunition wagons have reduced this place to the condition of Sahara, and the slightest movement of any arm of the service raised a cloud of dust strongly suggestive of the densest of London fogs, so that one got a very respectable notion of the condition under which the Soudan campaigns are conducted. But vigorous water carts had been at work all night, and this Sahara was somewhat mitigated, but still the dust was terrible, and the glitter of arms came like flashes of lightning through thunder clouds. The advent of royalty was made manifest by the spreading of a fine royal flag at the foot of the flagstaff. Then a brilliant cortege—the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and the brilliant headquarters staff of the Horse Guards, who made a tour of inspection with Sir Archibald Allison and the Aldershot headquarters staff. The Prince of Wales was in the full uniform of a Field Marshal.

Then came the Queen and her party in carriages, accompanied by an escorting cloud of dust, as if the great desert herself had come to meet her Majesty. The earth rose in rebellion. It is the only thing which cannot be commanded "to stand still upon Ajalon." Then the royal standard was hoisted and floated out on the breeze. The royal salute was superb, consisting of presenting arms with great precision, guns fired, and bands playing "God Save the Queen." Then the Duke of Cambridge approached the Queen's carriage, she rising to receive him, and he handed her a red scroll, which contained a royal address. She handed him another one. The Duke then returned to his position and gave the signal for three cheers, the infantry hoisting their helmets on the tops of their rifles.

The effect of 70,000 lusty English cheers, this glitter of helmets, and the flags waving was very magnificent, and it seems impossible that any one piece of human clay can be so honored as the Queen has been. The march past the Queen was a splendid sight, and all the notabilities declare it to have been the most creditable and most satisfactory of the jubilee scenes, except for the dust. Among the less sublime incidents was the fact that Patti could not sing, because Col. Mapleson had not the coin ready. This incident has repeated itself so often in the history of the world that no one was astonished but the unhappy holders of tickets. Mme. Valdi, a Boston girl, was making a great success at Covent Garden, and sang Marguerite with great purity and fervor.

The Queen had accepted an invitation to Hatfield House, the seat of the present leader of the Ministry, the Marquis of Salisbury. Hatfield House is one of the most superb of the "stately homes of England." It was here that a "pursuivant spurred his foaming [illegible] to the Princess [illegible] a [illegible] oak in a [illegible] [illegible] that she was Queen of England. [illegible] at Hatfield to-day. The Princess was in captivity and danger, and thought that the herald brought her death sentence. This old oak is still preserved, a melancholy ruin. Queen Victoria bore away its last acorn thirty-one years ago.

Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth all lived at Hatfield. James I. gave the park to Robert Cecil. Here I might branch off into a long passage of English history. Hatfield was one of the temporary prisons of Charles I., and a place of royal entertainment for old King George and Queen Charlotte. In the courtyard is still kept the iron spike on which was mounted the fair head of Lady Jane Grey, and the vast stable with stabling for thirty horses was the veritable great hall wherein the prelates of Ely, and after them King Hal and the pious Edward held their state. The four mulberry trees in the privy garden still bear fruit. They were planted by James I. This is the finest pleasaunce still extant of the old Jacobean era, encompassed stiffly but majestically by tall yew hedges. As long ago as 1643 Evelyn went to see the palace, and reported that the "greatest rarity is the garden and vineyard, wonderfully well watered and planted."

Perhaps no place is more historic in all England. The noble groves, with trees of immense girth; the windings of the River Lea, the vast park, near which "the white roses were stained red by the conflicts of York and Lancaster." The truly splendid state rooms, the grand staircase, the marble hall, the long gallery, which last contains among other relics the very cradle in which Queen Elizabeth was rocked; suits of Spanish armor recovered from the wreck of the Armada and sent to Burleigh as trophies, make this place worthy and beautiful indeed. The picture gallery contains five priceless portraits of Elizabeth. Knellers, Vandycks, and Wilkies abound. It is an "ancient home of ordered peace," only twenty miles from Piccadilly, and here the Cecils have spent "the sustained splendor of their stately lives." The present Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of State, successor to Mr. Gladstone, is perhaps the hardest worked man in her Majesty's dominions. He has little time to enjoy the delicious seclusion of his historic house. He is a very good-natured, jolly, unpretending gentleman, with no airs, no pretenses. Indeed, why should he have? He has the real thing. His great ancestor, Robert Cecil, wrote to Sir James Harrington:

"Good Knight! rest content, and heed well to one who hath sorrowed in the bright lustre of a Court and gone heavily over even the best seeing fayre ground. 'Tis a great task to prove one's honesty, and yet not mar one's fortunes. I am pushed from the shore of comfort, and know not whither the winds and waves of state will bear me. I know it bringeth little joy on earth, and he is no wise man, I reckon, who looketh to such a road for heaven."

So we that do not own Hatfield and have no such grand memories may content ourselves with believing that even these glades of Hertfordshire, which seem so fair; these memories which are so grand, these honors which sound so great, do not bring happiness. Indeed, what does?

The thing which brings most happiness to an American is to see such a house as Hatfield, and to study London and England under favorable circumstances. With these I was very much blessed, in the friendship of Mr. Motley, Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Phelps, with letters from Judge Pierpont, the friend of Grant. Every one respected these names. I saw much that I could never have seen else, through the friendship of Mr. Lowell, which never flagged or grew cold.

And, true to my principles of change, I shall now take my patient reader out of town for a week. We staid at Matlock Bay a week and saw a great deal of Derbyshire. I should say it was the stone quarry of the universe, had I not seen New Hampshire. Every little town is engaged in the gritty work of getting out that peculiar and beautiful sandstone which crops out in those hills. The quartz, and the "Blue John," and the Derbyshire spar, which is found in the caves and mines, is, of course, a smaller but a very productive industry, for no one has the moral courage to come away without buying a pair of sleeve buttons. We went to one stone village, called Middlebury, where the stone pavements, stone houses, and stony looking miners all looked as if they had been formed in the tertiary period of the earth's construction, and it was a singular contrast to the beauty of the neighboring flowery dales.

We drove up one valley which was a procession of wild flowers. The blue forget-me-nots grow in greatest profusion. The lily of the valley covers acres, and the purple hyacinth looks as if a Roman Emperor had walked that way, leaving his imperial mantles with true Roman magnificence on the ground as he passed. The yellow lupins and pink pimpernel were most exquisite. Here England has us at great advantage.

We saw an old Derbyshire custom at two towns, Wirksworth and Tissington—that of dressing the wells. It seems that in old times—say in fifteen hundred and something—the drought was fearful, and all wells dried up except in these two towns, so the pious inhabitants have ever since on Whitsuntide dressed these wells with flowers. It is a beautiful idea, full of that old touching poetry which founded the Tichbone dole, and the memorial wells, and the cross at the wayside, and so on, but now gone from our prosaic age. It might have been better done. We expected garlands of flowers and singing maidens—in short, [illegible] everywhere; but we saw only [illegible] boards with [illegible] floral designs set in and pictures very elaborately constructed out of slaughtered buttercups and daisies, which had been torn to pieces to strengthen the dreadful clay composition. Women with dirty babies presented tincups for our pence, and we had to pay—pay—pay. At Tissington it was prettier. There they had a religious service, and the chimes were rung, and the rector went about with the people blessing the wells, now, however, represented merely by a tap in the wall. It is the "living water," however, so sacred in poetry and legend, and serving for a vital parable in the Scriptures.

I wonder if readers remember Miss Martineau's lovely story, "The Anglers of the Dove." I remember it from my Sunday school days, when it was the prize book. It seemed very far off then. But when I was on the spot, and Dovedale and the Izaak Walton Inn and "Peveril of the Peak" Inn were within a morning's drive, and the beautiful wild scenery of the Dove recalled all those early memories, I was glad that I had read it. It was full of the proposed rescue of Mary Queen of Scots from Hardwick Hall. We spent a quiet hour looking at the ivy-clad wall and diamond crescents of Haddon Hall, where sweet Dorothy Vernon's shade haunts the peacock walk, and we wondered how the noble family of Rutland could leave this sweetest and most picturesque "pleasaunce" to the owls and ravens. It is a thousand times more interesting than Chatsworth, because older.

However, the park at Chatsworth, and a delightful inn at Edensor, in the park, where I recommend every American to go and spend six weeks, are not to be despised. In fact, the landscape gardening at Chatsworth, and at Sir Joseph Paxton's place, and at Sir Richard Arkwright's, and at Sir Joseph Whitworth's, all within a morning's drive, is worth seeing. Our American rhododendron and what they call the American yellow azalea, although I have never seen it in America, are splendidly beautiful in groups. Driving through nine miles of rhododendrons, I went to look at the outside of Florence Nightingale's home, Lea Croft, a picturesque and pretty house.

Derbyshire is the home of the successful artisans of Manchester and Birmingham and Wolverhampton and Sheffield. The operatives, out on their Whitsuntide holiday, filled the green hillsides and the woods, and formerly enjoyed the perpetual hospitality of Chatsworth, which princely possession is now shut to these hard-handed sons and daughters of toil. We came to London after a profuse rainfall, perhaps brought down by the prayers of the well dressers. They are very superstitious about it, and this rain was certainly very much needed, for all England is suffering from a drought, and the "anglers of the Dove" complained bitterly that the fish would not bite. We found cold and dreary weather, the first we had seen since we came to England. But London, with its thousand attractions, makes one superior to the weather.

So we returned on June 10 to London from our rambles to begin again that never-ending delight of seeing her inestimable riches.

The Temple Church opened its time-honored doors for me on Trinity Sunday, and I walked by Robert de Ros and the Earl of Pembroke, and other recumbent figures in dark marble of the knights in full armor, lying there with their legs crossed under their shields—their

> —— Bones are dust,
> Their good swords are rust,
> Their souls are with the saints, we trust"—

and we entered the fine handsome Norman interior looking upward to the rich arabesques of the ceiling through quadrangular clustered pillars. The Agnus Dei, the emblem of humility chosen by the proudest soldiers of the cross that ever fought the paynim and the pagan, is everywhere, "and fills the soul with beauty." This heraldic emblem of the Templars is a perfect thing in its way, as an order, an ornament, or an architectural addition, or an emblazonment for a stained-glass window. Music and the psalms would have been enough, with memory, for a morning service, but we had a sermon from Dr. Vaughn, one of the great preachers of England, whom I did not think so great a preacher as Phillips Brooks. But comparisons are odious, and it is enough honor and glory to be allowed to pray in the historical church of the Templars.

But to show how one's memories are confused, I saw many Americans in the congregation, and as I was coming out, thinking of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, and of the Holy Sepulchre, and the "poor soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," some one said in my ear: "There is Mr. Blaine, candidate for the Presidency."

Another kind of a "plumed knight." Alas! poor man, with all his great talents he did not get the thing he wanted. So with hearts full of moralizing we left next day for Stratford-on-Avon to see the Shakespeare commemoration.

I have not dwelt on the "Shakespeare show," because it was so poor and so silly. To see men and women painted up and bewigged in the sacred neighborhood of that tomb which says, "And cursed be he who moves these bones," is an insult to our dearest sensibilities. Shakespeare was always most dignified when he approached the idea of death, and here at his tomb we wish to see nothing that is unworthy of his own lines.

But Fashion, which affects everything, also affects the drama, and they said in London, as they do in New York, that to-day "Shakespeare spells ruin" at the theatre

Miss Julia Marlowe told me three years ago that she could not get an audience in New York to see her Juliet, but that she got a fine one in Brooklyn, (1894.) We are glad, when we think of this, that now Brooklyn is a part of Greater New York, so much the better for Brooklyn that it loves Shakespeare.

Perhaps it was to drum up a Shakespeare revival that this celebration at Stratford-on-Avon was undertaken. It has been, however, much improved upon since by Sir Henry Irving and by our own actors from Daly's Theatre, but that particular early affair was poor. All was poor to me in those early days in London that was not sacred to the ideas I had brought with me of antiquity and of history.

I think that early American unspoiled reverence for Chester, and Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon, and for the fine old venerable abbey, for the old houses, like Hatfield, has something in it which we should not willingly let die, something of the better nature of the Anglo-Saxon, which we lose as we dissipate it in Regent Street and at Hurlingham, or as we familiarize ourselves with the newly published "Life of the Prince of Wales."

It is only fair to say that his Hoyal Highness loves his London, and knows it well. He can talk beautifully of its antiquities; he knows where every celebrated picture is; goes down to hear Handel's organ played at the Orphan Asylum, in Bloomsbury; is a student of Christopher Wren's seven churches, and in everything is a worthier gentleman than "beau King Hal," whose picture by Holbein looks very much like him.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."—Emerson.

IV.

Anne Ayres's "Life and Work of William A. Muhlenberg."*

"To have known such a man, even through a book, is to have received an inspiration from heaven," was the emphatic exclamation of Horace E. Scudder in The Atlantic Monthly on the publication of Dr. Muhlenberg's Life in 1880. This essay has been incorporated in Mr. Scudder's volume entitled "Men and Letters," and is one of the best in it. Desiring to test the quality of a book which could win so high an encomium from so "well-seasoned" a reviewer as Mr. Scudder, the writer recently reperused the work and found that it had lost none of the charm which held him at the time of its original publication.

William Augustus Muhlenberg was born in Philadelphia Sept. 16, 1796. His father was Henry W. Muhlenberg, son of the first Speaker of the House of Representatives. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Sheafe, daughter of a Philadelphia merchant of German extraction. When only nine years of age William lost his father, who died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke. The lad had a chivalrous love and admiration for his mother, and in after life often dwelt fondly on the fact that, though left a widow so young, and with wealth and beauty, she did not marry again, but devoted herself and the fortune she inherited from her father solely to the benefit of her three children.

Dr. Muhlenberg began his professional career as assistant to Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, where he remained three years, at the end of which he accepted a parish in Lancaster. After five and a half years in Lancaster, in which time he became greatly interested in educational subjects, he was called to Flushing, L. I., where, in addition to his parochial work in St. George's, he founded the Flushing Institute and St. Paul's College at College Point. They were the forerunners of the many Christian schools which exist to-day. In fact, Dr. Muhlenberg's schools were to that time what Dr. Coit's School at Concord, N. H., is to ours. Here he spent the prime of his life, laboring unremittingly for eighteen years.

The late Bishop Bedell of Ohio, who was one of the first pupils of Dr. Muhlenberg, in a convention address, paid this tribute to his "dear old master": "During these years Dr. Muhlenberg laid the impress of his character on some 800 boys. Those who survive are now men, most of them in positions where they touch the very springs of society and direct the forces which are moving this age. One has played his part well in diplomacy, and still is wielding political influence. [John Jay.] Another stands to-day among the chiefs in our commercial metropolis. [Samuel D. Babcock.] Another, the sweet boy singer, [John Ireland Tucker,] leader of the school choir, is now heard through his hymnal in hundreds of our churches and leads the devotion of thousands of souls as he learned to do when we were boys together at Flushing. Another stands prominently among critics of the English tongue. [Richard Grant White.] Others lead at the bar or in medical life. Many are clergymen. Three are Bishops." [Odenheimer, Kerfoot, Bedell.] And he further says: "I chanced to go into a butcher's stall in a market in New York a year or two ago and casually mentioned Dr. Muhlenberg's name while speaking to my companion. The butcher dropped his knife and asked, 'Do you know him?' I replied. And then he said, 'I once went to school to him for a year. How I would love to see him! Do you think I might call on him?' I met the doctor that day and told him the incident. The next morning, scarcely had the butcher opened his stall, when his old master—nearly eighty years of age—stood beside him, and the hard hand of toil was clasped within the loving grasp of one to whom every scholar was a dear child never forgotten. * * * Blessed the boys that had such a teacher, and fragrant is his memory to every one who ever sat as a learner at his feet."

Dr. Muhlenberg was fifty years of age and in the full plenitude of his powers when he came to New York City and began a work the influence of which upon the Church at large it would be difficult to estimate. His first work was the establishment of a free church, where rich and poor should meet upon a common footing. In this church (Church of the Holy Communion) he put into operation many innovations which were then looked upon askance by his fellow-clergy, but which now are common customs. Among these may be named the first Protestant sisterhood in America, the first Christmas tree in New York City for poor children, boy choirs, daily services, the first fresh-air fund, and free seats, open, with low kneeling benches, instead of private cushioned pews.

Meanwhile he was constant in his work among the poor. We all know the story of St. Martin and his cloak, which many look upon as legendary, but here is one equally beautiful, which is certainly authentic and occurred during this period of Dr. Muhlenberg's work:

"One Winter a poor woman who lived up an alleyway near his house came to evening prayer to be 'churched.' It was cold weather, and, as the pastor left after the service, he threw around him a large cloak that a friend had given him. The woman, with the new-born babe, too scantily clad for the season, was going in the same direction. He did not know that a parishioner, walking behind them, saw him draw the poor mother and her infant within his own cloak, which he made thus enfold the three, and so walked with them to their home. "Thirty-five years later some visitors were announced at St. Johnland as desirous of visiting Dr. Muhlenberg's grave. The biographer thus continues: "The party consisted of a very respectable old couple, some refined, bright young people, and a little child. The elderly woman accosted me eagerly as an old and dear friend. 'I think you must be mistaken,' I said, 'I do not at all know you.' 'You will know me,' she replied, and made some allusion to Dr. Muhlenberg and the Church of the Holy Communion. But I was still puzzled. Presently she said, 'Let the others go on to the grave. I want to speak to you alone.' And then, I know not why, a thought flashed across me and I said, 'Are you the woman Dr. Muhlenberg took under his cloak one cold night?' 'I am! I am!' she cried, overcome with emotion. 'You put it into his Life, but you did not tell half his goodness to us.'"

An interesting conversation followed, and it was learned that that was the turning point in her husband's career, and that Dr. Muhlenberg's care and interest soon enabled her husband to get on, and he became finally quite successful. And here is an anecdote equally characteristic of this remarkable man:

"The wife of a volunteer (it was in the war time) had failed to receive her usual remittances and came in great distress to Dr. Muhlenberg, under threat of ejectment for not paying her rent.

"'Who is your landlord?' he inquired.

"'Mr. ——. He has a good many houses.'

"'Oh, I know him well. Be comforted. I will see to it.'

"Forthwith he repaired to the poor woman's landlord, who was engaged at the time in his private office. The rich man was counting a quantity of gold into little piles. The doctor described the poor woman's distress and asked for a quit claim for the rent.

"'Impossible! I have nothing at all to do with it. My agent attends to all such matters. Business would be demoralized by such interference.'

"'Nay, but,' remonstrated the good doctor, 'the woman occupies your house, and she has always paid you regularly heretofore.'

"'Yes, yes; that may be all true, but the thing can't be done; it's not business.'

"'Well, then,' said the faithful pleader for the poor, 'just give me one or two of those gold pieces for her.'

"'By no means,' was the reply. 'I want every one of them to make up a sum I am going to put into the bank.'

"'Well, Sir,' said Dr. Muhlenberg, rising with considerable indignation, 'I would rather take my chance for the kingdom of heaven with the poorest, meanest, dirtiest beggar that walks the streets of New York than with you.'"

Actual contact with the sufferings and needs of the people, and the fact that at that time there were no hospital accommodations in New York except those provided by the city at Bellevue and the Broadway Hospital, impressed on Dr. Muhlenberg the necessity for an institution of that kind under Christian influences, and in 1846 a collection was taken up in his church for a hospital. The amount received was so small—only $30—that some of his friends inclined to the belief that nothing would come of it. Not so the good doctor. He kept on hopefully, taking up a collection each year. The cholera visitation in 1849 gave fresh impetus to the project, his plans took more definite shape, and powerful friends came to his assistance. Work was begun on an infirmary near the church, but it was twelve years before St. Luke's Hospital was built and opened for patients. In 1858 actual work was begun in the new hospital at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Dr. Muhlenberg gave up his church and took personal charge, and the sick were ministered to by a band of consecrated women, the Sisters of the Holy Communion. Here for twenty years he labored, aided by these good sisters, with singleness of purpose and true altruistic devotion. He accepted no remuneration, and had no wife, children, or family ties to divert his interest.

It is creditable to the discrimination of the reading public that this work is now in its fifth edition. But this story of self-denial and of a whole life devoted to the betterment of our race is one which should never be allowed to grow old. It was written by the late Sister Anne Ayres, to whom, next to its revered founder, St. Luke's Hospital is most indebted, for he often declared, with the greatest emphasis, "No sisters, no St. Luke's!" Widely known by his hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," he was anything but a timid soul in haste to leave this world, but to the end of his fourscore years a bright, cheerful, energetic man who found the world a splendid place to live in and left it greatly enriched by his activities. Ecclesiastical honors he neither sought nor received. Yet where to-day stands the record of any other son of the Church which is greater or more lasting in its hold on the hearts and minds of all Christian people?

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1898.

American Literature.*

American literature is a bewildering subject. We are too much in the midst of it to be able to get any sense of proportion. We "cannot see the wood for the trees." Everybody—or almost everybody—writes cleverly and charmingly, and the master critic, Time, has not spoken the decisive word and secured the survival of the fittest. Our literary tares and wheat are flourishing together, and are so much alike that even an expert dares not attempt a separation. The modernness of it all confuses us; we need distance to determine comparative values.

Miss Bates tells us that "no literary star of the first magnitude has brightened on our literary firmament since the civil war." If, therefore, a treatise on American literature were written on the same principle as one on English literature, it would contain, at most, but a score or two of names. It is inevitable, however, that an American literature should be, in some sort, a cyclopaedia of information rather than a collection of studies of the lives and the works of those authors whose fame has proved durable and world wide. The most that a writer on American literature can do is to give special attention to the few authors to whose lustre Time has given its imprimatur, and to avoid the temptation of lavishing extravagant praise upon certain favorite contemporaries.

Upon the whole, Miss Bates has done her difficult work wonderfully well. She devotes her careful study to the writers of assured eminence, and from her well-considered judgments there can be no dissent. She does full justice to the writers of every part of the country. Her view of the ante-bellum South is singularly clear-eyed and free from prejudice. The smoke of that sectional conflict has cleared away, and it is interesting, as well as encouraging, to note the widely different point of view taken to-day from that held twenty-five years ago by writers on American history and literature. We fear, however, that the dust of a more recent conflict was in the author's eyes when she wrote, enumerating the virtues of America, "Political parties blur their lines when the country's integrity is at stake." One may be fully assured that the Presidential election of 1896 saved the integrity of the Nation, but it is quite another thing to assert, or even to imply, that this great country consciously divided upon a plain point of integrity, and that our honest men outnumbered our dishonest by but half a million. Too much of this sort of thing has already been said. We are sorry to see it hinted in a volume so important in its general tone.

In a work of this kind the question of omission must be the embarrassing one. Miss Bates says in her preface: "It is obvious that the limits of this survey forbid the mention of every distinguished name," yet her list of authors mentioned is so comprehensive that, on the first reading, we thought she had left out none with any pretentions to merit. We begin to find, however, some rather surprising omissions. Henry George is not named, nor Dr. Richard S. Storrs, nor Dr. Henry van Dyke, nor Theodore O'Hara, poet of a single poem, almost of a single stanza, but of a stanza how consecrated! We suppose Joel Barlow and his "Hasty Pudding" have a long-established right of way, but many of his calibre might well have stepped aside to make room for the authors of "Progress and Poverty," of "Bernard of Clairvaux," and of "Little Rivers," and other volumes of rare sweetness and strength. We think, too, that Joel Chandler Harris deserves more than the very slight notice accorded him. His "Uncle Remus" folk-lore has become a classic, not only in this country but in England. Everywhere we see it quoted, and it is one of the few publications of the day to which a simple allusion is considered sufficient, it being taken for granted that everybody knows about Brer Rabbit and his "'havishness."

The portraits of the book are a surprise. Our venerable friends Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Walt Whitman all look at us with the faces of their early prime. Only Bryant's gray beard is left. Miss Bates may have chosen wisely to represent these authors as they were at the periods of their greatest productiveness, but we confess we like best the beautiful faces of age, so long familiar. Taken all in all, however, this is an admirable volume, the best work we know on the subject of American literature. It is not merely a compendium; it has a fine literary quality of its own—barring a few hyphenated expressions, which make an old-fashioned reader writhe: "God-enraptured" may be forgiven; but in future editions we hope the author will characterize Rowland Sill's noble "Venus of Milo" by some other term than "high-thoughted."

We suppose the volume was written for use in the classroom, though it is singularly free from "the trail of the serpent" in the form of numbered paragraphs, topics for special study, &c. Judiciously used, it would be a delight to the student, an incentive to wide reading, and an example of good writing. But we would deprecate its use in its entirety. Too much precious time is wasted in the attempt to make the minds of students encyclopaedias of useless information. A survey of the literary tendencies and influences of the different periods into which Miss Bates has well divided her subject, and a careful and critical study of the writings of perhaps a score of our most eminent authors, would be a fair share of classroom work allotted to American literature. It is all we can afford, with the rich centuries of English literature lying behind us.

We think Miss Bates's work an acquisition to both library and schoolroom; but, holding it in his hand, the instructor's temptation will be strong to teach his pupils too much about books, rather than to take them to the books themselves. Let him never forget that a single noble work thoroughly read and sincerely enjoyed is worth more to the student than all the information about books and authors to be found in the best treatises upon literature.

---

*THE LIFE AND WORK OF WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG. By Anne Ayres. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

*AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Katharine Lee Bates, Wellesley College. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

[illegible] Publications.

John Jay Chapman's "Emerson, and Other Essays" is to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons before long. The author has grouped together critiques on Browning, Whitman, Stevenson, Michelangelo's sonnets, and other themes. His estimate of Robert Louis Stevenson is said to be in a particularly iconoclastic vein, and is certain to arouse animated resentment from the lovers of the dead English romanticist.

"Andrée Balloon Expedition," by H. Lachambre and A. Machuron, will be presented in an English version next week by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Both the authors witnessed the ascent of the "Eagle" last July from one of the Spitzbergen group of islands.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press "A Voyage of Consolation," by Mrs. E. C. Cotes, written in the same vein as "A Social Departure," and "American Girl Abroad." The book will be fully illustrated.

"Le Désastre," by Paul and Victor Margueritte is shortly to be presented by D. Appleton & Co. in an English translation called "The Disaster." Like Zola's "La Débâcle," it has for its theme the Franco-Prussian war.

The author of "The Seats of the Mighty," Gilbert Parker, presents a new novel through the Appletons; it is called "Mrs. Falchion." The publishers now have ready for the public Mr. Parker's entire works uniform with "The Seats of the Mighty."

Alphonse Daudet's novel, "Le Soutien de Famille," completed shortly before his death, is to be brought out simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York. The American version will probably be called "The Wage Earner," and will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Just before the death of Julia C. R. Dorr, that author made arrangements with L. C. Page & Co. of Boston to bring out her new story, entitled, "In King's Houses; or, the Adventures of Robin Sandys." It is a romance of the days of Queen Anne. Mrs. Dorr wrote, "The Flower of England's Face," "A Cathedral Pilgrimage," "Poems," etc.

It is reported by Dodd, Mead & Co. that they have sold over 5,000 copies of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro boy poet. This house will publish before long "Short Stories of Western Life," by the same author. The scenes are laid in Ohio rural districts where Mr. Dunbar was born and bred, and have for the dramatis personae interesting types of the negro and the "po' whites."

A complete edition of Victor Hugo's "Toute la Lyre," under the editorship of Paul Meurice, has just been brought out in Paris. More than one hundred hitherto unpublished poems find their place in the three volumes, and many of the verses are said to show the great poet of the ballade at his best.

"Eastern Journeys," by Charles A. Dana, which was mentioned in these columns shortly after the death of Mr. Dana, is among the February announcements of D. Appleton & Co.

"A Passionate Pilgrim," by Percy White, author of "Mr. Bailey-Martin" and "Corruption," is presented by the Appletons.

No. 234, Appleton's Town and Country Library, is a novel by T. Gallon, the author of "Tattedley," called "A Prince of Mischance."

Among new editions to be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. during the month are "The Translation of a Savage," by Gilbert Parker; "Evolution and Effort," by Edmond Kelly, M. A.; and "The Story of Electricity," by John Munro.

Among the recent announcements of Brentano's is "Spanish John," being a memoir, now first published in complete form, of the early life and adventures of Col. John McDowell, known as "Spanish John," when a Lieutenant in the Company of St. James, of the Regiment of Islandia, in the service of the King of Spain, operating in Italy. The author is William McLennan.

The sonnets of José-Maria de Hérédia, translated by E. Robeson Taylor, are also announced for publication this month by Brentano's.

An important contribution to the chronicles of the Pre-Raphaelite group will be ready for the public in America shortly. It is "Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, 1854-70," already noticed in these column. The editor is George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., LL. D., Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, but better know as the Editor of Boswell's Life of Johnson. The publishers are the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A new novel by Anthony Hope entitled "Simon Dale," will be ready for the public next week from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

People who were interested in the denial of the Pope to recognize the Anglican Orders and the controversy started by Mr. Gladstone's letter a couple of years ago will find further instruction in reading a volume just published by Longmans, Green & Co. It consists of five lectures delivered in Rome by the Rev. Dr. F. Nutcombe Oxenham, English chaplain in Rome, and is entitled "The Validity of Papal Claims." The Archbishop of York has written the preface.

The annual dinner of the New York Library Club will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the Sturtevant House. During the day a joint meeting of the [illegible]

The [illegible] Book Company announces the publication at an early date of "Day Dreams of a Doctor," by Dr. C. Barlow of Robinson, Ill.

Many books of Lambsiana will be offered for sale by Bangs & Co. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. Among them is what is said to be a fine copy of the first edition of "John Woodvil; a Tragedy," to which are added "Fragments of Burton." London, 1802. Early American editions of Robert Burns and Oliver Goldsmith will also be disposed of at the same time.

"My Life in Two Hemispheres," by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, author of "Young Ireland," noticed elsewhere in this issue, will come from the press of Macmillan before the end of the month.

An American edition of Prince Henri d'Orléans's book of Oriental travel, "From Tonkin to India," already noticed in this journal, will soon be given out by the house of Dodd, Mead & Co. The translation is by Hamley Bent, M. A., which is employed in Mr. Methuen's London edition.

"If Only the Dreams Abide," by Miss Hester Caldwell Oakley, a Philadelphia artist, is announced to appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons within a week or two.

The Putnams are contemplating bringing out a new edition of George Borrow's "Lavengro."

"The Lost Province," by Lewis Tracy, author of "The Final War" and "The American Emperor," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons after it has run as a serial in McClure's Magazine.

An important edition of the poetical and prose works of Lord Byron is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be in twelve volumes. This work, published with the co-operation of Lord and Lady Byron's representatives, will be the only authorised and copyrighted edition of this poet. It is largely founded upon the collections of manuscripts and letters in the possession of Lord Lovelace, Lady Dorchester, and Mr. Murray, and contains much hitherto unpublished matter. The first volume alone will include eleven entirely new poems.

Jonas Bronck or Bronx gave the name to the great north side or Borough of the Bronx, and a handsome volume descriptive of this part of Greater New York has been published by the North Side Board of Trade. As a manufacturing centre or as a home Bronx has many advantages. The text of the work is well written, and the illustrations are numerous.

As in their former two series by American and English authors, "Stories of Foreign Authors," to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, will include the best contemporary or nearly contemporary authors. The series, which will be composed of ten volumes, will be brought out during the Spring and Summer. Among the authors whose stories are important are Daudet, Zola, de Maupassant, Bourget, Chamisso, Caballero, Turgénieff, Tolstoi, Björnstjerne, and Maeterlinck. Three volumes will be devoted to French writers; two to German; one, Spanish; one, Russian; one, Scandinavian; one, Italian, and one, Polish, Greek and Flemish.

A new series of scientific books edited by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, with the co-operation of Frank Evers Beddard, F. R. S., in Great Britain, is shortly to be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volumes of the series will be handsomely printed in octavo form, and will be appropriately illustrated. It is expected that the following volumes will be among the first published: "The Stars," by Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., Nautical Almanac Office, and Johns Hopkins University; "The Earth as a Planet," by Prof. C. A. Young, Princeton University; "The Measurement of the Earth," by President T. C. Mendenhall, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, formerly Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; "Earth Structure," by Prof. James Geikie, F. R. S., University of Edinburgh; "Volcanoes," by Prof. T. G. Bonney, F. R. S., University College, London; "Earthquakes," by Major C. E. Dutton, U. S. A.; "Physiography; the Forms of the Land," by Prof. W. M. Davis, Harvard University; "The Groundwork of Science," by Dr. St. George Mivart, F. R. S., Chilworth, Surrey; "The History of Science," by C. S. Pierce, Milford, Penn.; "The Study of Man," by Prof. A. C. Haddon, Royal College of Science, Dublin; "General Ethnography," by Prof. Daniel G. Brinton, University of Pennsylvania; "Recent Theories of Evolution," by J. Mark Baldwin, Princeton University; "The Animal Ovum," by F. E. Beddard, F. R. S., Zoological Society, London; "The Reproduction of Living Things," by Prof. Marcus Hartog, Queen's College, Cork; "The Structure of Man," by A. Keith; "Heredity," by J. Arthur Thompson, School of Medicine, Edinburgh; "Life Areas of North America: a Study in the Distribution of Animals and Plants," by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture; "Age, Growth, Sex, and Death," by Prof. Charles S. Minot, Harvard Medical School.

What happened in the world of importance, say to an English-speaking people, one year ago, on Feb. 10? "The Book of the Year 1897, a Chronicle of the Times and Record of Events," tells that with precision. The Prince of Wales saw "Twelfth Night" at a London theatre. There happened the "Bradley-Martin ball" at New York. There was a dinner given Sir John Lubbock. Two Archdeacons died. The steamer Cyranus was wrecked, and at football Kent beat Somerset, and "the thermometer in London stood at 48 [illegible]

[illegible] is full of the world's [illegible]. The publishers are [illegible]

Particular interest may or may not be attached to Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Girl at Cobhurst," from the fact that it is perhaps the first romance of this author's to be presented to the public in book form without having first run its course as a serial in some magazine. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

A new volume of poetry by George Meredith, "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History," is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

"For Love of Country," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is among the Spring announcements of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a story of land and sea in the days of the revolution, and is said to contain a striking pen picture of Washington, which is unfamiliar to most students of the American Revolution.

"Young Blood," by E. W. Hornung, author of "The Rogue's March" and "My Lord Duke," is a new story announced by the Scribners.

Imbert de St. Amand, whose French historical portraits have become well known through translations into many languages, will have his "Napoleon III. and His Court" brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons. The period covered is from Eugénie's elevation to the rank of Empress in 1853 to the birth of the ill-fated Prince Imperial in 1856.

"The Eugene Field I Knew," by Francis Wilson, is announced for early appearance from the press of the Scribners. It is the story of the long and intimate friendship which existed between the well-known comedian and the "poet of childhood."

"The Holy Land in Geography and History," by Townsend MacCoun, A. M., and published by him, is said to be meeting with much success among students of Biblical history, irrespective of creed or sect. The work was brought out last Fall in two volumes.

Bright in Birmingham.

A Famous Passage from His Speech —The Monument to Burke.

Referring to an article published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 22, under the caption of "Roebuck and John Bright," signed "M. H.," so impressed was I with the noble and heroic attitude of John Bright on that memorable evening (Dec. 18, 1862,) in his effort to enlighten the British Nation as to the real issues involved in our contest with the South, and showing the inconsistency of the British Nation in so generally siding with the South, so interestingly related by "M. H.," that I hunted up the speech to see whether it was all your contributor claimed. I was not disappointed. It was indeed a masterly effort, and too much cannot be said of its eloquence, its power, and the cogency of his appeal to England, through his Birmingham constituents. That your readers may judge for themselves, I have made a brief extract of its concluding paragraphs in the hope that you will consider it of sufficient interest to your readers to print. He says:

"I blame men who are eager to admit into the family of nations a State which offers itself to you as based upon a principle, I will not undertake to say more odious and more blasphemous than was ever heretofore dreamt of in Christian or pagan, in civilized or in savage, times. [Loud cheers.] The leaders of this revolt propose this monstrous thing—that over a territory of forty times as large as England the blight and cause of slavery shall be forever perpetuated. I cannot believe myself in such a state befalling that fair land, stricken, as it now is, with the ravages of war. [Cheers.] I cannot believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to

"'Wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'

[Enthusiastic applause.]

I have far other and brighter visions before my gaze. [Renewed cheering.] I see one vast confederacy, stretching from the frozen north in unbroken line to the glowing south, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main—and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith, and over that wide continent the home of freedom, and the refuge for the oppressed of every race, and of every clime." [The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid an enthusiastic burst of cheering.]

In view of the effort now being made in England to interest the people of this country in the erection of a monument to the memory of Edmund Burke, the champion of the American Colonies during their struggle for independence, side by side, let there be one erected to the memory of John Bright, England's grand commoner, the unselfish, consistent friend of the North throughout her second war, waged to preserve and maintain the integrity of the Nation, to the success of which John Bright so largely [illegible] of a critical period of the history [illegible] would object to [illegible] to such an appeal.

Here permit me to observe that I was grieved to see the attack upon Edmund Burke published in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES over the signature of "Historicus," impeaching not only his ingenuousness, but accusing him of venality. For near a century and a quarter his name has been dear to the heart of every American, and it seems unfair that after this lapse of time the memory of this brilliant statesman and philosopher should be assailed and his motive in siding with the struggling Colonies in their efforts to resist the tyranny of the mother country impugned. It is not pleasant to have one's ideals so ruthlessly shattered, and I was glad to see your admirable rejoinder in an editorial on the subject, as well as that over the signature of "Veritas." While it is desirable that the truth of historical statements should bear the closest investigation, yet to contradict that which has gone into history and been accepted as true for so long a period is as audacious as it is uncalled for, and cannot be too strongly denounced. "Historicus" should be made to prove his statements if he can, if not to retract them. The tenor of his article has an old-time flavor of Toryism which is much out of place in this end of the nineteenth century. W.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
Sunday, Feb. 13, 1898.

FEATURES:

Collis P. Huntington

Full-page portrait of the famous railway millionaire, with review of his life.

On Van Cortlandt Lake

Half-page picture of a characteristic skating scene.

The Drama

Abel Hermant's new piece, which is being played with great success at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, "Les Transatlantiques," with pictures of Abel Hermant and Mlle. Louise Starck, who takes the part of the young American girl. Pictures of Maud Harrison, Fritz Williams, Mrs. Keeley, the oldest living English actress, and her friend, Calmour, the dramatist; of Josephine Hall, as Aurora, in "Oh, Susannah"; Jessie Busley, as Tupper, in "Oh, Susannah"; J. L. Finney, as Otto, in "The Conquerors"; William E. Faversham, as Babe, in "The Conquerors"; Helena Modjeska, Ellaline Terriss, Constance Collier, as Chiara, in "One Summer's Day," in London; also two half-page scenes from William H. Crane's new and successful play, "A Virginia Courtship."

Cats of High Degree

Pictures of some of the celebrated felines shown last week at Madison Square Garden.

Music

Portrait of Emil Fischer, as Hans Sachs, in "Die Meistersinger"; Camille Darville, as Lady Constance Sinclair, in "The Highwayman"; Van Rensselaer Wheeler, as Capt. Rodney, in "The Highwayman"; of Johanna Gadski, as Brunhilde; of David Bispham and M. Ibos of the Damrosch-Ellis opera company.

Men of the Hour

Portraits and sketches of Henry Clark Corbin, the new Adjutant General of the United States Army; Simon W. Rosendale, newly elected President of the State Bar Association, and William A. Butler, new Supervisor of The City Record.

In the Art World.

The private gallery of George A. Hearn, with reproductions of pictures by Botticelli, Sir Peter Lely, by Hobbema, by Turner, George Bogert, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Adrian Hanneman, William Hogarth, and Decamps; also pictures of the interior of Mr. Hearn's drawing room and library. The studio and some recent works of George Burroughs Torrey, including a picture of the interior of Mr. Torrey's studio and portraits of Judge Truax, Mrs. Torrey, Mrs. Brooks of Buffalo, and Mme. Simpson.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JAMES MACPHERSON.—Consulting Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J. $10 per day and expenses secures the best work. Grouping in sequence if desired, and a saving.

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES. WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,125 Broadway, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.